Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by J. Sands.

LIVERPOOL, FROM TOXTETH PARK.

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# HISTORY

OF

# THE COUNTY PALATINE

## And Duchy

OF

# LANCASTER.

BY

EDWARD BAINES, ESQ. M.P.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT BY W. R. WHATTON, ESQ., F. S. A.

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THE

# HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE.

## Huyton.

Huyton Parish.

Extent.

F the parish of Huyton, the greatest extent is seven miles from Torbock on the south to Knowsley on the north, and its breadth is two miles from Roby on the west to Hazles in Huyton on the east, describing an area of 10,032 statute acres.

Waters.

The stream, anciently designated the Terbeck, skirts the southern verge of the parish; rising near Childwall, and passing by Little Woolton and Torbock, it descends into the Mersey at Hale Bank in Halewood. A branch of the Alt, a small affluent of the Irish sea, flows from the vicinity of Huyton to the north-west by Croxteth Park.

Early proprietors.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the parish of Huyton was in the possession of two thanes, of whom Dot belonged to Hitune and Torboc, and Uctred, the lord of six manors, held Rabil and Chenulueslei, as Roby and Knowsley are termed in the Domesday survey.* These townships were at the time of the conquest annexed to the barony of Widnes; and in the reign of Henry III., Robert de Lathum, descended from Robert, the founder of Burscough priory, and son of Henry de Torbock, held under the earl of Lincoln, then baron of Widnes, one knight's fee in Knowsley, Hutton, and Thorboc.† The founder of Burscough gave to that house the church of Huton, with all its appurtenances, and the place of St. Leonard in Knouselegh.‡ From a passage which Secombe professes to have transcribed from the records of Halton, it appears that Sir Robert de Latham in the reign of Edward II., held of the lord of Widnes, the manors of Knowsley, Huyton, Roby, and Torbuck, for one knight's fee, and that they were subject to a relief of

* See Vol. I. p. 96-7. † Testa de Nevill', fo. 396. ‡ Chartul. de Burscough, fo. 56 a.

Huyton Parish.

five pounds.* The ancient Duchy Feodary records, that Thomas, earl of Lancaster, as baron of Widnes in right of his wife Alicia, daughter of the earl of Lincoln, held Hyton with Roby for five carucates of land, Knowsley for four carucates, and Torbok for three.

Manor.

The manor of Huyton seems to have been leased to several tenants in the reign of Edward III. The Lancashire bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapter House, Westminster, contains a bundle of fines, one of which is dated 2 an. Ducatûs, between William de Stoklegh and Avicia his wife, and John del Dale of Childwalle, chaplain, deforcer of three parts of the manor of Huyton; another is dated 4 an Ducatûs between Henry de Walton, archdeacon of Richemund, and John le Norreys of Speek, deforcer of two parts of the manor; and a third, dated 7 an. Ducatûs, between William de Walton, and Avicia de Bretargh and William de Bretargh, deforcers of the manor of Huyton, the fine in the last case being twenty marks of silver. By an instrument of the same kind, in another bundle, Thomas de Lathum paid a fine for the manor of Huyton, in 50 Edward III., to Robert le Brecow, vicar of the church of Huyton, and Thomas le Rydings, chaplain, who was vicar of Huyton in 1394. The ancient Duchy Feodary notices that Thomas de Lathum, knight, and his tenants held a knight's fee in Knousley, Torbocke, and Hyton, of the duke of Lancaster, which Robert de Lathum formerly held. These manors passed into the family of Stanley, by the marriage of Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lathom, with Sir John Stanley.

The Harringtons.

A branch of the Lathoms held lands in Huyton, which were conveyed by the marriage of a heiress to one of the Harrington family, and Hamo Haryngton, in 20 Henry VIII., held, it is said, the manor of Huyton; Percival Harrington in 27 Henry VIII, held Huyton-hey and other property in Huyton, where their descendants were resident in the early part of the last century. A heiress of the Harringtons married into the family of Molineux of New Hall; and her grandson, Thomas Molineux, Unsworth Seel, of Suffolk, esq., now owns the lordship, which is subject to the court of Knowsley.

The church.

The parish church of Huyton, dedicated to St. Michael, is of considerable antiquity, having been granted to the priory of Burscough, at the time of its foundation, by the first Robert de Lathom. In the Valor of pope Nicholas it is estimated at £10. The oldest portion of the present structure is supposed to be a relic of the rebuilding in 1647. The church is a handsome castellated fabric of two tier of

* House of Stanley, p. 59. This document, which is replete with inaccuracies, seems to be an Inquisition after the death of Sir Thomas Stanley, 9 Henry VI. The very errors of the transcript vouch for its authenticity, so far as Secombe is concerned, for they prove incontestably that he could not have forged it.

windows, with a tower, nave, side aisles, and a chancel, besides the pews of the earl of Derby, whose family attend religious service here. The body is divided from the side aisles by low, strong circular columns with fluted mouldings, bearing semicircular arches. The chancel is separated from the body by a carved screen of old oak, ornamented by foliage, flowers, arabesque work, and blank shields. The roof, which slopes internally as well as externally, is supported by rude oaken beams with intersecting rafters, terminating in small balls of wood. The east window and several others are adorned with stained glass. The church was repaired in 1663, and the present tower was erected in the last century. The north aisle was raised in 1813, and the south in 1823, of ashler stone. Over the church door is the memorial—"This church was enlarged 1823, and thus 120 additional sittings were obtained, and the whole of that number are free for ever; the Society for promoting the enlargement and building of churches and chapels having given £100 for that purpose." The arms of the Harringtons appear upon the oaken skreen, and upon a pew, carved in antique letters, is an inscription—"Setyd and Repaired by John Harington, Esqvre, 1663—Fecit Richard Halsall." The last name is probably that of the carpenter employed in the work. A short Latin epitaph commemorates the Rev. Jonathan Fletcher, archdeacon of Sodor and Man, who died 24th March, 1688, aged 73. Upon a brass plate in the nave is an inscription to the memory of Mr. William Bell, who was ejected from the vicarage of Huyton in 1662:— Huyton Parish.

> "Here Vnderneath Lyeth the body of that Worthy Divine and Most Famous Preacher of God's Word, Mr. William Bell, M^r^ of Arts, whose Pithy and Sententious Sermons warmed the Heads of all Good Christians that Heard him, and whose Pious Life and Holy Conversation was a Continual Sermon To Teach Others Imitation. Hee Dyed, or Rather Begun to Live A Life of Glory, upon Monday The 10th Day of March, And was Here solemnly Interred on Wednesday The 12^th^ Day of March, Anno Domini 1683, And in the 80^th^ year of his Age, Having been Pastor of this Church A Bove 20 years."

There is also a tablet in memory of Mary Robinson, sister of Catherine Leigh, of Roby Hall, who died February 15, 1827.

Since the dissolution of religious houses, the patronage of the church of Huyton, originally conferred upon the priory of Burscough, has passed into various hands. Indeed before 17 Henry VII. the Asshetons of Croston had a grant from the priory of a chantry in Huyton and the advowson of the church.* In a collection of pleas, without date, in the duchy office, but probably of the reign of Henry VIII. is the case of Thomas Ashton, who brought an action against Thomas Hesketh and others, feoffees in trust, for tortious possession of the chantry and advowson of Huyton Advowson.

* Duchy Records, Vol. III. Inq. n. 93, and 105, Vol. IV. n. 79.

Huyton Parish.

church,* which Thomas Ashton held at the time of his death, 21 Henry VIII.† In 13 James I. the rectory belonged to Thomas Sutton.‡ Afterwards, in 21 James I., the advowson was held by sir Richard Molineux,§ and by his descendant Richard, viscount Molineux, in 12 Charles I.‖ At present the house of Stanley possess the patronage. The annexed list of successive vicars is compiled solely from the episcopal registers:—

VICARS OF HUYTON.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | James Smithe | | |
| Aug. 15, 1558 | Edward Lowe . . | Philip and Mary . . . | Resignation of Jas. Smithe. |
| July 1, 29 Eliz. | Roger Devias . . | Queen Elizabeth . . . | Death of last incumbent. |
| Jan. 2, 1607 | Samuel Hankinson | Edw. Torbock, Esq. for this turn, patron | |
| July 13, 1615 | Laurence Starkie . John Low | Sir Rich. Molyneux . . | Death of Sam. Hankinson. |
| Sept. 30, 1706 | James Low . . . | Duke of Somerset . . . | Death of John Low. |
| May 25, 1708 | Thomas Fleetwood | Wm. Farrington, Esq. . | Death of John Low. |
| Dec. 14, 1737 | Edw. Jones . . . | Jacob Jones, for that time only, | Death of Thos. Fleetwood. |
| July 10, 1765 | Thomas Mallory . . | Hon. James Stanley, commonly called Lord Strange | Death of Edw. Jones. |
| May 26, 1786 | John Barnes . . | Earl of Derby . . . | Death of Thos. Mallory. |
| Sept. 10, 1809 | Geoffrey Hornby, jun. | Do. | Death of John Barnes. |
| Aug. 12, 1813 | Ellis Ashton, present incumbent | Do. | Resign. of Geoffrey Hornby. |

Parish registers.

The registers commence in October, 1578, in which year 17 baptisms were entered, and in 1579, 24. The marriages are not entered till 1587, when there were 9; in 1588, 7. The burials do not commence till 1665, when there were 48, and in 1666, 37.

| | 1578—1579 | | 1587—1588 | | 1665—1666 | | 1831—1832 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . | 16 | 24 | — | — | — | — | 103 | 97 |
| Marriages . . . | — | — | 9 | 7 | — | — | 22 | 17 |
| Burials . . . | — | — | — | — | 48 | 37 | 87 | 5 |

Population.

A small increase has taken place in the population of the parish of Huyton during the present century, as will be seen on reference to the tables.¶

* Duchy Records, Vol. IV. Placit. A. n. 3. N.D.
† Ibid. Vol. VI. Inq. n. 8.
‡ Ibid. Vol. XXI. n. 2.
§ Ibid. Vol. XXIV. n. 87.
‖ Ibid. Vol. XXVII. n. 59.
¶ See Vol. II. p. 107.

Huyton Parish.

The Episcopal chapel of Knowsley was originally Presbyterian, and afterwards Unitarian, but in 1830, on the expiration of a lease, it was consecrated as a chapel of ease. There are neither Roman Catholic nor Dissenting places of worship in the parish.

Chapel.

Charities.

The charities of Huyton, as exhibited by the Parliamentary Commissioners,[a] are few, and may be summarily stated under the following heads:—

[a] Report XXI. p. 218.

*School.*—A school-room, built by the parishioners, is endowed with £200, for the interest of which the schoolmaster instructs one boy from Huyton, Roby, Tarbeck, and Knowsley, in reading, writing, and arithmetic . . . . . £10.

*Poor Stock.*—A table in the church, dated 1710, exhibits five benefactions, amounting in all to £123. Yearly distribution . . . . . £6. 10s.

*Bread Money.*—A sum of £160 is in the hands of the trustees of Liverpool Docks. Of this money, £40 is stated to have been a legacy from the family of Case. Annual produce £7. 4s.

*Church Land*, 16 Edward IV.—Two and a half acres of copyhold land held of the manor of West Derby for the repairs of the church of Huyton, produce in rent . . £16.

Trade.

Wire-drawing for watch-making is carried on at Huyton by one firm on rather an extensive scale; and there is a large brewery in the village. At Torbock there is a colliery, and another has lately been opened in Huyton, which employ three steam-engines, of the aggregate power of eighty horses.

Halls.

Woolfall, or Wolfall Hall, in Huyton, was for many centuries the residence of the Wolfalls, whose ancestor, Richard de Wlfal, was on the inquisition for the Gascon scutage in West Derby about 25 Henry III.* Anne, heiress of Thomas Woolfall, of Woolfall in Huyton, about 1653 married Robert, son of William Harrington, of Huyton; and from this family the estate passed by marriage to the Molineux, Seels, and Unsworths. In 1817 the property was vested in this lady's youngest sister, Mrs. Unsworth, of Maghull, whose son, Thomas Molineux Unsworth Seel, esq., succeeded to it, as well as to Hurst House in Huyton. Mr. Seel, about six years ago, sold Hurst to its present owner and occupant, Charles Robert Sherburne, esq.; and Woolfall was lately purchased by the earl of Derby. Red Hazles, or Hazles, nearly opposite Hurst House, was the property of the Ogles of Whiston, from whom it was transferred by marriage, prior to 1675, to the Cases, who held it until Henry Case, esq. sold it to Joseph Birch, esq. co. Wilts, who was afterwards created a baronet. He died in 1834, and was succeeded by his only son, sir Thomas Birch, bart.

The parish of Huyton comprises the townships of Huyton, Roby, and Torbock, and the chapelry of Knowsley, the extra-parochial division of Croxteth Park being generally included in the chapelry of West Derby and parish of Walton-on-the-Hill.

* Testa de Nevill'.

Huyton Parish.

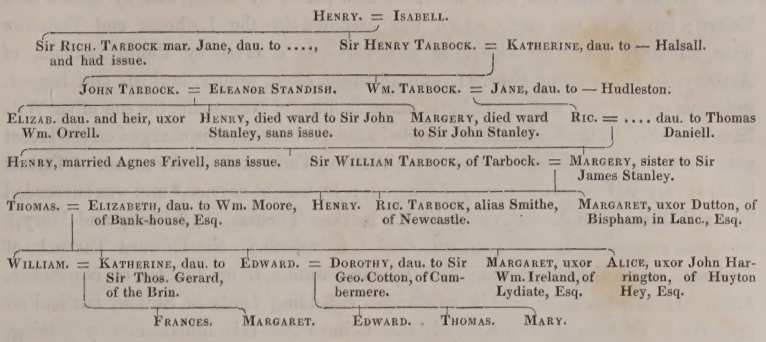
Torbock.

Torbock, with Hitune, belonged to Dot at the time of the Domesday Survey, and before the reign of Richard I. had given name to the ancestor of the Lathoms and the Torbocks. Henry de Torbock, lord of Torbock, Roby, Huyton, Knowsley, and other manors, had two sons, of whom the elder, Robert, was sometimes distinguished by the Norman patronymic Fitz-Henry, which the English rendered Harrison, and sometimes was denominated, from his principal residence, de Lathom, while Richard, the other son, inheriting Torbock, designated himself from that estate. The circumstance of two sons taking different names has been already noticed, as a common occurrence in this county. Richard of Tarbock, brother of Robert Fitz-Henry, according to the only authenticated pedigree of this family extant,* had Richard, whose son Henry married Ellen, daughter of ——. This, then, is the Henry Torbec to whom was granted, in 41 Henry III., a charter for free warren in Torbec, Dalton, Thurton, Whithull, and Brudeheved, and for a market and fair in the manor of Turboc.† In 3 Edward III., William de Esteheved was confined in the prison of Lancaster for the death of Henry, son of Elias le Ken, of Torbok, but under what circumstances the record does not state.‡ Richard, the son of Henry Torbec, married Mawd, daughter of —— of Haydock, and had Henry, whose grandson Henry was father of two knights, sir Richard and sir Henry Tarbock. The former married Jane, daughter to Ratcliffe, according to Barritt, and had issue. To this branch of the family belongs dame Cecill of Torboke, lady of Torboke in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. Her will has been preserved, and is a singular composition.§

* Visit. by Flower, 1567. † Rot. Chart. 41 Hen. III. n. 2. ‡ Inq. ad Quod Damnum, 3 Ed. III. n. 26.

§ In dei noīe Amen. 7th March A° Dni 1466. J Dame Cecill of Torboke Lady of Torboke In gud mynd makys my testamt in this manñ that followys. In the fyrst begynynge I bequeathe my sawle to all myhty gode and to our Lady saynt Marī and to all the halows of heven and my body to be byryet ī Hyton kyrke by my husband. And I will that my corpersaund be gyffyn as custum and vsage ys to the kyrke. Alsoe I wjll that there be spendyt about my body at my Derege and the day buryinge 7 mīkes. Alsoe I will that a preist be hyret to synge at the foresd kyrke of Hyton for my Husband and me and for all those that we have had any gude of vnderfayt. And I will that the aforesd prest haue to his gawde 6 mīkes for on yere. Alsoe I bequethe to the sd chirch of Hyton 13s 4d. Alsoe to the Chirch of Farneworth 13s 4d alsoe to the Chirch of Chidwall 3s 4d, alsoe to the Chirch of Hale xiijs 4d. alsoe to the Chirch of Gerston 3s 4d. Alsoe I will that the blacke Frerys of Weryngton haue 3s 4d. alsoe I will that the Frerys of Knaresbrough haue 3s 4d. Alsoe I will that the blake frerys of Chester haue vjs viijd. Alsoe the grey frerys of Chester to haue 6s 8d. Alsoe the white frerys 3s 4d. Alsoe I will that the Rode of Chester haue offret to hym the rynge that is on my Fyngr. Alsoe I will that my sister Kateryn haue a gold ryng or els my sadyll. Alsoe I will that my sonne Richard haue my Hallynge boke and Chales and such thyngs as belonge to a prest to synge with and all the breū vessell that belongen to me also the Englysche boke of Hermet Hanpole. Alsoe I will that my sonne Thomas of Torboke haue 13s 4d to buy him a horse. Alsoe I will that

The remainder of this pedigree, commencing with the father of the two knights, is transcribed from the Visitation. Huyton Parish.


Henry. = Isabell.
Sir Rich. Tarbock mar. Jane, dau. to ...., and had issue.
Sir Henry Tarbock. = Katherine, dau. to — Halsall.
John Tarbock. = Eleanor Standish.
Wm. Tarbock. = Jane, dau. to — Hudleston.
Elizab. dau. and heir, uxor Wm. Orrell.
Henry, died ward to Sir John Stanley, sans issue.
Margery, died ward to Sir John Stanley.
Ric. = .... dau. to Thomas Daniell.
Henry, married Agnes Frivell, sans issue.
Sir William Tarbock, of Tarbock. = Margery, sister to Sir James Stanley.
Thomas. = Elizabeth, dau. to Wm. Moore, of Bank-house, Esq.
Henry.
Ric. Tarbock, alias Smithe, of Newcastle.
Margaret, uxor Dutton, of Bispham, in Lanc., Esq.
William. = Katherine, dau. to Sir Thos. Gerard, of the Brin.
Edward. = Dorothy, dau. to Sir Geo. Cotton, of Cumbermere.
Margaret, uxor Wm. Ireland, of Lydiate, Esq.
Alice, uxor John Harrington, of Huyton Hey, Esq.
Frances.
Margaret.
Edward.
Thomas.
Mary.

Mr. Barritt of Manchester had in his possession a brass seal, deeply cut, and weighing seven ounces and a half, which belonged to sir William Tarbock, who appears to have married Margery, sister of sir James Stanley.* This antiquary has made a spirited drawing of the antique, which is now the property of John Torbock, of Prescot, esq. and forms the initial letter of this chapter. The arms of Torbock, represented upon the shield, are, in heraldic phraseology, or, an eagle's leg couped

Robte Norres haue 6$^{s}$ 8$^{d}$. Alsoe that Thõas Haryngton haue 6$^{s}$ 8$^{d}$. Alsoe I will that 5 Kye be putt to 5 poore men at the sight of myne ex$^{rs}$. Alsoe I will that the 5 Kye of my Nawnts be holdyn forthe in the same forme at the sight of my son Richard and my ex$^{r}$ and of two honest men of Torboke. Alsoe I will that my doghter Isabell haue all the residue of my other gods in whose hands soeu͂ they be foundyn vnbeqwethan (except that dett that the wyf of Willm Irlond oghe to me queche I have gyffyn hyr in forme that sche hafe knolage of.) Alsoe I will that my cosyn John Norres and no moe bj myne ex$^{r}$. Also I will that my s$^{d}$ Cosyn John Executo$^{r}$ haue to hys reward 4 m͂kes yf it may soe pforme and prayinge my Cosyn Thomas Norres and my sonne Richard that they wowld be ou͂seers that this my last will may be fulfyllyt. In witnes of the quech to this p͂sent I haue sett my seale the day and yeare first aboue wryttyn.

And yf soe be that my Cosyn John Warant pay alle the detts I will and bequethe that my Cosyn John Norres haue all the detts of Tenaunts or obligac͂ons or money that may be found to fulfyll my wheddys and pay my dettes to thayme that he knawas to pray for thair sawles as hit may pforme. *Harl. MS.* 2176, fo. 27 b.

* In the Stanley pedigree, Margaret, sister of James Stanley, archdeacon of Carlisle, and daughter of sir Thomas, who was summoned to parliament as lord Stanley in 1455, is married to sir William Troutbeck, of Mobberley.

Huyton Parish.

gules, on a chief indented, azure, three plates. The eagle's leg was assumed as a difference from the armorial bearing of the Lathoms. The crest upon sir William Torbock's seal has been described as a parrot by some, and by others as a bittern; but it is the eagle which was assumed by the Lathoms and Torbocks from an early period. An eagle was borne as a crest by Philip Lathom, of Astbury, in the reign of Edw. II. and an eagle, close, proper, beaked, and legged, gules, as on the seal, was borne by William Smithe, of Newcastle, the son of sir William Torbock. In the Visitation, the eagle in the Tarbock crest is charged on the breast with a mullet, or. Henry, brother of sir William Torbock, held the manor of Tarbok in 20 Henry VII. as of the manor of Knowsley, by knight-service,* and was succeeded by sir William, who died 1 Henry VIII.† leaving Thomas, 1, 2 Philip and Mary,‡ who was succeeded by William, who died 1 Elizabeth.§ Sir Edward Tarbock, of Tarbock, was knighted at Whitehall by king James I. on the 1st of November, 1606. Henry Tarbocke died in 16 Charles I. holding lands in Sutton, but had no property in Tarbock.‖ The family is said to have lost this inheritance by gaming, and the lordship of the manor is now vested in the earl of Sefton.

Roby.

The Rabil of Domesday was the property of the Lathoms soon after the Conquest; and in 32 Edward I. Robert de Lathom had a market and fair, as well as free warren chartered for his manor of Robye.¶ His descendant, sir Thomas de Lathum, in 13 Edward III. had also a grant of free warren confirmed to him in Knouselegh and Roby;** and in 9 Henry IV. free warren was confirmed to his son-in-law and successor, sir John Stanley, in the manors of Knouselegh and Lathum, and the townships of Childwall, Roby, and Anlasargh.†† The present earl of Derby is lord of the manor of Roby, which is subject to the court at Knowsley. Roby Old Hall, now a small square edifice of plaster-cast, was a fine, lofty brick mansion, built by John Williamson, esq. mayor of Liverpool in 1761, and at present belongs to Richard Edwards, esq. having been several times transferred by sale.

Knowsley.

Knowsley became the property of the Lathom family by the marriage of sir Robert de Lathom with Catherine, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Knowsley, and passed into the family of Stanley in like manner, by the marriage of Isabella, daughter and heiress of sir Thomas Lathom, grandson of sir Robert, with sir John Stanley.

The family of Stanley is a branch of the ancient barons of Aldelegh, in Staffordshire, one of whom, Adam, had two sons, Lydulph and Adam. The former,

* Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 71.
† Ibid. Vol. IV. n. 32.
‡ Ibid. Vol. X. n. 46.
§ Ibid. Vol. XI. n. 14.
‖ Duchy Records, Vol. XXX. n. 42.
¶ Rot. Chart. 32 Edw. I. n. 12.
** Rot. Patentium concess. Hominibus Angl. et Vascon. 3 Edw. III. n. 22. m. 11.
†† Rot. Chart. 9 Hen. IV. n. 9.

Drawn by J. Pickering. Engraved by W. Taylor.

KNOWSLEY HALL.

THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HONBLE THE EARL OF DERBY.

FISHER, SON & Co LONDON 1832.

Lydulph de Aldelegh, was progenitor of the barons Audley;* the second son, Adam, assumed the name of Aldithlega, or Audleigh, and had a son William, to whom his uncle Lydulph gave Stanleigh, or Stoneleigh, in Staffordshire, on which he assumed the surname of Stanley. Dr. Ormerod, from the Grosvenor MSS.,† adds, that Adam and Thomas, brothers of William, were witnesses to this deed of gift. His son, sir William Stanley, having married Jane, daughter of sir Philip Bamville, acquired the manor of Stourton, as also the bailiwick of Wyrrall forest, which had descended by females from Alan Sylvester, steward of one of the earls of Chester about 1120. On becoming possessed of the manor and bailiwick of Wyrrall Forest, he assumed the armorial bearings since used by his descendants, three stags' heads on a bend, and settled in Cheshire in the reign of Edward II. His grandson, William Stanley, living 35 Edward III., the son of John Stanley, married Alice, daughter of sir Hamo Massey, of Timperley, and died about 21 Richard II. His eldest son, William, inherited Stanley and Stourton, and, marrying Margery, daughter and sole heiress of sir William de Hooton, became lord of Hooton in right of his wife. The inquisition taken after his death is dated 6 Henry VI. From sir William Stanley are descended the elder branch of the Stanleys, and from his younger brother, John, the present earls of Derby deduce their origin.

Huyton Parish.

Stanley of Hooton.

Sir John Stanley, the second son of sir William Stanley and Alice Massey, is said to have had for his patrimony the old seat of Newton in Macclesfield, in the county of Chester. Secombe fixes the date of his birth in 27 or 28 Edward III., and yet asserts that he commanded at the battle of Poictiers, under his relation James lord Audley, in 1357;‡ but, as, according to this author, he was then only three or four years old, this cannot be correct, neither could he, directly after the battle, have been engaged in the tournament at Winchester. His marriage with the heiress of Lathom must be attributed to other causes than his bravery in her presence on this occasion. In 1385 he was lord deputy of Ireland; in 1395 constable of Roxburgh castle, and in 1399 first lord justice, then lord lieutenant of Ireland. In 1405 he was commissioned, in conjunction with Roger Leke, to seize the city of York and the Isle of Man. About this time, or before, he married Isabella, daughter and heiress of sir Thomas Lathom, whose crest he assumed, and acquired those immense estates which laid the foundation of the princely inheritance of the house of Stanley. In 7 Henry IV., having recently built a house, called the Tower, at Liverpool, he had a license to fortify it with embattled walls; and in the same year, by letters patent, the Isle of Man was granted to sir John Stanley, at first for

Stanley of Knowsley & Lathom.

* Nicholas, the last of these barons, died July 25, 1391.

† Adam, the father of Lydulph and Adam de Audley, is said to have had the manor of Raveney, in Cumberland, from Henry I.

‡ House of Stanley, p. 13.

Huyton Parish.

life, but afterwards in perpetuity.* In 9 Henry IV. he was general attorney to Thomas de Lancaster, and had confirmed to him the manors of Lathum and Knoaslegh, with free warren in Childewell, Roby, and Anlasargh, the ancient inheritance of sir Thomas Lathum.† Sir John held several offices of dignity under Henry IV. and V., and died January 6, 1414, leaving two sons, sir John, who succeeded him, and sir Thomas, who was ancestor of the Stanleys of Pipe, in Staffordshire.

Sir John Stanley was knight of the shire for this county in 2 Henry V.,‡ constable of Caernarvon castle 5 Henry VI., justice of Chester 5 & 9 Henry VI., and died in 1431. There is some uncertainty respecting his wife. According to one account, she was Isabell, sister of sir William Harrington;§ another account says, she was daughter or granddaughter of sir Robert Harrington of Hornby;‖ a third makes her Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Harrington, and sister and coheir of sir Robert Harrington;¶ a fourth authority suspects that her father was sir Nicholas;** and Secombe says that she was only daughter to sir John and sister to sir William, who, dying without issue, she became heiress to her brother, and mistress of the fine seat of Hornby castle, near Lancaster.†† Sir John Stanley was succeeded by his only son.

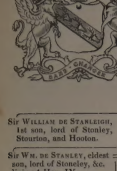
1st lord Stanley.

Sir Thomas Stanley, the first lord Stanley, was lord-lieutenant of Ireland for six years; in 9 Henry VI. he was comptroller of the household, and chamberlain; and in 25, 27, 28, 29, and 33 Henry VI. he was knight of the shire for the county of Lancaster.‡‡ On the 20 January, 1455, he was summoned to parliament as lord Stanley. He left several children by his lady, Joan, daughter and coheir of sir Robert Goushill, of Hoveringham, in Nottinghamshire. The eldest son, sir Thomas, was his successor. The second was sir William Stanley, of Holt castle, in Denbighshire, who, after being instrumental, with his elder brother, in placing the crown on the head of Henry VII., was beheaded on a charge of high treason by that monarch, on the 16th of February, 1494-5.§§ Sir John Stanley, the third son, was ancestor of the Stanleys of Weever and Alderlegh, and James, the fourth son, was archdeacon of Carlisle. Of his three daughters, the eldest, Elizabeth, was married to sir Richard Molyneux, ancestor of the earls of Sefton, who was slain at the battle of Bloreheath in 1459.‖‖ This Thomas, first lord Stanley, in 38 Henry VI. was charged by the house of commons with high crimes and misdemeanors in a bill which has been inserted, and which is now mentioned, to notice that the bill styles William Stanley, the brother of lord Stanley.¶¶

* Vol. I. p. 370, 371. † Rot. Chart. 9 Hen. IV. n. 9. ‡ See Vol. I. p. 315.
§ Dugdale Baron. Vol. II. p. 248. ‖ Collins' Peerage, by Brydges, Vol. III. p. 54.
¶ Harl. MSS. Codex 1997. ** Sir E. Brydges' note in Collins, ibid.
†† House of Stanley, p. 28. ‡‡ Vol. I. p. 315. §§ Ib. p. 448, 9. ‖‖ Ib. p. 413. ¶¶ Ib. p. 414.

# Pedigree of the House of Stanley.

DERIVED FROM THE FAMILY MUNIMENTS, AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.



## Present Branches,

ARISING FROM

ENGRAVED BY W. HOLL, FROM THE ORIGINAL PICTURE AT KNOWSLEY HALL.

THOMAS STANLEY, 1ST EARL OF DERBY.

FISHER, SON & CO LONDON 1836.

Sir THOMAS STANLEY, eldest son of Thomas the first lord, was twice married. His first lady was Eleanor, daughter of Richard Neville earl of Salisbury, by whom he had a numerous issue. His second wife was the celebrated countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII. From 2 Edward IV. to 1 Henry VII. he was justice of Chester. In 22 Edward IV. he commanded the right wing of the English army at the taking of Berwick, under Richard duke of Clarence. Faithful to Edward IV.* he, incensed by his allegiance to the young king Edward V., the protector, who seems to have intended his destruction along with the less fortunate lord Hastings.† Notwithstanding this circumstance, he bore the mace at the coronation of Richard III.,‡ who constituted him steward of the household and constable of England for life, and installed him knight of the garter.§ His conduct, and that of his brother, sir William Stanley of Holt, at Bosworth Field, has been described in the account of that decisive action.‖ On the 27th October, 1485, he was advanced to the earldom by the title of earl of Derby.¶ Henry VII. visited the earl at his manor house in Lancashire,** and early in his reign conferred upon him almost all the estates forfeited in the north: thus he acquired the estates of sir Thomas Broughton;†† of sir James Harrington, of Hornby; of Francis viscount Lovell; of sir Thomas Pilkington, "and what sir Thomas had in right of his lady," who was daughter and heir of — Chetham, of Chetham. The said sir Thomas was owner of all the land the earle of Derby now claims in Salford hundred. He had also Pooton of Pooton's, Bythom of Bythom's, and Newby of Kirkby's estates, in this county, with at least twenty gentlemen's estates more."‡‡ Thomas earl of

Huyton Parish.

* See Vol. I. p. 422. After the battle of Stamford in 1469, Clarence and Warwick, "harde y$^{at}$ y$^{e}$ king was comyng to y$^{em}$ warde in contynent y$^{ey}$ dep'ted and wente to Manchestr' in Lancasshire hopyng to have hadde help & socour of y$^{e}$ Lord Stanley butt in conclucon y$^{er}$ y$^{ey}$ hadde litill favour as itt was enformed y$^{e}$ king."—Paston Letters, by sir John Fenn, Vol. II. p. 38.

† See Vol. I. p. 425. ‡ Ibid, p. 426.

§ Ibid. p. 429. For several grants and commissions from Richard III. see p. 426, 7, 8, 9.

‖ Ibid. p. 433-440.

¶ Ibid, p. 443. Leland was misinformed respecting the earl's being either the first or the third lord Stanley. The Itinerant says—

Sum say that *Thomas* was the first of the *Standeley* that was made Lorde and after Erle.

Olde *Thomas* of *Darby*, as Mr. *Haul* told me, was the 3. of the *Standeleys* that had the Name of a Lorde. This *Thomas* was after made Erle of *Darby*.

Much of the *Standeleys* Landes cam by *Latham* of *Latham* afore that Thomas was made Erle. The attainted Landes of *Pilkington*, *Broughton*, and *Wotton* were after gyven hym.

And *Standeley* Lord *Montegle* hath the Lord *Haringtons* Landes.—Leland Itin. Vol. VI. fo. 37, p. 32.

** See Vol. I. p. 449, 450, 452. †† Ibid. p. 443, 446.

‡‡ MS. *penes* the late Rev. Josh. Brookes, of Manchester. A record in the duchy office, in enumerating these estates, mentions Holland, Nether Kelleth, Halewood, Samlesbury, Pilkington,

Huyton Parish.

Derby claimed to have free warren in Pilkington, Whelfield, Handesworth, Cheteham, Crompton, Accrington, and Shoghos, and to be the king's bailiff of Amounderness and Blackburnshire, and to serve attachments and other matters appertaining to the office of king's bailiff there, as well as to be king's bailiff in the wapentake of Lonesdale.* In 6 Henry VII. he was commissioned, with his son George, to borrow money in this county for the king's service in the expedition into France. This earl died in 1504; his will bears date July 28, in which his titles appear, earl of Derby, lord Stanley, lord of Man, and great constable of England. By the lady Eleanor he had Thomas and Richard, who died young; George Stanley, third son, knight of the shire 17 Edward IV.,† summoned to parliament, as lord Strange, 22 Edward IV., a title conferred upon him in right of his wife Jane, daughter and heir of sir John, lord Strange, of Knockyn.‡ By this lady he had Thomas, the second earl of Derby; John, and sir Edward Stanley of Crosshall, and died before his father, 5th December, 1497. The fifth son of Thomas, 1st earl of Derby, and lady Eleanor, was sir Edward Stanley of Hornby, who was created lord Mountegle, or Monteagle, 6 Henry VIII., in allusion to the family crest, and to a hill gained by him at the battle of Flodden.§ The 6th son was James Stanley, warden of Manchester and bishop of Ely.‖ He was succeeded by his grandson. By Margaret, countess of Richmond, he had no issue. Indeed, on her marriage into the house of Stanley, she requested and obtained of her lord a license of chastity, which she vowed, according to form, in the presence of bishop Fisher; after which she led a life of mortification, and wore girdles and shifts of hair, even to the dilacerating of her tender skin. Her works of piety were numerous, and, amongst the most munificent of them, may be reckoned the founding of St. John's College at Cambridge. This celebrated lady, having survived her third husband, Thomas lord Stanley, the first earl of Derby, died on the 29th of June, 1509, three

Bury, Chetham, Chetewood, Halliwall, Broughton in Furnes, Boulton in Furnes, Underworth, Shuttilworth, Shippelbotham, Middleton, Overesfield, Smithells, Selbethwaite, Tottington, Elleslake, Urswick, and many others, forfeited by attainders.—Red Repertory, Bundle H. n. 13.

* Kuerden's 4to. MS. fo. 57. † See Vol. I. p. 316.

‡ In a contemporary account of the sieges in Northumberland, dated December, 1462, it is said: "At y^e^ siege of Bamburgh y^e^ Erle of Worcestr' the lord Mountague the lord Strange & the lord Say, the lord Grey de Wylton, the lord Lumley, the lord Ogill," were present. Excerpta Historica, p. 365. He was descended from Guido Extraneus, or le Strange, tem. Hen. I. Of this family was Ebulo le Strange, the second husband of Alicia, daughter of Henry de Lacy, and widow of Thomas earl of Lancaster. See Vol. I. p. 131-2.

§ See Vol. I. pp. 459 and 582, sir Edward was sheriff of Lanc. 1501, 1508, and 1512; and when lord Monteagle, sheriff in 1514, 1520, and 1527. See Vol. I. p. 205. See also pp. 459, 460, 461, 463, 464.

‖ See Vol. II. p. 197, 198, 207, 208.

months after the accession of her grandson Henry VIII. to the throne of England, and lies buried in the superb chapel then lately erected in Westminster Abbey. Huyton Parish.

THOMAS, second earl of Derby, son of George, lord Strange, by charter 8 Henry VIII. had a grant of these other titles, viscount Kynston, lord Stanley and Strange, lord of Knockyn, Mohun Basset, Burnul and Lacy, lord of Man and the Isles. He died before May 13, 1522, having married Anne, daughter of Edward, lord Hastings, and sister of George, earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had John, died young; Edward, second son, his successor, and Henry, who died of the sweating sickness. His only daughter, Margaret, married Robert Ratcliffe, the first earl of Sussex. 2d Earl.

EDWARD, third earl of Derby, was under age, and in the retinue of cardinal Wolsey, when his father died. On the appearance of the insurrection, called "The Pilgrimage of Grace," in 1536, the king directed his letters to the earl of Derby, with instructions to raise what forces he could;* and that formidable rebellion was suppressed chiefly through his diligence in securing the abbey of Whalley,† and other houses of treasonable resort. In 1548, he was appointed by Edward VI. one of the commissioners of the Reformation.‡ Queen Mary, on the day of her coronation, constituted him lord high steward of England, on which occasion he came from Lathom to his house in Westminster, with a retinue of upward of fourscore gentlemen, clothed in velvet, and 218 yeomen in liveries. In the succeeding reign, although his sons, sir Thomas and sir Edward, favoured the attempt to deliver Mary, queen of Scots, from Tutbury castle, the earl himself was appointed lord lieutenant of this county, in which capacity he communicated the treasonable designs of the earls of Westmorland and Northumberland.§ The queen Elizabeth, says Camden, chose for her privy councillors twenty statesmen, amongst whom was the earl of Derby, he having been one of queen Mary's privy council.‖ This nobleman lived in a style of extraordinary splendour in an age of extravagance in personal and household embellishments;¶ the same annalist observes, that "with Edward, earl of Derby's death, the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep." He died at Lathom House, Nov. 24, 1572, and was buried at Ormskirk, on Thursday, the 4th of December, with great splendour.** This earl had the reputation of maintaining a conjuror in his house;†† and Richard Boyle, the first earl of Cork, in a memorandum of letters written to and by him, says, "Mumford resorteth to Stanley's house in Lancashire, within six miles of Leerpoole. There he is to be had. There he lately cast out divels."‡‡ 3d Earl.

* See Vol. I. p. 476, 477.
† Ibid. p. 479. ‡ P. 516. § P. 517.
‖ Ann. Eliz. 1558, p. 2.
¶ See Vol. I. p. 574.
** Harl. MSS. Cod. 247, and Cod. 2129.
†† Ibid. p. 589. ‡‡ Boyles MS.

Huyton Parish.

This earl had three wives; the first was Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Ellis Barlow, of Barlow,* and the third was Mary, daughter of sir George Cotton, of Combermere abbey. By his first wife he had Henry, sir Thomas, sir Edward, and four daughters, all married.

4th Earl.

Henry, fourth Earl of Derby, when lord Strange, was a favourite of Edw. VI.† and queen Elizabeth.‡ In 29 Elizabeth, he was one of the peers on the trial of Mary, queen of Scots, and in 32 Elizabeth was constituted lord high steward on the trial of Philip Howard, earl of Arundel. His activity against recusants procured him the thanks of the queen.§ By Jane Halsall, of Knowsley, he had an illegitimate son, Thomas Stanley, father of Ferdinando Stanley, of Broughton, who died s. p. 1664. The earl married Margaret, only child of Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland, and Alianora, daughter and coheir of Charles Brandon, duke of Sussex, by Mary, queen dowager of France, youngest daughter of Henry VII. By this lady, who lost the queen's favour for consulting wizards,‖ he had Edward, lord Stanley, who died young, Ferdinando, his successor, Francis, who died young, and William, who succeeded Ferdinand.

* See Vol. II. p. 396. † Vol. I. p. 499. ‡ P. 521. § P. 537.

‖ See Vol. I. p. 589. The following letter from this lady to sir Francis Walsingham, minister to queen Elizabeth, is extracted from the MSS. of Mr. Dell, secretary to archbishop Laud:—

"The Countess of Derby to Sr Fran. Walsingham.

"Rt Honble,

"If but one & not many afflicc̃ons & troubles were layd upon me at once, I would then endeauour my self to beare there wth, & forbeare for remedy thereof to trouble any of my good Freinds. Sicknes & weakness in my Body & limbes I haue of longe tyme been accustomed to sufferr. And finding small remedy after proofe of many, lastly upon the informac̃on of some about me yt one Randall had a speciall Remedy for ye cure of my Disease by applying of outward things; I had him in my House for that purpose, from May untill August next following, in which tyme I found some ease by his Medicines. But since I have understood by report ye man to have lyued in great wickedness, wherewth it hath pleased God to suffer him amonge other not a little to plague me wth his slanderous tongue whilst he lyued. What repentance he tooke thereof before his death God knoweth. Good Sr yor heavy & longe continued displeasure wch her Maty thereby, & by ye accusac̃on of some others hath layd upon me, doth more vex my heart & spirit, then euer any infirmityes haue done my bodye. And yet I euer haue, will, & doe confess yt her Maty hath dealt both graciously & mercifully wth me in Coñitting of me both to such a Place where is wholsome & good Ayre, wthout ye which I had perished; and unto such a Person whom I finde as he is, my good kinsman. The last afflicc̃on tormenteth my soule wch ye continuall clamour & outcry of many my poore Creditors, for whom I finde noe remedy, unless it may please her Highnes to lycense my Ld. and me to sell soe much Land of my Inheritance as may discharge ye same, whereof though her Highnes be in Reverc̃on yet be there aboue 20. Persons inheritable thereunto as Heyres of ye body of my Grandfather,

Ferdinando, the fifth earl of Derby, is chiefly remarkable for the manner of his death, which was attributed to witchcraft.* The circumstances attending this event are minutely stated in "a brief declaration touching the strange sicknes & death of ye most honorable ferdinando late Earle of Derby, gathered by those who were p̄sent with him all the time therof."† His death is not attributed in this paper, either to witchcraft or to poison:—"His Hon. diseases apparant, were vomiting of sowtie or rustiey matter, wth blood, the yellow Jaundice: melting of his fatt: swelling & hardnes of his spleen: a violent hickcock & some days before he died stopping of his water. The causes of all these diseases were thought by the Phisitians to be partly a surfett partly a most violent distempering himself wth vehement exercise taken iiij dayes together in Easter weeke:" but in "a true reporte of such reasons & coniectures as cause verie many & the same also verie learned men to suppose his Hon. to be bewitched," the artifices which were adopted to divert suspicion from the real cause of his death, are detailed by "the verie learned" with very great credulity.‡ Huyton Parish. 5th Earl.

Charles Duke of Suffolke. I humbly pray you to be a means unto her H. herein, & for her Matys clemency & mercy to be extended towardes me, whom, I take ye high God to witness yt I euer haue feared and loued, & soe will continue whilst my life endureth. Thus committing my selfe to your good consideracõn, & us both to God, I cease to trouble you.

"Her Matys prisoner & your assured Freind, "M: Derby."

"May — 1580." *Harl. MSS. Cod.* 787, *fo.* 16 *b.*

* See Vol. I. p. 563. † Harl. MSS. Cod. 247, fo. 204.

‡ A true reporte of such reasons & coniectures, as cause verie many & the same also verie learned men to suppose his Hon: to be bewitched.

The first of Aprill, 1594, being the mondaie before his Hon: fell sicke, a woman offred vnto him a supplicacõn or petition, wherin her request was yt it would please him to giue or assigne her a dwelling place neere vnto himself yt she might from tyme to tyme reveale vnto him such thing & wth speed, wch God revealed vnto hir, for his Hon: good. This petition was thought vayne & yerefore refused.

On thursdaie night followīg, being the iiijth of Aprill, his Hon: dreamed his ladie was most daungerouslie sicke to death, & in this sleepe (being sore troubled therwith) he wept sodainelye cried out, started from his bedd, called for help, sought about the chamber, betwixt sleeping & waking, but being fullie awaked, was comforted, because he found hir well. Here we omitt strang dreames, or rather divīations of diuers graue & honest men wch happened before & about ye time of his Honour's sickness. Thursdaie.

One fryday the first of Aprill, in his chamber at Knowsley, about sixe a clocke at night, there appeared sodaynely a tall man wth gastely & threatning countenance, who twise or thrise seemed to crosse him, as he was passing thorow the chamber & when he came vnto the same part of the chamber wher this shaddow appeared he p̄sently fell sicke & there vomited thrise. Mr. Goborne, one of his Hon: secretaries, attending thē vpon him sawe nothing wch more amazed his Hon: The same night he dreamed yt he was in fighting & twise or thrise stabbed to the hart, & also wound in many other places of his bodie. Fry.

The tenth of Aprill, about midnight, was found in his Hon: bedchamber by one Mr. Halsall an image of waxe wth haire like vnto the haire of his Hon: Head, twisted thorowe the bellie therof, from Wed.

Huyton Parish.

Others, however, suspected that poison had been administered through the agency of his master of the horse, who fled as soon as the earl took to his bed.* He died

the navell vnto the secrets. His Image was spotted, as the same Mr. Halsall reported vnto Mr. Smith one of his Hon: secretaries, a daie before anie paine grewe, & spott& appeared vpon his sides & bellie. This image was hastilie cast into the fyre by Mr. Halsall before it was viewed because he thought by burning the same as he sayd he should relieue my lord from witchcraft & burn the witch who so much tormented his Hon: But it fell out contrarie to his loue & affection, for after the melting therof his Hon: more & more declined.

Fry.

The xij$^{th}$ of Aprill, one Jane, a witche, demaunded of Mr. Goborne whether his Hon: felt no payne in the lower part&, & whether he made water as yet or no: & at that verie time notw$^{th}$standing all helps his water vtterly stopped, & so remained till he died.

S$^{r}$ Edward Filton, who w$^{th}$ other Justices examined certaine witches, reportethe, that one of them being bidden to saie the lord& praier, said it well, *but being coniured I would rather saie adiured* in the name of Jesus, that if she had bewitched his Hon: she should not be able to saie the same, she could neuer repeat that petition, "forgiue vs o$^{r}$ trespasses," no not although it was repeated vnto hir.

A homelie woman, about fiftie years old, was found mumbling in a corner of his Hon: chamber: but what God knoweth. This wise woman, as they termed her, seemed often to ease his Hon: both of his vomiting & sickness. But that felle out w$^{ch}$ was strange, that when so long as his Hon: was diseased the woman hir self was troubled most vehemently in the same manner. The matter w$^{ch}$ she vomited being like also vnto that w$^{ch}$ passed from his Hon: But at the last when this woman was happelie espied by one of y$^{e}$ doctors tempering & blissing (after hir ill favoured manner) the iuce of certayne herbes, hir potte wher into she strayned the iuce, was tumbled downe by y$^{e}$ same doctor, & she ran out of the chamber notw$^{th}$standing she did saie that she would not cease to ease his Hon: although she could not pfectlie cure him, because he was so stronglie bewitched.

All phisick wrought verie well, yet his Hon: had none or litle ease y$^{er}$by. His diseases were many & his vomit& w$^{th}$ stopping of his water greevous, yet ever his pulse remained as good & pfitt as ever it did in tyme of his best health till one quarter of an houre before he died. He himself in all the time of his sicknes cried oute that the doctors laboured in vaine, because he was certainelie bewitched.

He fell twise into a trance not able to moue hand, head, or foot, when he would haue taken phisicke to doe him good.

In the end he cried out often against all witches & witchcraft, reposing his onely hope of salvation vpon the merit& of Christ Jesus his blessed sauiour.

One excellent speech can not be omitted amongst many in the time of his sicknes, especiallie the daie before he departed, at w$^{ch}$ time he desired one of his doctors whom especiallie he loued to pswade him no longer to liue, because (saith he) although out of thy loue, thou wouldest stirre vp hope of life, & doest imploy all thy witt, arte & travaille, I praye thee cease, for I am resolued p̄sentlie to die, & to take awaie w$^{th}$ me onelie one part of my armes, I mean the Eagles winges, so will I flie swiftlie into the bosome of Christ my onely saviour. And w$^{th}$ that he sent for his ladie, & gaue hir his last vale *or farewell*, desiring her to take awaye & loue his doctor, and also to give him some Jewell, w$^{th}$ his armes & name that he might be remembred, the w$^{ch}$ thing imediatlie after his death was most honorably pformed.——(The rest is torn off.)

*Harl. MS.* 247. *fo.* 204, *a.* 205.

* Camden's Ann. of Elizabeth, p. 503.

ENGRAVED BY H. ROBINSON, FROM THE PICTURE AT WENTWORTH HOUSE, YORKSHIRE.

# SIR WILLIAM STANLEY, K.G.

"LORDE CHAMBERLAINE OF THE HOUSEHOLD TO HENRY 7TH."

FISHER, SON, & CO. LONDON, 1836.

April 16, 1594, having married Alice, daughter of sir John Spencer, of Althorpe, by whom he had three daughters. Leaving no male issue, the earldom devolved upon his brother, Huyton Parish.

William, sixth earl of Derby, who purchased the claims of his three nieces, daughters of Ferdinando, to the Isle of Man. He married Eliz., daughter of Edward Vere, 17th earl of Oxford, by whom he had James, his successor; sir Robert Stanley, K.B.; Charles, who died unmarried; and three daughters. He died 29th September, 1642. 6th earl.

James, seventh earl of Derby, before his accession to the earldom, was summoned to parliament by the title of lord Strange, Feb. 13, 1627. Of this earl and his heroic lady Charlotte de la Tremouille, the numerous particulars recorded in the body of this work, and the subjoined elaborate biographical notice of his lordship, obviate the necessity for further notice in this place. He was beheaded at Bolton, 15th October, 1651,* and his lady survived until 21st March, 1663, when she was buried at Ormskirk. Their children were Charles, two infants, Edward and William, and four daughters, of whom the third married John Murray, marquis of Athol, in whose descendants the Isle of Man and the barony of Strange became invested. 7th earl.

Charles, eighth earl of Derby, succeeded his father, and, in Aug. 1659, appeared at the head of several Lancashire gentlemen, in support of the unsuccessful rising of sir George Booth in Cheshire. The earl was taken prisoner, and attainted by parliament; but an act was passed in 16 and 17 Charles II. entitled, "An Act for restoring of Sir Charles Stanley in blood."† The earl was appointed lord lieutenant of Lancashire at the Restoration, and died December 21, 1672. By his lady Dorothea-Helena, daughter of John Kirkhoven, baron of Rupa in Holland, he had William-Richard-George, the 9th earl; Robert, who died unmarried; James, the 10th earl; Charles, M.P. for Preston, and knight of the shire in four parliaments; and one daughter. 8th earl.

William-Richard-George was lord-lieutenant in 1676, removed under James II., and reappointed, with the lord-lieutenancy of Cheshire, Oct. 17, 1688. He married Elizabeth Butler, daughter of Thomas earl of Ossory, and died without male issue, November 5, 1702, when the barony of Strange, by writ 1628, fell into abeyance between his two daughters and coheiresses, Henrietta and Elizabeth; the latter died unmarried 1714, on which the barony devolved upon her sister, who died 1718, leaving, by John lord Ashburnham, an only daughter and heir, Anne, who died unmarried 1732, which now fell to her uncle James, who succeeded his brother in the earldom. 9th earl.

* See Vol. III. p. 61. † Statutes of the Realm, Vol. V. p. 253.

Huyton Parish.

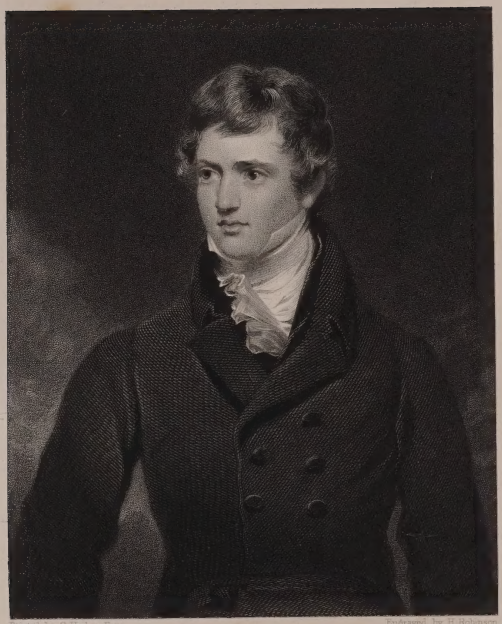
JAMES, tenth earl of Derby, served in the convention parliament, Jan. 22, 1688-9 for Preston, and for the county from 1695 to his accession to the peerage.

10th earl. He married Mary, daughter and heiress of sir William Morley, of Halnaker, K.B., by whom he had an only son, William, who died an infant. On the earl's death, without male issue, 1 Feb. 1735-6, the male descendant of Thomas the second earl, eldest son of George lord Stanley and Strange, son of the first earl, became extinct; and the barony of Strange, with the sovereignty of Man, devolved upon the heir general, James Murray, second duke of Athol, grandson and heir of John, first marquis of Athol, by the lady Amelia-Sophia, third daughter and, now by the extinction of descendants from all his other children, sole heir of James, seventh earl of Derby. The earldom itself devolved upon

11th earl. Sir EDWARD STANLEY, of Bickerstaffe, the fifth baronet of this branch of the Stanleys. His father was sir Thomas, son of sir Edward, who succeeded his father sir Thomas, the son of sir Edward, who was created a baronet 26 June, 1627, and who inherited Bickerstaffe from his father Henry, the son of sir James Stanley of Crosshall, brother of Thomas, second earl of Derby, and third son of George lord Stanley and Strange. In 1741, Edward, the eleventh earl, was appointed lord-lieutenant of Lancashire, March 13. He married Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Hesketh, of Rufford, esq., and had James, improperly styled lord Strange, that barony belonging to the duke of Athol; and Thomas and Edward, who died young. James, by his wife Lucy, or Mary, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Smith, of Weald Hall, Essex, had Edward Smith Stanley, the twelfth earl; Thomas, who died in 1776; Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Thomas Horton; Lucy, married to the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby; Harriet, married to sir Watts Horton; and Lucy, who died 1769. James, lord Strange, died before his father, 1 June, 1771; and the earl, dying 2 Feb. 1776, was succeeded by his grandson.

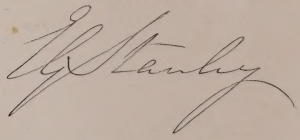
12th earl. EDWARD SMITH STANLEY, born Sept. 12, 1752, and died Oct. 21, 1834. By his first wife, lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of James duke of Hamilton and Brandon, he had Edward, the present earl; Charlotte, who married her cousin Edmund Hornby; and Elizabeth-Henrietta, married to Thomas, son of major Thomas Rea Cole, of Twickenham. By his second wife, Elizabeth Farren, he had Lucy-Elizabeth, born 1 March, 1799; Henry-James, born 9 March, 1800; and Mary-Margaret, born 22 March, 1801, and married to Thomas earl of Wilton.

13th earl. EDWARD STANLEY, the present earl, was born 21 April, 1775; married his cousin Charlotte-Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby. He was created a peer of the realm during his father's lifetime, by the title of lord Stanley, baron Bickerstaffe, 10 Dec. 1832. His eldest son, Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, now lord Stanley, M. P. for the northern division of Lancashire, was born 29 March,



Painted by G.Hadlow. Esq.  Engraved by H.Robinson.

THE R^T HON^BLE EDWARD GEOFFREY STANLEY



FISHER, SON, & C^O LONDON. 1833.

1799, and filled successively the office of secretary for Ireland and secretary for the Colonial department under the administration of earl Grey. The earl's second son, Henry-Thomas, M. P. for the borough of Preston, was born March 9, 1803. Huyton Parish.

The history of this illustrious family is written in indelible characters in the history of the county palatine of Lancaster. No family has been so long and so deservedly distinguished in this county as "the house of Stanley;" a great mass of curious and interesting documents, accumulated for this portion of our work, is withheld, under the restraining influence of our prescribed limits, and because the sources from whence these records have been derived, and where they may be consulted, is indicated, for the most part, in the preceding volumes.

Knowsley Hall, the principal seat of the earl of Derby, is situated in the parish of Huyton, seven miles from Liverpool and two from Prescot. Close to the end of the last named town stand two stone lodges, between which a handsome iron gateway opens into the park, which is not only the largest in the county, being nine and ten miles in circumference, but of considerable antiquity, and abounds in beautiful scenery.

Knowsley Hall has more of the grandeur created by ample dimensions than by architectural style. The portion prepared for the reception of Henry VII., and for the sojourn of the prince regent in later times, was rebuilt in 1820, of stone, with battlements, small towers, and kernellated parapets. Over the south or front entrance, beneath the family arms, is this inscription:—

"James Earl of Derby, Lord of Man & the Isles, Grandson of James Earl of Derby & of Charlotte daughter of Claude Duke de la Tremouille, whose husband James was beheaded at Bolton 15th October, 1652,[a] for strenuously adhering to Charles the Second, who refused a bill passed unanimously by both Houses of Parliament for restoring to the family the estates lost by his Loyalty to him. 1732."

a 1651.

This James was the tenth earl of Derby, who succeeded his brother William-George-Richard, and in favour of whose father, Charles, son of the loyal James, a bill was passed in 16-17 Charles II., by which he was restored to blood, and from which it would appear that the author of the inscription was not deeply versed in the history of his family. The pictures in Knowsley Hall are numerous, and many of them splendid, particularly Belshazzar's Feast, by Rembrandt; Seneca in the Bath, by Rubens; Sea Pieces, by Vanderveldt and De Long. There are also paintings by Teniers, Salvator Rosa, Corregio, Vandyke, Claude Lorraine, and other masters. Among the chief objects may be noticed, the Passage over the Red Sea, the Entry

Huyton Parish.

into the Land of Promise, and Joshua commanding the Sun. There are also many valuable family portraits by eminent artists, one of the most interesting of which is that of Thomas, the first earl of Derby.

JAMES STANLEY, seventh earl of Derby, K.G. and K.B. eldest son of William, sixth earl, by Elizabeth, his countess, eldest daughter of Edward Vere, seventeenth earl of Oxford, by Anne Cecil, daughter of the great lord Burleigh, was born in the year 1606.

His education.

It is probable that this nobleman received the rudiments of his education from some teacher in his native county, for, in those days, public schools and universities were little resorted to by the nobility, or even by the upper ranks of the wealthier gentry, and that he afterwards went abroad to learn the languages. Of the time thus spent, he makes the following mention in a treatise addressed to his son Charles:—"You have already received the benefit of your mother's language, so you need not travel, as I and others have done, to pass our time forwards, while we lost so much of our life to have studied men and manners."

Marriage.

On his return home, he married Charlotte, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Claude de la Tremouille, whom he met with at the Hague, while on a tour on the continent; and by this union became allied to the houses of Nassau and Bourbon, and most of the sovereign princes of Europe. For a time he entered into the gaieties of the court, and his house is mentioned by the marquis de Bassompierre, as open to distinguished foreigners; and the name of his illustrious lady frequently occurs among those who, with the queen, took part in the masques and other diversions of the palace.

Elected Knight of the Bath.

In 1625, he was elected one of the Knights of the Bath, at the coronation of Charles I. and was summoned to parliament as sir James Stanley, chevalier de Strange, without any local title, during the lifetime of his father, on the 18th of February, 1627.

Habits.

In 1630, he was made lieutenant of the counties of Lancaster, Chester, and Flint, and, during this period, had endeavoured to follow in the steps of Edward, the 3d earl, who, in the most unsettled times, by removing himself from the court and its politics, and by the most princely and unblemished loyalty, passed a life of honour and usefulness.

The proceedings of lord Strange, in his voluntary retirement from public life, were such as to cause suspicions of his loyalty on the part of the court, so deeply rooted, that his blood was hardly sufficient afterwards to efface them. His deep sense of religion induced him to place in almost all his livings men of austere piety: yet these, as well as Herle, who had been instituted into the rectory of Winwick by the parliament, became afterwards his bitterest enemies.

His retirement was so rigid, that he staid away when Strafford was voted to death, though it must be remarked, that, in the treatise before alluded to, he protests against the measure.

Proffered service to Charles I.

Lord Strange did not in any manner attend upon the king at the commencement of the rebellion, until accumulating difficulties drove his majesty to York, in 1642; but when that crisis arrived, he felt himself obliged, by his ties both of religion and loyalty, to offer

his life and fortune to his sovereign, and to serve him to the utmost of his abilities and power. Huyton Parish.

With this view, therefore, he speedily raised a body of troops, and joined the king in the north.

On the debate held by Charles and his council, immediately on his lordship's arrival, as to the most convenient place for erecting the royal standard, several towns were mentioned, each, in the opinions of the different speakers, possessing some great and decisive advantage over all the rest; York, Chester, Nottingham, Shrewsbury, and Oxford being proposed, and his lordship having weighed and considered the several arguments in favour of each respectively, interposed to the following effect:— Recommendation to raise the royal standard in Lancashire.

"With humble submission to his majesty and the right honourable council, he conceived Lancashire to be a convenient spot for that purpose, urging that it was the centre of the northern counties, to which the loyal parties of Yorkshire, Cumberland, Westmorland, Cheshire, Shropshire, North Wales, and the county of Nottingham might have ready and easy access; that he apprehended the inhabitants of that county, both gentry and commons, were well and loyally inclined to his majesty's just cause; that the people were hardy, and made good soldiers; and that he himself, though the unworthiest of his majesty's lieutenants, to the utmost extent of his estate, would contribute to his service. He promised three thousand foot and five hundred horse, to be furnished at his own expense, and made no doubt whatever that, in three days, he should be able to enlist seven thousand more, to organise a force of ten thousand men in Lancashire, which the drafts from the adjoining counties might speedily increase, so as to form a considerable army; and that with it he trusted his majesty would be able to reach London before the rebels could effectually gather strength to oppose him."

Such a proposal as this, however well intended, did not exactly meet the approbation of certain members of the council, who had other schemes in train, and who looked coldly and suspiciously on the generous nobleman. They therefore demanded time to consider the measure, and to resolve what should be done, as best suited to meet the urgencies of this momentous affair. In a few days the council came to a decision, and Warrington was fixed upon, as being the most convenient for quartering both horse and foot, and as affording a point well calculated for forming the centre of the northern forces.

As soon as this determination was made known, lord Strange proceeded into Lancashire to prepare for the king's reception, and to dispose the county towards him. He mustered the forces on his arrival, and a considerable body of men appeared in the field, well armed with muskets, pikes, and other weapons. His lordship had, moreover, intended to call forth the forces of Cheshire and North Wales, of which he also held the lieutenancy, but, during his absence, jealousy and suspicion had already been active, and the king's ear had been grossly abused.

It was basely insinuated that his lordship had other intentions in raising these numerous forces than that of undertaking to prosecute his majesty's service, that he was no favourer of the court, but a popular man, and an ambitious malcontent: that no one who knew his near alliance to the crown, would think of trusting in his hands a power of such His motives misinterpreted.

Huyton Parish.

magnitude, and that no proof was wanting of the habitual treachery of his family, in the minds of those who recollected that, although his ancestor, lord Stanley, had appeared with Richard the Third, and gave his son George as a pledge of his loyalty, he had turned the battle against that sovereign, and had set the crown on the head of Henry the Seventh.

These insinuations so prevailed with the king, and operated on the minds of his council, that the good-natured monarch was persuaded to change his resolution, and to set up his standard at Nottingham. Lord Strange was deprived of the lieutenancy of Cheshire and North Wales, and the lord Rivers was joined in commission with him in the county of Lancaster.

Although this abuse of his lordship's patriotism and honour had a decided effect in weakening the attachment of the more loyal inhabitants of the county to the king's service, and increasing the boldness of the disaffected, yet his lordship was determined to obey his majesty's pleasure; and sent in a formal resignation of the Cheshire and Welsh lieutenancies, resolved, at the same time, that nothing, however harsh or imprudent on the part of the king's advisers, should induce him to revenge his wounded feelings at the expense of his soveregn's best interests, or force him to abandon his cause.

The royal standard raised in Nottingham.

After a stay of five months at York, Charles departed, and the royal standard was erected at Nottingham; but the troops did not muster in a degree at all equal to the expectation that had been formed, and the king had found time to reflect on his impolitic usage of the gallant peer; in order, therefore, to offer some appearance of reparation, he addressed a letter to his lordship, written with his own hand, desiring he would collect what forces he could raise, and join him there.

During this period of inaction much valuable time had been lost, and the position of affairs in the north had greatly altered; the rebels had seized Manchester, and a great part of the country, before undecided in their feelings and determination, had joined the parliamentary army; while others, bent on plunder and devastation, had declared for a loose and undutiful neutrality.

His lordship, in answer to his majesty's letter, informed the king that he could not now promise such assistance as might have been promptly rendered a few months since; but, notwithstanding the discouragement he had met with, would use his utmost diligence in assembling such forces as he could command, and would issue his warrants accordingly.

The earl raises forces.

Three regiments of foot and three troops of horse were organised without delay, armed and equipped by himself; and, as soon as they were properly clothed, headed by lord Strange in person, and marched to the king at Shrewsbury.

Marches to Manchester.

By the time the Lancashire forces had reached head-quarters, orders were issued for their return, and lord Strange was desired to commission colonel Gerrard to march down to Manchester and invest the place. The colonel set out with the view of putting these orders into execution, but, the waters having become so much swollen by the late rains, it was not found possible to take ground for the attack: his lordship was in consequence, at his majesty's express command, sent thither from Shrewsbury, with strict orders to make himself master of the place.

Immediately on his arrival, the town of Manchester was summoned to surrender; but, on the arrival of an express with letters commanding him forthwith to join the king, his lordship did not deem it safe or prudent to disobey.* Huyton Parish.

He, therefore, to the cordial regret and dismay of his officers and men, gave directions to raise the siege, and to march at five o'clock the next morning; and in two days rejoined the king at head-quarters. In the mean time his lordship received intelligence of the death of his father, and thereupon succeeded to the earldom of Derby.

In consequence of the malicious insinuations of those whose business it was to have better advised the king, the earl was now removed from the troops he had raised, and the command given to another. His majesty excused himself for this piece of apparent instability, by the shuffling pretence, that his lordship's presence was necessary and highly desirable in Lancashire, where he might watch the progress of the rebels, and take measures to prevent the further growth of disloyalty in the north. Removal of the earl from his command.

Lord Derby, though a nobleman of great command of temper, was so ruffled at this premeditated insult, that he had extreme difficulty in expressing his sentiments on the occasion without breaking through the established forms of etiquette, and shewing his anger. He, however, contrived to restrain himself while in the royal presence, and thus addressed the king—"Sire, if I have deserved this indignity, I have also deserved to be hanged: if not, my honour and quality command me to beg your justice against those persons, who, in this insolent manner, have abused both your majesty and myself: and if any man living (your majesty excepted) shall dare to fix the least accusation upon me, that may tend to your disservice, I hope you will give me leave to pick the calumny from his lips with the point of my sword."

Charles, upon hearing these complaints, had the sagacity to discover the dilemma he had fallen into; and, with a smooth countenance, endeavoured to excuse himself:—"My lord," said he, "my affairs are troubled, the rebels are making against me, and this is not a time to quarrel among ourselves: have patience, and I will do you right."

Attempts to secure his lordship's services by the parliament.

These unhappy feelings at court were eagerly caught at by the rebel commanders, and converted to their own advantage. An offer of power and command in their army was quickly forwarded to his lordship, purporting "that he could not but be very sensible of the indignity put upon him by the king's evil councillors at court: that those, his enemies, were the enemies of the nation: that they struck at religion and all good men, and would permit none but papists, or people popishly inclined, to be near his majesty: that it was the whole intent of the parliament to remove men of such desperate and pernicious principles from his person, and to secure the true Protestant religion: and that, if his lordship would engage in that good cause, he should have command equal to his own greatness, or any of his ancestors."

The insolence of these letters had the effect of raising his lordship's indignation far more than the slights and indignities he had received at court; he therefore dismissed the officer who brought the despatch, desiring that he would "tell the gentlemen at Manchester, that when they heard he had turned traitor, he would listen to their propositions: till then,

* See Vol. II. pp. 271, 273—275, and *note* p. 275 et seqq.

Huyton Parish.

if he received any more papers of that nature, it would be at the peril of him who brought them."

The rebel forces had, by this time, garrisoned Lancaster and Preston, and, in a great measure, overawed the country: and being entirely divested of both arms and ammunition, and finding himself in no condition to offer any effectual resistance, lord Derby set about fortifying his house at Lathom, and endeavoured, as secretly as possible, to get in what men and arms he could muster.

Fortifies Lathom House.

In the space of a month he succeeded in forming a tolerable troop of horse and two companies of foot: and having received information that three companies of the enemy's forces had advanced within six miles of Lathom, he marched against them, and, after a short engagement, routed the whole, and took the three captains prisoners.

Recruiting for the royal cause in Lancashire.

By this spirited action, he not only procured a very considerable addition of arms, but struck such a panic into the county, as gained his lordship great reputation, and induced numbers to join him: he found himself, also, in such a position as obliged the rebels to keep within their garrisons.

At this period, the lord Molyneux, coming into Lancashire to recruit his regiment, which had been much reduced by the actions at Edge-hill and Brainsford, was applied to by the earl to unite their forces, and make a joint attack on the garrisons which had so long and so effectually annoyed the country, and impeded the march of his majesty's troops. This was agreed to, and was followed by the successive reductions of Lancaster and Preston.*

The earl proposed to move forwards to Manchester, before the enemy had recovered from the consternation which these rapid marches had excited, and which the subsequent successful attacks on his principal points of strength had confirmed.

This proposal, though it met with some slight opposition, was, after a short debate, finally determined upon, and the united forces advanced, on the night of the 26th of March, as far as Chorley; but the evil destiny of Charles here again prevailed, and a despatch arrived at two in the morning, with his majesty's command that lord Molyneux should fill up his broken companies from the earl's forces, and, with his regiment, return south to Oxford: and this order, in spite of lord Derby's earnest entreaty for but four days' delay, that something might be attempted upon Manchester, was obeyed, and the little army separated, leaving his lordship to make good his retreat to Lathom in the best way he was able.

Recall of lord Molyneux.

Disastrous consequence.

Finding the two commanders no longer acted in concert, the rebels united their divisions, and assembled at Wigan, then newly garrisoned for the king, and under the command of major-general Blair; this place was easily taken and plundered, even to the church plate, which one Tildesley, a puritan, carried about hanging on his person, like the spoils of a pagan idol.

Meditated attack on the Isle of Man.

While the earl of Derby was ruminating upon these disasters, and engaged in fresh endeavours to retrieve his condition, he received another express from the king, that the rebels, favoured by a confederacy within, had formed a project for seizing the Isle

* See Vol. II. p. 22.

of Man, and that, without the most cautious and efficient measures, and the earl's own superintendence, it would be in danger of being lost. The king, moreover, thanked his lordship for his good services in England, and desired him to hasten thither for the security of the island. Huyton Parish.

Upon the perusal of these despatches, his lordship was overcome with grief and vexation, and resolved, by the consent and advice of those friends who were with him at Lathom, to visit the queen at York. With this intention he quitted, for a time, the command of the army, and set out to represent to her majesty the imperious necessity of some speedy relief, and to communicate with her on the best measures to be adopted for the safety of the country.

The requisite assistance being granted, the queen, not thinking it proper or respectful to act contrary to the tenor of his majesty's wish, despatched his lordship back to Lathom, whence, after having made such arrangements as were absolutely required for the protection of the countess and her children, then threatened with a siege, he took shipping, and, departing for the Isle of Man, with such attendants only as could most easily be spared, landed there on the 15th of June, 1643. The earl repairs thither.

His arrival at that critical period was, indeed, most fortunate, and secured the safety of the island; for, had it been delayed but a few days, the enemy's measures had been so effectually taken, that it must have fallen an easy prey to rebellion and misrule, and would have afforded a very desirable and secure hold for the disaffected, and a convenient depôt for those Scotch auxiliaries who were expected by sea from the north.

The presence of the earl soon succeeded in restoring the island to its usual quiet, and in calming the passions and healing the seditions of the people; and his judgment and discretion as quickly reconciled them to their duty to the king, to their obedience to himself, and to friendship with each other.

The siege of Lathom-house having now endured for more than four months, and the earl of Derby becoming greatly alarmed by the distress his wife and children had so long suffered, and being persuaded she would rather perish than give herself up to the mercy and disposal of the rebel commanders, hastened from the island, and, with all possible speed, besought his majesty for their relief. Siege of Lathom house.

The king, touched by lord Derby's feeling representation of his lady's sufferings, granted his request, and issued his commands that his highness prince Rupert, then about to march for the relief of York, should take Lancashire in his way, and afford such assistance as he might think requisite. The prince entered the county by Stockport-bridge, and, coming in contact with a body of the parliamentary forces under colonel Duckenfield, defeated them after a short resistance; and colonel Rigby, who commanded before Lathom, hearing of the prince's approach, and fearing the consequences, determined on the 27th of May, 1644, to raise the siege, and retire with his men upon Bolton, where he was soon followed by his highness, who gave orders to storm the town; but, finding himself greatly annoyed from the walls by the enemy's cannon, was obliged to retreat, with the loss of two hundred men. Arrival of prince Rupert in Lancashire.

A council-of-war was held, and the king's forces, being much irritated by the enemy's having cruelly murdered the prisoners taken in the assault, a second attack was deter-

Huyton Parish.

mined on. The earl of Derby, well knowing that, unless the town of Bolton were taken, Lathom, on the departure of his highness and the army under his command, would be

Attack on Bolton.

again besieged, requested two companies of his own soldiers, then under the command of colonel Tyldesley, declaring he would either enter the town, or leave his body in the ditch.

The prince, unwilling to hazard an undertaking of so desperate a character, represented the probability of the complete failure of the assault; he was induced, however, by the noble earl's importunity, to comply with his request, and, matters having been put in train, gave orders for the attack on all parts of the town where it was possible to effect an approach.

The next morning* lord Derby, with his handful of men, marched boldly up to the wall, and, after a quarter of an hour's hot dispute, succeeded in his endeavours, and was the first to enter the place; and, being well supported by fresh supplies, carried the town, and put to the sword twelve hundred of the enemy, who were found within the garrison; Rigby, with a few of his friends, having again previously effected his escape.

The prince, in admiration of so much bravery, and, as a reward for so seasonable a victory over the rebel army, despatched sir Richard Lane with the colours taken on this occasion from the enemy, to the countess of Derby at Lathom, as a testimony of her husband's gallantry, and his highness's most unqualified approbation.

Liverpool taken.

From Bolton prince Rupert advanced to Liverpool, which, after a month's siege, was taken with great loss to the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and from thence was induced to march by Lathom, in his way to York, and thereby afford relief to the countess at Lathom, whose residence had become very much shattered and demolished by the enemy's guns.

Having given orders for the repairs of the fortress, and the erection of some additional bastions and counterscarps, he committed the command of the place, at her ladyship's particular request, to captain Rosthorne, whom the prince advanced to the rank of colonel of foot; and with whom he left two troops of horse, for additional defence.

These measures having been properly attended to, lord Derby again returned to his command in the Isle of Man on the 30th of July, joined by the countess and her family, at the prince's desire, in case of a farther attempt, on the part of the rebels, to reduce Lathom; which indeed speedily happened, on the defeat of the king's forces at Marston Moor.

Fall of Lathom-house.

Lathom was taken, after various unsuccessful efforts to retain it, as well by defence as by honourable capitulation, and, being plundered of such valuables as were worth carrying away, the building was demolished, after having been garrisoned for the king's service, and defended against a series of vigorous assaults for upwards of two years, by the heroic and gallant conduct of a female, whose name will endure, as an incentive to loyalty in a good cause, while history remains to record it to the world.

* See Vol. III. p. 58, 59, 60.

Drawn by Copley Fielding. Sketched by J. Harwood. Engraved by W. B. Wilkinson.

# CROXTETH HALL.

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF SEFTON.

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Huyton Parish.

Treatment of the earl's family.

The forces under the command of prince Rupert having been entirely defeated and dispersed at the battle of Marston Moor, by the earl of Manchester, and his majesty himself being routed at the unfortunate action at Naseby, on the 14th of June, 1645, and sent prisoner to Hurst castle, the earl despatched his eldest son, lord Strange, and his younger children, under a passport from sir Thomas Fairfax, to Liverpool, for the purpose of petitioning both houses of parliament for a restoration of part of their father's estates for their support and education; and the parliament, having considered the request, ordered that "one-fifth part of the estates of James earl of Derby be allowed for their maintenance and support; and that the manor of Knowsley, in the county of Lancaster, thereto belonging, be part of the said one-fifth part: and that no timber be felled upon the said earl's lands, but that the same be preserved according to the order of sequestration."*

Notwithstanding this order, however, his lordship's children were removed from Knowsley, and, at the instance of colonel Birch, then commander of Liverpool, committed to prison with their attendants, on the plea that their father still kept the Isle of Man against the parliament.

A complaint of their barbarous treatment was forwarded to sir Thomas Fairfax, the commander-in-chief, and was answered by Ireton, "that if his lordship would deliver that island to the parliament's commands, his children should not only be set at liberty, but that he himself might peaceably return to England, and enjoy one moiety of all his possessions." To which his lordship replied in the following terms:—

"Sir,—I received your letter with indignation, and with scorn I return you this answer, that I cannot but wonder whence you should gather any hopes from me, that I should, like you, prove traitorous to my sovereign, since you cannot be insensible of my former actings in his late majesty's service, from which principle of loyalty I am no way departed.

"I scorn your proffers, I disdain your favours, I abhor your treasons; and am so far from delivering this island to your advantage, that I will keep it to the utmost of my power to your destruction.

"Take this final answer, and forbear any farther solicitations; for if you trouble me with any more messages upon this occasion, I will burn the paper, and hang the bearer.

"This is the immutable resolution, and shall be the undoubted practice, of him who accounts it his chiefest glory to be

"His Majesty's most loyal and obedient servant,

"Castle Town, 12 July, 1649." "Derby."

The earl was now summoned by his majesty king Charles II., who had succeeded to the crown on his father's death, to give him the meeting in Lancashire on his march to Worcester, with the full assurance that, not only his own party, but the presbytery themselves, grown tired of the long-protracted system of tyranny and vexation, would join him in restoring order to his troubled kingdom.

Lord Derby, anxious to evince his duty and respect to his sovereign, and to serve the son with the same truth and sincerity which he had observed towards the father, hastened

* See Vol. II. p. 37.

Huyton Parish.

over to England, and brought three hundred gentlemen, who were at that time with him in the Isle of Man; yet, although he had made all possible speed in joining the king, it happened, on his arrival in Lancashire, that his majesty had marched through, three days before, and had left major-general Massey with orders for his lordship's reception.

The earl's return to England, to join Chas. II.

Lord Derby joined the general at Warrington, and found him at the head of a number of the presbyterian party, to whom his lordship communicated his arrival from the Isle of Man, with the express intention of doing his utmost for his majesty's service; that the king had assured him of their readiness to join him, and that he was now desirous to lead them immediately into his majesty's presence. To this address one of the ministers, in behalf of himself and his brethren, observed, "that he hoped, and so did all the gentlemen with him, that his lordship would put away the papists he had brought from the Isle of Man, and that he himself would take the covenant: upon these conditions, they could have no objection against putting themselves under his lordship's command and guidance."

His lordship replied, "that upon these terms he might long since have recovered his whole estate, and his late majesty his kingdom: that he came now not to dispute upon modes of faith, but to fight for his majesty's restoration; that he would refuse none of any persuasion whatever that came to serve the king; that he hoped they would give him the same freedom and latitude they wished for themselves, and that he felt well assured the friends he had brought with him were true to his majesty's person and interest."

In these observations his lordship was seconded by general Massey, but the whole party insisted peremptorily on their demands to have the papists disbanded, and his lordship's taking the covenant, without which they declined to unite. The earl perceiving it useless to press them any farther, took leave, with the resolution of joining his majesty with the few friends that remained; giving the covenanters to understand, that if the king's service suffered harm from their obstinacy, and another prince were sacrificed, his blood would lie at their doors, and they alone would be answerable for the slaughter of their countrymen, which they had now the power to prevent.

Lord Derby immediately issued his warrants for the mustering of all persons willing to take arms, and appointed Preston as his head-quarters; but, before he could possibly arm a sufficient number, colonel Lilburn, then at the head of a force of eighteen hundred dragoons, and the militia of Lancashire and Cheshire, marched to oppose him; his lordship, however, in the mean time, had succeeded in equipping a body of about six hundred horse, and learning that the enemy had some intention of attacking him, resolved to anticipate their measures, and for that purpose set out for Wigan, with a view of there waiting for his antagonist, and of having a post to retire upon in case of a defeat.

In this calculation lord Derby found himself unhappily deceived, and was utterly defeated by the parliamentary general.* In the engagement the earl received seven shots upon his breastplate, and thirteen cuts on his beaver, which he wore over a cap of steel, and which was found after the action in Wigan Lane; besides five or six slight wounds about the arms and shoulders. Having got his wounds privately dressed, and having disguised himself, he set out about two o'clock in the morning, attended by only three servants,

* See Vol. II. p. 50.

towards Worcester, where he arrived before the battle, and, though much fatigued and exhausted, attended the king through the day with his usual gallantry and determination. Huyton Parish.

This engagement proved alike unsuccessful, and was lost on the 3d of September. The king was conducted by the earl to the house of a friend, from whom he had received some attentions, on his journey through the county on a former occasion; and, having adopted plans for his majesty's safety, lord Derby prepared for his return, accompanied by lord Lauderdale, and about forty attendants. Taking their route through the counties of Chester and Lancaster, they had the misfortune to fall into the hands of a regiment of foot and a troop of horse under the command of major Edge, who was marching towards Worcester. After some short dispute with the party, the earl and his companion made themselves known, and, upon condition of receiving honourable usage, submitted themselves prisoners of war. Defeat at Worcester. Prepares to return into Lancashire. Taken prisoner.

The capture of the earl of Derby was a subject of great congratulation to several of the parliamentary leaders:—Bradshaw, Rigby, and Birch, in consequence of some ill-treatment, supposed or real, which they thought they had received at his lordship's hands, assisted by sir Richard Hoghton, represented to Cromwell the impolicy of suffering such a man to be at large, now that he had fallen into their hands; and procured a commission to have him tried by a military court of inquiry, consisting of twelve sequestrators and committee men, packed together by their own appointment.

During his lordship's confinement at Chester, he addressed the following letter to the countess:—

"My dear Heart,

"It hath been my sad hap, since I left you, not to have one line of comfort from you, which hath been most afflictive to me; and this, and what I now further write you, must be a mass of many things in one.

"I will not stay long on particulars, but, in short, inform you that the king is dead, or narrowly escaped in disguise; whether, not yet known. All the nobles of the party killed or taken, save a few, and it matters not much where they be: the common soldiers are dispersed, some in prison, some sent to other nations, and none like to serve any more on the same score. I escaped a great danger at Wigan, but met with a worse at Worcester: being not so fortunate as to meet any that would kill me, and thereby have put me out of the reach of envy and malice. Lord Lauderdale and I having escaped, hired horses, and, falling into the enemy's hands, were not thought worth killing, but had quarter given us by one captain Edge, a Lancashire man, and one that was so civil to me, that I, and all that love me, are beholding to him.

"I thought myself happy in being sent prisoner to Chester, where I might have the comfort of seeing my two daughters, and to find means of sending to you; but I fear my coming here may cost me dear, unless Almighty God, in whom I trust, will please to help me some other way; but whatsoever come of me, I have peace in my own breast, and no discomfort at all, but the afflictive sense I have of your grief, and that of my poor children.

"Colonel Duckenfield, governor of this town, is going, according to his orders from the parliament, general to the Isle of Man, where he will make known unto you his business.

"I have considered your condition, and my own, and thereupon give you this advice.

"Take it not as from a prisoner, for, if I am never so close confined, my heart is my own, free

Huyton Parish.

still as the best, and I scorn to be compelled to your prejudice, though by the severest tortures; I have procured Baggerley, who was prisoner in this town, to come over to you with my letter; I have told him my reasons, and he will tell you them, which done, may save the spilling of blood in that island, and, it may be, of some here dear to you; but of that take no care, neither treat at all, for I perceive it will do you more hurt than good.

"Have a care, my dear soul, of yourself, and my dear children; as for those here, I will give them the best advice I can; it is not with us as heretofore. My son, with his spouse, and my nephew Stanley, have come to see me; of them all I will say nothing at this time, excepting that my son shews great affection, and is gone to London, with exceeding concern and passion for my good; he is changed much for the better, I thank God, and it would have been a greater comfort to me if I could have left him more, or if he had provided better for himself.

"The discourse I have had here of the Isle of Man has produced the inclosed, or at least such desires of mine, as I hope Baggerley will deliver to you upon oath to be mine; and truly, as matters go, it will be the best for you to make condition for yourself, children, and friends, in the manner as we have proposed, or as you can further agree with colonel Duckenfield, who, being so much a gentleman born, will, doubtless, for his own honour deal fairly with you.

"You know how much that place is my darling, but since it is God's will to dispose in the manner it is, of this nation and Ireland too, there is nothing further to be said of the Isle of Man, but to refer all to the will of God; and to procure the best conditions you can for yourself, and our poor family and friends there, and those that came over with me; and so, trusting in the assistance and goodness of God, begin the world again, though near to winter, whose cold and piercing blasts are much more tolerable, than the malicious approaches of a poisoned serpent, or an inveterate or malign enemy; from whose power the Lord of heaven bless you, and preserve you; God Almighty comfort you and my poor children; and the Son of God, whose blood was shed for our good, preserve your lives; that by the good-will and mercy of God, we may meet once more upon earth, and last in the kingdom of heaven, where we shall be for ever free from all rapine, plunder, and violence; and so I rest everlastingly,

"Your most faithful,

"September 10, 1651." "Derby."

By this time the court was formed, and the judges named for his lordship's trial at Chester; colonel Mackworth, vice-chamberlain of Chester, being president.—The charges having been read, his lordship addressed himself to the court in the following language:—

"Sir,—I understand myself to be convened before you, as well by a commission from your general, as by an act of parliament of the twelfth of August last.

"To the articles exhibited against me, I have given a full and ingenuous answer.

"What may present itself for my advantage, I have gained liberty to offer and urge by advice; and I doubt not, but in a matter of law, the court will be to me instead of council in court.

"Sir,—First I shall observe to you the nature and general order of a court martial, and the laws and actions of it, as far as concerns my case, and then shall apply my plea to such orders.

"And therefore I conceive (under favour) that the laws of courts martial are, as the laws of nature and nations, equally binding all persons military, and to be observed inviolably.

"And there it is, if a judgment be given in one court martial, there is no appeal to any other court martial.

" Of which law martial, the civil law gives a plentiful account, far above what the common law doth. But because it is one only point of martial law, which I am to insist upon for my life, I shall name it, and debate the just right of it, as quarter for life, given by captain Edge, which I conceive to be a good bar to a trial for life by a council of war. Huyton Parish.

" That quarter was given me, if scrupled, I am ready to prove; and that it is pleadable, is above dispute.

" I shall only remove one objection, which is, that though this be a court martial, yet the special nature of it is directed by parliament.

" To this I answer, though the parliament directed the trial as it is, yet it is to be considered as a court martial, which cannot divest itself, nor is divested, of its own nature by any such direction.

" For to appoint a court martial to proceed by any other laws than a court martial can, is a repugnancy in naturâ rei.

" So as such a court martial retains its own proper laws and jurisdiction for the support of itself, so the pleas and liberties incident to it, cannot be denied the prisoner.

" That quarter, and such quarter as I had given me, is a good plea for life to a council of war, I shall not endeavour so much to evince by authors, that being the proper work of the learned in civil law; but by such way as we call jus gentium, is proved by common practice and strong reasons.

" For the first I shall not need to bring foreign instances, being before you, whose experience hath made this thing familiar to you.

" And I believe you will agree with me, that I am not only the first peer, but the first man, tried by a court martial after quarter given; unless some matter, ex post facto, or subsequent to such quarter, brought them within the examination of such court martial.

" And (as I am informed) upon the great trial of the earl of Cambridge, lord Capell, the earl of Holland, and others, the plea of quarter being strongly urged, it was only avoided upon this ground, that it was no good plea against a civil jurisdiction.

" And though the lord Capell and lord Young's quarter seemed to have some advantage, as being given by the general, and by way of articles; yet, the quarter given to the earl of Cambridge was given him by a particular captain, and that quarter (as quarter considered) as strong as the other; only both avoided by the civil jurisdiction, it being a rule in war, that quarter hath as much force, being given in action, as articles in a cessation, both irreversible by any military power.

" And though it be a maxim in politics, that no general or soldier's concession shall prejudice the state interest, yet they shall be bars to their power.

" I confess I love the law of peace more than that of war; yet, in this case, I must adhere to that of war.

" And I would only know whether quarter was given me for a benefit, or for a mischief; if for a benefit, I am now to have it made good; if for a mischief, it destroys the faith of all men in arms.

" And I have read this for a maxim in war, that promises made by kings, and state commanders, ought to be observed inviolably, or else there never will be any yielding.

" And I shall lay this before you, as a rule, that quarter given by the meanest soldier (if not forbidden) obliges as far as if the general had done it himself.

" It may be objected, then, that it may rest in the power of any private soldier, by giving quarter, to pardon treason.

" To this I say, I plead it not as an absolute pardon, but as a bar to a court martial; and here I shall infer, farther, from conclusion of treasons.

Huyton Parish.

"The profession of a soldier hath danger enough in it, and he need not to add any thing to it to destroy the right of arms.

"I am before you as a court martial; it may be, some or most of you have, in some action or other since the troubles began, received quarter for your lives; then would it not be hard measure, that any court martial should try you afterwards.

"If this quarter be foiled or nulled, all the treaties, articles, terms, or conclusions, since the war began, may be examinable by any subsequent court martial.

"Nay, more than this, the sword, the law of arms, all military interest, and your own safety, are judged and jeoparded, as well as mine.

"But I shall not multiply, presuming you will not judge by laws of war, in which capacity only you sit; and that your religion and common justice allow that plea, which is universally, even in all parts of the world, allowable.

"If you be dissatisfied, I pray (that as an essential to justice) I may have a doctor of the civil law assigned, or, at least, have liberty to produce their books of opinions; and that, in the interim, you suspend your sentence.

"Touching levying of forces in the Isle of Man, and invading England, I might myself (and that truly) be a stranger to all the acts for treason, and, in particular, to the acts of the twelfth of August.

"And that the Isle of Man is not particularly named in any of the acts touching treason; and, being not particularly named, those acts reach it not, nor bind those of that island.

"And, especially, that I was not in the Isle of Man when the last act was made, and the law looks not backward; and while I was in England, I was under an unlikelihood, and even impossibility of knowing the new acts.

"And in martial law, ignorantia juris is a good plea, which I leave to judgment; having, as to the matter of fact, confessed, and submitted to the mercy of the parliament.

"I do, as to your military power, earnestly plead quarter, as a bar to your further trial of me; and doubt not but you will deeply weigh a point so considerable both to your consciences and concernments, before you proceed to sentence, and admit my appeal to his excellency lord general Cromwell in this single point."

Having heard this address and defence, without considering whether his plea against the power of the court martial, after quarter given by a field-officer, was valid or not, the court overruled the objection in arrest of judgment, and proceeded, at the instigation of Bradshaw and his confederates, to sum up in the following words:—"That he had traitorously borne arms for Charles Stuart against the parliament; that he was guilty of a breach of the act of parliament of the 12th of August, 1651, prohibiting all correspondence with the said Charles Stuart, or any of his party; that he had fortified his house at Lathom against the parliament; and that he now held the Isle of Man against them. And, therefore, the court did adjudge the sentence of death against him, the said James, earl of Derby, and appointed his execution to be at Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, within four days."

The court had ordered the sentence to be put in force thus early, with a view to deprive the unfortunate nobleman of a chance of an appeal to the parliament; but his son, the lord Strange, having sent relays of horses beforehand, rode post to London, in the course of the

day and night, and presented a petition, with a copy of the plea, to Mr. speaker Lenthall, by whom it was read to the house.* Huyton Parish.

Cromwell and Bradshaw, however, had previously taken the necessary steps to prevent these measures from succeeding with the house; and, observing that a majority of the members were inclined to allow the earl's petition, just as the speaker was about to put the question, basely quitted the assembly with eight or nine of their confederates, and, with a cold-blooded calculation and indifference unknown in history, thus reduced the number under forty; by which means the question was lost, and so much time suffered to elapse, as secured the execution of the sentence.

Lord Strange, finding all his efforts to save the life of his father rendered abortive, and that his murder was resolved on, with incredible speed returned to the earl before the hour of execution, and acquainted him with the cruel and sanguinary determination of his implacable enemies.

Immediately after the return of lord Strange, the earl his father was conducted to Bolton, where the sanguinary sentence passed upon him was executed in the manner already described.†

After his trial and condemnation, this illustrious victim of usurped power wrote two letters, one to his lady, and the other to his children with her, in the Isle of Man.

These letters, so expressive of tenderness, resignation, and the magnanimity arising from conscious integrity and true piety, will doubtless excite the sympathy of every generous reader; but the husband and father alone can fully appreciate the genuine pathos and melting sensibility of a kindred spirit, breathing its last wishes and prayers for beings so deservedly beloved.

"My dear Heart, "Chester, October 13, 1651.

"I have heretofore sent you comfortable lines, but, alas, I have now no word of comfort; saving to our last and best refuge, which is Almighty God, to whose will we must submit; and when we consider how he has disposed of these nations, and the government thereof, we have no more to do but to lay our hands upon our mouths, judging ourselves, and acknowledging our sins, joined with others, to have been the cause of these miseries, and to call on him with tears for mercy. The governor of this place, colonel Duckenfield, is general of the forces which are going now against the Isle of Man; and however you might do for the present, in time it would be a grievous and troublesome business to resist, especially those that at this hour command these nations. Wherefore my advice, notwithstanding my great affection to that place, is, that you would make conditions for yourself and children, and servants and people there, and such as came over with me, to the end you may go to some place of rest, where you may not be concerned in war; and taking thought of your poor children, you may in some sort provide for them; then prepare yourself to come to your friends above, in that blessed place where bliss is, and no mingling of opinions.

"I conjure you, my dearest heart, by all those graces which God hath given you, that you exercise your patience in this great and strange trial. If harm come to you, then I am dead indeed, and, until then, I shall live in you, who are truly the best part of myself. When there is no such

* See Vol. II. p. 51. † See Vol. III. p. 61, 62.

Huyton Parish.

as I in being, then look upon yourself and my poor children; then take comfort, and God will bless you.

"I acknowledge the great goodness of God to have given me such a wife as you: so great an honour to my family; so excellent a companion to me; so pious, so much of all that can be said of good, I must confess it impossible to say enough thereof. I ask God pardon, with all my soul, that I have not been enough thankful for so great a benefit; and when I have done any thing at any time that might justly offend you, with joined hands I also ask your pardon.

"I have no more to say to you, at this time, than my prayers for the Almighty's blessing to you, my dear Mall, and Ned, and Billy. Amen, sweet Jesus!"

"Dear Mall, my Ned, and Billy, "Chester, October 13, 1651.

"I remember well how sad you were to part with me; but now, I fear, your sorrow will be greatly increased, to be informed that you can never see me more in this world: but I charge you all to strive against too great a sorrow; you are all of you of that temper that it would do you much harm; and my desires and prayers to God are, that you may have a happy life; let it be as holy a life as you can, and as little sinful as you can avoid or prevent.

"I can well now give you that counsel, having in myself at this time so great a sense of the vanities of my life, which fill my soul with sorrow; yet, I rejoice to remember, that when I have blest God with pious devotion, it has been most delightful to my soul, and must be my eternal happiness.

"Love the archdeacon, he will give you good precepts. Obey your mother with cheerfulness, and grieve her not, for she is your example, your nurse, your counsellor, your all—under God; there never was, nor never can be, a more deserving person.

"I am called away, and this is the last time I shall write to you. The Lord my God bless you, and guard you from all evil! So prays your father at this time, whose sorrow is inexorable to part with Mall, Neddy, and Billy. Remember!— "Derby."

The character of the seventh earl of Derby is interesting to every admirer of courage, magnanimity, and generosity.

He was a man of undoubted learning and great capacity; and had attained a rare eloquence in the expression of his thoughts; leaving us to admire how the christian and the politician could be so intimately blended together.

Lord Clarendon has accused him of haughtiness and inactivity. To be reserved and melancholy, in times of civil war, was no fault in lord Falkland; and why should it be charged upon one as accomplished, and quite as brave and honest, as that lord, whom the chancellor has, at such length, eulogized. Inactivity is the most false charge that could have been devised against the earl of Derby; and posterity will wonder how he could, for a single day, sustain the cause of Lancashire, when the king had taken the flower of his tenantry, and almost all his ammunition, and sent him, thus unprovided, not to oppose, as Clarendon affirms, persons of ignoble birth and mean fortunes, but a great portion of the ancient gentry, and the body of the yeomanry of the county.

The envy of courtiers precluded him from admission to the confidence of Charles, whose cool, reflecting, and suspicious disposition was not congenial with that of the frank,

bold, and manly peer; and the attachment of this nobleman to his sovereign must consequently have originated in an honourable and conscientious adherence to his oath of allegiance, which was the prime motive for his endurance of neglect and misrepresentation without murmuring, and for undertaking a desperate cause at the hazard of confiscation and an ignominious death.

As a warrior, the earl of Derby was brave to rashness, and his gallantry cost him dear; hence he seems to have been better qualified to act as a leader in some bold enterprise which required promptitude and decision, than to take the command of an army in opposition to men of great military acquirements and long-tried experience, like Cromwell and Fairfax.

As a politician, the attachment of his friends in Lancashire, and the constant fidelity of the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, over whom he exercised the functions of a sovereign, afford lucid proof of his talents, and of an intimate knowledge of the human heart.

In person, lord Derby was rather below the common size, but of an athletic make: his countenance was one of those old Stanley faces which we love to look upon as they darken in their frames, and to associate with deeds of chivalry, as enduring as the history of that country with whose annals their names are so proudly connected.

The most remarkable feature, and in this he differs from the family, is the smallness of his forehead, which is rendered more remarkable by the straight combing of his lank brown hair: his eyes are sunk in his head, large, and of a clear brown, not sparkling, but full of grave and thoughtful expression: his nose is large, but not in the least degree acquiline: and the latest paintings represent his cheeks full and ruddy, without marks of age. He wore mustachios, but had not the tuft on the chin usual in king Charles's days.

The whole face is a very remarkable one; and while, in some portraits, you fancy him the possessor of that quiet and determined courage for which he has been so renowned, and of that serene and tranquil piety in which his whole life was passed; by other artists he is given with such a dark and troubled expression of face, as would lead us almost to suppose that he was a prey to melancholy and religious fear.

In the earl of Derby's name the following works have been published:—"The History and Antiquities of the Isle of Man; with an Account of his many Troubles and Losses in the Civil Wars, and of his own proceedings there, during his residence in 1643."—"Declaration concerning his Resolution to keep the Isle of Man for his Majesty." London, 1649, 4to.—"A Message to Charles the Second." Lond. 1649, 4to.—"The Charge of High Treason." Lond. 1651, 4to.—"The Trial." Lond. 1651, 4to.—and "His Speech on the Scaffold." Lond. 1651, 4to.

Croxteth Park, adjoining to the parish of Huyton, on the west, is extra-parochial, and is generally included in the chapelry of West Derby, in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, but anciently it was an appurtenance of Knowsley, and belonged to Robert Fitz-Henry, the founder of Burscough, ancestor of the family of Lathom. In the perambulation of the forests of Lancashire, 12 Henry III. the knightly jurors say, that "Croxstath was in defence after the coronation of Henry II. the king's

Huyton Parish.

grandfather, and it appertains to Knouselegh, belonging to the heirs of Robert Fitz-Henry, and ought to be disforested according to the tenor of the Charta de Foresta."* The heirs of the Lathoms were, as we have seen, the Stanleys, but Croxteth Park, as well as other woods and forests in this hundred, came into possession of Edmund, earl of Lancaster,† son of Henry III. who probably resumed possession of it after the perambulation. It remained in the crown until July 28, 1446, when Henry VI. by letters patent, which were confirmed in 1459, granted Croxteth to sir Richard Molyneux and his heirs; and by an original grant in the Duchy Office, bearing date 21 Edward IV. the herbage and agistment of Croxteth Park were given to Thomas Molyneux, esq. for an annual rent of £100.‡ This family has ever since retained possession.

With the exception of the hall, which is the principal seat of the family of Molyneux, earls of Sefton, there are not above six dwellings in the park, which contains about 846 statute acres. A branch of the little river Alt flows through the estate, within which is a stone quarry. The front of the hall was erected in 1702, of brick with ornamental stone dressings, and a terrace in front ascended by a broad flight of steps. The back part of the hall, formerly of wood and plaster, was rebuilt with brick in 1805. The present earl is William-Philip Molyneux, born 1772, and succeeded his father, Charles-William, on the 30th of December, 1794; married, January 1, 1792, Elizabeth, daughter of Augustus, fourth earl of Berkeley, vice-admiral of Connaught; and has issue Charles-William, lord Molyneux.§

The parish of Huyton is almost exclusively agricultural: there are in the parish only three steam-engines, of the aggregate power of 80 horses, and they are employed in the collieries. There are no navigable rivers nor any canals, but a much superior mode of transit is found in the Liverpool and Manchester railway, which passes Huyton-lane about a furlong below the village. The soil, for the most part, is a strongish loam, with the exception of about 200 acres of peat moss called "Knowsley Moss." There is in the parish an excellent slate quarry, situated to the E. S. E. of the village of Huyton; in which township there is coal, as well as in the townships of Tarbock and Knowsley, the latter of which, being in the park, is not worked.

* Lansdowne MSS. Cod. 559, fo. 57.

† Escaet. 25 Edw. I. n. 51.

‡ Duchy Records, *Originalia* A. n. 14.

§ For the pedigree of this ancient family, see parish of Sefton.

# Walton-on-the-Hill Parish.

WITHIN the limits of the parish of Walton are comprised several places, which, like Harrington in Toxteth Park, have become suburbs, and almost integral parts, of Liverpool: of this number are Edge Hill, Low Hill, Old Swan, West Derby, Everton, Kirkdale, and Bootle-cum-Linacre. Walton-on-the-Hill Parish.

This parish is very irregular, one part of it, the township of Formby, being entirely disjoined by the intervention of the parish of Sefton. The remaining portion is bounded on the west by the Mersey, on the south by the parishes of Liverpool and Childwall, and on the east by Huyton and Prescot parishes. On the north, the parish of Sefton confines all the side, except a narrow strip of land, about three miles in length, which stretches between Halsall parish on the west, and Prescot parish on the east. The form of this parish, omitting Formby, is not unlike a mason's trowel with its handle. The longest part from Page Moss in West Derby to Simmons Wood, or from S.S.E. to N. is about eight miles, and the breadth from Edgehill to Linacre about five miles; or from Gill Moss in West Derby on the E. to Linacre on the W. the breadth is five miles. The whole district contains about 22,195 statute acres, irrigated by the little but dangerous river Alt, and Primrose brook, both tributary to the Mersey. Limits.

In the time of the Confessor, a Saxon named Winestan held Waletone, where were two carucates of land and three bovates, worth eight shillings.* Soon after the Conquest, William, earl of Bułon, Moreton, and Warren, gave to Walter, grandfather of Henry, son of Gilbert de Waleton, fourteen bovates of land, lying in Waleton, Wavertree and Neusum.† In the 1st year of his reign king John confirmed 6 bovates in Walton and 4 in Waudter (Wavertree) to Henry, son of Gilbert, son of Walter,‡ who, bearing the name of Henry de Waleton, paid £4 for confirmation of his title, and held the land by serjeanty of the wapentake,§ a tenure which descended to his successors. Hugh Fitz Gilbert held one bovate of Henry for a pound of pepper: the latter gave 20 acres in alms for the soul of Henry, father of king John, to the hospital of St. John of Chester, and three acres to the house of Ancient owners.

* See Vol. I. p. 96-7. † Testa de Nev. fo. 371, 401, 403, 409. Plac. de Quo Warr. 20 Ed. I. Rot. 9 d.
‡ Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 3. n. 15. § Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 7.

Walton-on-the-Hill Parish.

Berkeveth. By a charter, dated 22d July, 2 John, the king granted all his land in Waleton to Richard de Mida, son of Gilbert de Waleton;* and in 3 John Richard rendered an account unto the chancery of three marks for confirmation of the land, to be held of the king at fee farm for 60s. per annum.† In 5 Henry III. the sheriff was directed by writ, dated Nov. 2, to give possession to Richard de Mida of the lands in Hales, Waleton, and Fornebi, which king John had granted to him in fee farm.‡ In the proceedings on a Quo Warranto, in 20 Edward I. many of these facts were proved by Richard de Waleton, who then held the 14 bovates of the king by the serjeanty of making executions of the king' writs, and attachments in the wapentakes of Derby and Makerfield, he being bailiff of the same in fee.§ John, son of John Biroun and Alesia his wife, at this time, claimed free warren in Waleton.‖ The service of Richard de Waleton for fourteen bovates of land was given to prince Edmund in 23 Edward I.¶ In 33 Edward I. William de Waleton impleaded Robert Byroun and forty-six defendants for cutting down oak and other trees growing in Waleton, under the pretext that the townships of Waleton and Kyrkeby were united by a wood in which they had the privilege of husbote.** The manor of Walton was held in portions by the descendants of the original grantee. In the fifteenth century Roger Walton died without male issue, and his two daughters divided their inheritance between their husbands. Margaret, the eldest, married William Chorley, of Chorley, whose son and heir, William, was born 18 Edw. IV. Of this family and its melancholy fate, an account has been given in the history of Chorley.†† After the rebellion of 1715, their estate in this parish, which was one-third of Walton, was sold by a decree in chancery to Abraham Crompton, whose descendant, Abraham Crompton, died at Skerton, in 1822, having sold most of the Walton property; his heirs still possess about eighty acres. Elizabeth, the second daughter and coheiress of Roger Walton, conveyed Walton Hall, and the adjoining property, being another third of Walton, to Richard Cross, of Liverpool and Cross Hall. His descendant, John Crosse, held it in the 17 Charles I.‡‡ This family terminated in a heiress, who married Roger Briers,§§ whose descendants, Roger and Lawrence his son, sold Walton Hall and estate, in 1746, to J. Atherton, esq. from

* Rot. Chart. 2 Joh. P. I. m. 26. n. 125.

† Rič de Mida redd comp̃ de iii. m̃ p ĥinda ẽra de Waleton č ptiñ suis ip̃i 7 ĥedibz suis tenend de ℞ 7 ĥedibz ꝛ̃ ad feod finñ p lx. ꝛ̃ p annũ sič ꝑ in Rot de finibus. In tĥro l. m̃ Et deb ii. m̃.—*Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 7. Tit. Nova Oblata.*

‡ Rot. Literar. Clausar. p. 447. § Placit. Coron. 20 Ed. I. Lanc. apud Blount, Tenures, p. 63

‖ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. ¶ Nicholl's Leicest. Vol. I. p. ii. App. 23.

** Placit. Trinit. 33 Edw. I. †† See Vol. III. p. 414, 415 note.

‡‡ Duchy Records, Vol. XXIX. Inq. n. 6.

§§ The family were living here in the fifteenth century; in 2 Edw. VI. a William Dowse disputed the title of Blanche Breres to a messuage and lands in Walton.—*Duchy Rec.* Vol. I. Placit. D. n. 4.

whose grandson, John Joseph, the late Thomas Leyland, mayor of Liverpool, bought the property. Mr. Leyland died May 20, 1827, and was succeeded by his nephew Richard Bullen Leyland, esq. the present owner. Walton-on-the-Hill Parish.

In the reign of Henry IV. Robert Fazakerley, of Fazakerley, acquired the third part of Walton, including Spellawe House, by his marriage with Hellin, daughter and heiress of Robert Walton, of Walton. This estate was held by the late colonel Fazakerley, but was purchased from his family by James, earl of Derby. This portion comprises nearly 107 acres, and belongs to the present earl.

In the close rolls is a charter granted by Henry III. in his minority to Philip de Orrebi, for a market on Tuesday every week at his manor of Walton, and a fair every year, to continue two days, on the eve and the day of St. Peter ad Vincula,[a] until the king became of age; dated at Bruges, 2d July, 5 Henry III.* Philip de Orrebi was chief justice of Chester, and in 3 Henry III. paid a fine of 50 marks for the custody of Robert, son and heir of Turstan Banastre. Charter. [a] July 31, & Aug. 1.

The church of Walton is ancient; we find in Domesday that a priest had a carucate of land in Boltelai, or Bootle, belonging to the church of Waletone.† The tithes of Everton and Walton, granted by Roger de Poictou to the abbey of Sees, were confirmed by king John.‡ Soon afterwards W., prior of Lancaster, entered into a composition for the tithes of Waleton with Stephen de Waleton, then lord of the manor.§ The vicarage of Walton was founded in 1326, and in 4 Edward III., by letters patent, the king confirmed to the abbot of St. Peter of Salop the church‖ of which the advowson was possessed by the family of Molyneux as early as 1470. In pleadings without date in the duchy office, but perhaps of the reign of Henry VIII. sir Edward Molyneux, parson of the church of Walton, prosecutes Thomas Baure for an illegal taking of the tithes of lambs, wool, mortuaries, and tithe fishing at Walton.¶ The Molyneux family appear to have frequently made temporary grants of the advowson while it was in their possession, but it was finally alienated in 1747 for £2500 to sir William Heathcote, of Hursley Lodge, co. Southampton, bart. In 1810, John Leigh, of Sand-hills, near Bootle, esq. who died 20th December, 1830, purchased the advowson for about £10,000, since which three of the new chapels in the parish have been erected and consecrated. Church.

* D'ns Rex ℸcess̄ Pñ de Orrebi qđ ħat usqȝ ad etatē suā unū mℸcaī sing̃lis septim̃ p diē Marī aꝑ maſſiū suū de Waletun ℘ qđ ħat unā feriā usqȝ ad etatē suā sing̃lis annis p duos dies ibiđ duratꝫam scil ī vigil B'i Petⁱ ad Vinc̃la ϒ ipo die Nisi p̄dc̃m mℸcaī ϒ p̄dc̃a feria sint ϒc̄ⁿ. ϒ mandaī est Vic̃ Lancastr̄ qđ mℸcaī illud ei ħre fac̃. T. H. ϒc̄: aꝑ Bruges ij die Jul. p eundē.—*Rot. Claus.* 5 Hen. III. Par. 1. m. 6.

† See Vol. I. p. 98-9.

‡ Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MSS. fo. 1.

§ Regist. S. Mar. MS fo. 15.

‖ Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. III. P. 2. m. 14.

¶ Duchy Records, Placit. ND. Vol. V. n. 11.

Walton-on-the-Hill Parish.

The following list of the rectors and vicars of Walton is compiled from the episcopal registers:—

RECTORS AND VICARS OF WALTON-ON-THE-HILL.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | RECTORS AND VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | James Stanley | | |
| May 12, 1506 | Richard Dudley | Edward Dudley, by grant of Wm. Molenex, esq. | Resign. of Jas. Stanley.* |
| | Edm. Boulton, V. | | |
| Aug. 13, 1511 | Ralph Radcliffe, V. | . . . . . | Death of Edm. Boultone. |
| | Richard Gwent, R. | | |
| Aug. 4, 1543 | Anth. Molinexe, R.† | Sir William Mollyneux | Death of Rich. Gwent. |
| Sept. 6, 1557 | Anth. Molinexe, R.‡ | Sir Richard Molinexe | Death of Anth. Molinexe. |
| | Robert Halsall, V. | | |
| March 24,8 Eliz. | Wm. Heskethe, V. | Alexander Mollinex | Death of Robert Halsall. |
| July 12, 1575 | Wm. Hayworth, R. | The Queen. | |
| Dec. 2, 29 Eliz. | Peter Hay, V. | Wm. Chaderton, bishop. | |
| Nov. 30, 34 Eliz. | James Thornton | | |
| | Alex. Moleneux, R. | | |
| May 9, 1621 | Nevil Kaye, V. | Alex. Moleneux | Death of Peter Hay. |
| Feb. 21, 1630 | Thomas Leghe, R. | Peter Leghe | Death of Alex. Mollineux. |
| June 22, 1639 | Andrew Clare, R. | Richard Moleneux | Death of last incumbent. |
| Dec. 17, 1660 | John Heyword, R. | The King, patron by lapse | Death of Andrew Clare. |
| Nov. 9, 1671 | Thomas Pawlett, R. | Dowager-countess of Southampton. | |
| April 10, 1690 | Rich. Richmond, R. | Silvester Richmond, M. D. patron for this turn | Death of Thomas Pawlett. |
| | Thos. Marsden, V. | | |
| Aug. 1, 1720 | Sylvester Richmond, V. | Rev. Rich. Richmond | Death of Thomas Marsden. |
| April 6, 1722 | Silvester Richmond, R. | George earl of Cardigan | Death of Sylvester Richmond. |
| Nov. 7, 1722 | Thomas Brook, V. | Silvester Richmond | Resignation of Silvester Richmond. |
| Aug. 26, 1757 | Rich. Richmond, V. | Silv. Richmond, his father, patron in full right as rector of the rectory | Death of Thomas Brook. |
| Oct. 15, 1768 | Hen. Heathcote, R. | Thos. earl of Macclesfield, patron for a term of years, yet unexpired | Death of Silvester Richmond. |
| April 13, 1780 | Myles Atkinson, V. | Henry Heathcote | Death of Richard bishop of Soda and Man.§ |
| Nov. 14, 1788 | Hen. Heathcote, V. | Henry Heathcote | Cess. of Myles Atkinson. |
| Feb. 8, 1803 | Samuel Heathcote, present rector | Sir Wm. Heathcote, bart. | Death of Henry Heathcote. |
| Sept. 5, 1816 | Thomas Moss, present vicar | Samuel Heathcote | Resign. of Hen. Heathcote. |

* Elected bishop of Ely in 1506.

† Second son of sir Thomas Molyneux, of Haughton, by his second wife. *Kimber* I. 62.

‡ Perhaps son of sir Edmund, and nephew of Anthony, deceased.

§ Richard Richmond, of St. John's College, Cambridge, vicar of Walton-on-the-Hill, was elected to the see of Man in 1773. *Heylyn*, p. 139.

Walton-on-the-Hill Parish.

The parish church of Walton-on-the-Hill, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated in the village of Walton, on the verge of the great road from Liverpool to the north, on a gently rising ground. The present structure consists of a tower, which serves for a land-mark, a nave, side aisles or avenues beneath the galleries, chancel, vestry, and south entrance. The tower, which is strong but elegant, was raised in 1831-2; is adorned with crocketed pinnacles, open angular work, decorated windows, and a central cornice. The body of the church, the most ancient portion of the remaining fabric, was re-erected in 1742, and is low and plain, with a sloping roof. The chancel, with spacious windows divided by indented chip-stones, is modern, having been rebuilt in 1810. In the interior, the roof is supported by plain beams. The building is of stone, and has the usual accompaniments of a country church. In the vestry window is a square of old stained glass, with the word "Patronus," and beneath is the crest of Molineux, on a cap of maintenance, a peacock's tail proper. Still lower is the achievement of Molineux, quartering Stanley, Holland, Harrington, Thwenge, Elliot, Sherborne, Haddock, Dutton, Worswick, Minshull, and Walton; twelve coats in all. The original font, having been long desecrated as a seat at a public-house door, was removed a few years ago, and placed near the centre of the churchyard. It is of octagonal form, three feet in diameter, and its panels, projecting from each of its sides, are adorned with figures of flowers, and men on horseback, now much defaced.

On the north side of the altar hung against the wall is a brass plate, within a frame, with the figure of an ecclesiastic at full length in robes, with his hands clasped in prayer; some lines beneath shew that it belongs to the reign of Elizabeth, but they do not possess sufficient interest for transcription. Within a niche on the same side, and beneath an ornamented alcove, terminating in flower-work, pinnacles and carvings in miniature, is a figure of commerce with an anchor, and beneath is this inscription:—

"M. S. John Leigh, Esquire, Patron of this church, Born at Apton within Widnes in the county of Lancaster, the 20th day of December A.D. 1752. He died at Sandhills near Liverpool the 20th day of December 1830."

There are also other marbles commemorative of Edward Falkner, esq. of Fairfield, Lancashire, born 12th of July, 1750, ob. 22d of July, 1825; high sheriff, a magistrate, deputy-lieutenant and receiver-general for Lancashire; his wife, Bridget, daughter of John Tarleton, of Liverpool, esq., ob. 7th of February, 1819; and their eldest son, Thomas T. Falkner, who died in July, 1820: Thomas Leyland, of Walton Hall, esq., a magistrate, deputy-lieutenant, alderman of Liverpool, merchant, and banker, ob. 20th of May, 1827, aged 75.

Walton-on-the-Hill Parish.

The parish registers begin in 1586, but the return is imperfect until 1587, from which year until 1833 the following results are obtained:—

| | 1587—1588 | 1600—1601 | 1700—1701 | 1800—1801 | 1832—1833 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms | 25....20 | ....11....22 | ....26....50 | ....53....39 | ....73....96 |
| Marriages | 11....13 | .... 2....10 | ....15....27 | ....21....32 | .. 158....74 |
| Burials | 25....21 | ....23....20 | ....31....43 | .. 124 .. 161 | .. 145 .. 267 |

The last census returned a population of 47,642 to this parish, including Toxteth Park, which alone was 24,067.

Charities.

The charities of Walton are exhibited in the summary of the Twentieth Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners.[a]

[a] p. 152.

Walton. *School.* The papers of this ancient school being destroyed in the rebellion, the foundation is unknown. The property, consisting of two closes of land, lets for £40, and there is a stock of £131. The school is open to all the boys in the parish.

1757. *Johnson's Charity.* To the poor a rent charge of . . . . . £1

1696. *Fazakerley's Charity.* The rents of land, distributed in the following manner:—in bread, £2. 12s.; to the vicar, churchwardens, and tenants, £1. 13s. 6d.; and to each of the townships of Walton, Fazakerley, and West Derby, £10. 4s. 6d. Total per annum . . £35.

Walton & Bootle. 1601. *Berry's Charity.* Rent charge of 54s. for bread. The property (in London) having increased in value, yields per annum . . . . . £4. 10s.

Walton. *Tarleton's Charity.* £50 to the poor of Liverpool and Walton; the share of the latter per annum is . . . . . 12s. 6d.

Fazakerley. *School.* The house was the gift of Samuel Turner in 1725, but in consequence of loss by bankruptcy, the school stock of £100 was reduced to £58. 2s. 2d., of which the interest, with £1 rent of land, is available for the salary of a schoolmistress . . . £3. 2s.

Formby. *School.* In 1703 Richard Marsh bequeathed £400, with which lands were purchased, and produced in 1828 a rent of . . . . . £34.

1732. *Sharrock's Charity.* Interest of £52 for bread . . . . £2. 12s.

1749. *Sutton and Williamson's Charities.* Two sums of £10 each to be put to interest for the poor. Sutton's Charity is not regularly paid, but in behalf of the other a sum is distributed of . . . . . 10s.

*Charities of Marsh and others.* The interest (£3. 18s.) of several sums of money in an old township book, is paid out of the poors' rates, and £3, the interest of Marsh's Charity, by the corporation of Liverpool . . . . . £6. 18.

Kirkby & Simmonswood. *School.* The master receives £8 from the

*Billinge Charity.* On an old table, "the moiety of a yearly rent from Nehemiah Cowley's freehold estate in Billinge left to the school, poor, &c." In expenses 10s; to the poor £1. 10s.; and to the schoolmaster £8. . . . . £10.

Several small benefactions to the poor amount yearly to . . . £3. 10s.

West Derby. *Free School,* foundation unknown. The income from rents amounts to £36. 3s. 3d.

In 1672 Dwerrihouse left in rent for bread £2. 14s.; in 1678 Wood 17s. 4d.; and in 1689, Mercer £3 per annum. This has been revoked. Yield annually . . £3. 11s. 4d.

1698. *Aspe's Charity.* Rents of lands given alternately to Kirkby and West Derby for binding apprentices . . . . . £35. Walton on-the-Hill Parish.
1699. *Gleast's Charity.* A rent charge, &c.; £32 carried to the account of Aspe's Charity.
1780. *Smarley's Charity.* The interest of £60 for bibles and prayer-books.

The parish of Walton contains nine Episcopal chapels, of which five are in the township of West Derby, two Catholic chapels, and two Dissenters' chapels, one Wesleyan Methodist, and one Independent chapel. The most ancient chapels are Formby, Kirkby, and West Derby. Besides the ancient chapel at West Derby, there are, St. Jude's, Low Hill; St. Mary's, Edge Hill; St. Ann's, the Old Swan chapel; and Knotty Ash chapel; St. George's, Everton; and St. Mary's, Bootle-cum-Linacre. The two Catholic chapels are in West Derby and Formby: and the two Dissenters, the Wesleyan Methodist, or Brunswick chapel, Low Hill, West Derby; and the Independent chapel, at Kirkdale.

Walton Hall, existing in 1300, at a short distance from the church, is apparently a modern house, and is now occupied by Mrs. Leyland. Spellawe House, now modernized, was the residence of a family of this name in the reign of Edward III. Newsham House [the Neusum of the reign of king John] is the property of Thomas Molineux, esq., by whom it was erected.

The ancient practice of *lifting* or *heaving*, in allusion to the resurrection of the Saviour, as described in Vol. III. page 223, still prevails in this parish; and on Easter Monday groupes of rustics are seen running after the maids, and on the day following groupes of women running after the men, whom having caught, they take in their arms, and exalt them above their heads, for which service a small tribute is claimed before they are suffered to depart. In some parts of England, but not in Lancashire, the exaltation is effected by the maids seizing the men and tossing them in a blanket. Ancient pastime.

The townships and chapelries of which Walton parish consist are nine in number: namely,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bootle-cum-Linacre, T. | Formby, C. | Simonswood, T. |
| Everton, C. | Kirkby, C. | Walton-on-the-Hill, T. |
| Fazakerley, T. | Kirkdale, T. | West Derby, C. |

The chapelry of West Derby, the largest township in the parish, being seven miles long and five broad, includes two of the principal suburbs of Liverpool. In the Saxon era it was probably the capital of the hundred. A mound of earth, removed twenty years ago by Mr. Gascoign, lord of the manor, indicated by its name, Castle Hill, the site of the ancient castle, of which some notice has been taken in a preceding page. The wood of Derby is described in the Perambulation of the Forests in 12 Henry III., when it was exempted from being disforested. Its West Derby.

Walton-on-the-Hill Parish.

bounds were, in the terms of the surveyors, from Bradistones in Hargunkar, through the midst of Kar to Hassihurst, to the footpath leading from the wood of Longlegh, which extends from Derby into Kyrkeby, and so past Longlegh into Mikkylbrok to Blakbrok; thence to Throunthornedalebrok to the plains and street. Here the men of Derby had right of common, herbage, and all things necessary in the said wood of Derby.* On 12 July, 50 Henry III. the honor of Derby, with all the manors and lands, West Derby, Everton, Crosseby, and other places,† late belonging to Robert de Ferrers, one of the rebellious barons, were bestowed upon Edmund, earl of Lancaster.‡ Dying about Whitsuntide, 24 Edward I., the earl was found to have held the manor and castle of West Derby, fifteen bovates of land, eight in Thingwall, twenty-four in Everton, the manor of Liverpole, three parts of the town of Crosseby, lands and tenements at Gerstan, and the forest of Derby, with the wood of Cropthale and Symmondeswode.§ By letters patent 13 Edward II. the king confirmed to Robert de Holland, in general tallage, the manor of Westderby juxta Leverpole, and other lands granted to him by Thomas, earl of Lancaster.‖ Henry, duke of Lancaster, by a deed dated at Preston 12 Feb. 2 an. Ducatus, 28 Edw. III., granted to his servant John Barrett¶ forty acres of land, with the appurtenances, which Thomas de Hale, and Mabilla his wife, held by gift of Thomas, the late earl. In 33 Edw. III. he granted the same John Barrett a messuage and sixty acres of land in West Derby, with the turbary there, for the render of twenty shillings per annum.** When Henry de Bolingbroke, duke of Lancaster, became king, this and other manors reverted to the crown, and West Derby remained in the crown until the reign of Charles I. In 4 Charles I. the king by letters patent granted to Edward Ditchfield, John Highlord, Humphrey Clarke, and Francis Mosse, citizens of London, and their heirs, the manor of West Derby, to be held in fee farm for ever. These citizens resold the manor by indenture, dated 20 June, 1639, to James Lord Stanley and Strange, who, in 17 Charles I., appointed a court baron to be held here, for the said manor of West Derby, and the towns of Everton and Wavertree, Sir Richard Moleneux, bart. being then steward. The Stanleys sold this and other manors to the Le Greys, who sold them to the late Isaac Green, esq. The heiress of Mr. Green married Bamber Gascoigne, of Childwall, esq., whose heiress conveyed the estates, by marriage, to the noble family of Salisbury.††

The chapel of West Derby is of unknown date, but probably existed in times anterior to the Reformation. The date 1678 is found painted on a board under the north gallery:—

* Lansd. MSS. Cod. 559, fo. 57.
‡ Large Regist. in Duchy Office.
‖ Rot. Parl. 13 Edw. II. m. 14.
** Rot. Pat. 33 Edw. III. P. 2. m. 21.
† Rot. Chart. 36 Hen. III. m. 24.
§ Esc. 22 Edw. I. n. 51.
¶ See Vol. I. p. 347.
†† See Childwall.

"James Woods, who departed this life Feb. 13, 1678, left by will 4 pennyloves, to be distributed to y^e^ poor of West Derby in y^e^ chapell every Lord's day for ever, and 2 shillings to y^e^ schoole to be paid out of y^e^ lands of George Woods in y^e^ town." Walton-on-the-Hill Parish.

The chapel was repaired about 1680, and rebuilt in 1793. St. Mary's Chapel, Edge-hill, was built in 1813; St. Jude's, Low-hill, was consecrated in 1832; St. Ann's, Old Swan, was consecrated in 1831. A Catholic chapel was erected in 1829-30 at Gill Moss; and Brunswick Chapel, belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, built in 1817, completes the religious edifices at present existing in West Derby. An episcopal chapel was commenced in April, 1834.

West Derby abounds in gentlemen's seats, belonging to the merchants of Liverpool. The only house of early date in the township is inappropriately called New Hall, the residence, for many generations, of a branch of the Molineux family, who obtained Huyton, by a marriage with the Harringtons, and whose sole heiress conveyed the family estates by marriage to Thomas Seel, of Liverpool, esq., grandfather of Thomas Unsworth, esq., of Maghull, father of Thomas M. Unsworth. New Hall now belongs to Arthur Heywood, esq., banker, who purchased it from Mr. T. M. Unsworth.

In this township is the old court-house for the barony and manor of West Derby; it is a plain, low, dark stone edifice, in which are frequently held courts leet for such portions of the hundred as are without the baronies of Widnes, Warrington, and Newton, and the boroughs of Liverpool and Wigan. In addition to this court, a copyhold court for the township and manor of West Derby is also held there twice a year, at Whitsuntide and in October, to pass surrenders of property, to decide on and punish trespasses, and settle disputes between tenants.

Everton.—The early part of the history of this manor is similar to that of the other manors of the parish. Henry duke of Lancaster, in 33 Edward III., granted to John Barrett, and the heirs of his body, the town of Everton, with turbary, &c., and a messuage and six selions of land* in the town of Liverpool; to render per annum for the said town £4, and for the messuage and selion of land 6s. 8d.† The issue of John Barrett having failed, the possessions conveyed by this grant returned to the crown. In 18 James I. the copyholders and others of West Derby surveyed the common of Everton, with a view to allotting it, but the tenants of Everton resisted, and proved in the Duchy Court that Everton was a distinct manor, on which an order was issued prohibiting the proposed allotments. After the sale of West Derby, in 1629, a difference arose between the patentees and the tenants of Wavertree and Everton, whether the latter were a parcel and appendant to the manor of West Derby, and the council of the duchy court having heard counsel on both sides, and examined records brought from the Tower of London, declared in Everton.

* See Vol. I. p. 74. † Rot. Pat. suprà.

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1632, that the same were several manors, and no part or members of the said manor of West Derby. The patentees, dissatisfied with this judgment, on 23d June, 1634, brought a bill in chancery against the tenants, and amerced and distrained them for non-payment of their rents, and for not appearing and doing their services at the court of West Derby; and on Thursday, November 20, 1634, the court of the duchy issued an order, in which they state, that "whereas the said tenants of Wavertree and Everton are tenants to his majesty, and do not owe any suits or service to the lords of the manor of West Derby;—it is now ordered, that the steward and bailiff of the said manor of West Derby, upon notice of this order, shall forbear to impose, collect, or gather any fines or amerciaments of any of the said tenants and inhabitants of Wavertree and Everton, for not appearing or doing their service at the said halmote courts, kept for the said manor of West Derby." Eventually the patentees, in 14 Charles I. purchased from the king the manors of Wavertree and Everton, and in 1639 sold them to James, lord Stanley and Strange. These manors are now in the tenure of the marquis of Salisbury, having passed through the Legays, Greens, and Gascoigns.

The vicinity of Everton to Liverpool has rendered it within the last half century a rich and elegant village. From the salubrity of the air, and the amenity of the situation, Everton has been denominated the Montpellier of Lancashire. During the siege of Liverpool prince Rupert resided here, in a low thatched house. An ancient fire-beacon stood here for many centuries, but it has now disappeared, and the site is occupied by St. George's church. This church, which is the only place of public worship in Everton, was built by subscription in 1814, at a cost of £11,500.

Kirkdale.

KIRKDALE. Warin Bussel, baron of Penwortham, soon after the Conquest, gave to one Norman three carucates of land in Kyrkedale, to hold by military service:* in 3 John, Godithe, wife of Roger de Kiekdal, paid half a mark for a summons concerning her dower.† The Testa de Nevill' states, that Quenilda, daughter of Roger, held the land given by Bussel to Norman.‡ After these early proprietors, occurs William, son of William de Walton, who, in the reign of Henry III. held the tenth part of a knight's fee in Kyrkedale.§ The family of More, or de la More, it appears from sir Edward More's MS. established themselves here in 1280, and built a seat near Liverpool, called More Hall, which, with Bank Hall, in Kirkdale, was in their possession for upwards of twenty generations. Bank Hall, situated near the sea, says Dr. Enfield, who wrote about 1772, "was a curious model of the ancient architecture, such as prevailed about 500 years ago, and, doubtless, in those days was esteemed a very grand structure. The front of it was moated with water, over which was a passage by a bridge between two obelisks to the gateway, whereon was

* Testa de Nev. p. 403.
† Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 7.
‡ Fo. 372, 396.
§ Ibid. fo. 396.

a tower, on which were many shields of arms carved in stone; of which the most remarkable was that within the court, over the gate, being undoubtedly the achievement of the founder, viz.: 1st. Ten trefoils, 4, 3, 2, 1. 2d. Three greyhounds current in pale. 3d. A buck's head caboshed, in front. 4th. A griphon rampant, crest, a more-cock volant. Date 1282. The great hall was a curious piece of antiquity, much ornamented with carvings, busts, and shields. It had no ceiling, but was open to the roof, with various projections of the carved parts, from which trophies of war and military habiliments were formerly suspended. On a wall, between the court and garden, was a grand arrangement of all the armorial acquisitions of the family. The shields were carved on circular stones, elevated and placed at equal distances, like an embattlement. But this venerable pile has lately been demolished,[a] and will probably soon be forgotten." Walton-on-the-Hill Parish.

[a] 1778.

Radulph de la More held lands in Brocton in the reign of king John,* but his connection with this family does not appear in the pedigree. Sir John de More, or de la More, lived at the old hall, called More Hall, in 20 Henry III. Robert de Mora held the manor of Kirkdale in 5 Edward II.; a pardon, dated Westminster, 16th October, 17 Edw. II. was granted to Robert de la More as an adherent of the earl of Lancaster, for his participation in the death of Gaveston, and the insurrections occasioned by that event.† In 14 Edward III. he was a commissioner for assessing the 9ths in Liverpool, and in the ancient MS. Feodary is recorded as tenant of the manor of Kirkdale, with its appurtenances, 3 carucates of land, which he held of Alicia, daughter of the earl of Lincoln, of the lordship of Penwortham, by service of 4s. per annum for castle-guard of Lancaster castle, at the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, and 3s. for sake-fee at the same term.

Sir Thomas de la More, who wrote the Life and Death of Edward II. and III., is frequently cited by Barnes, Stowe, Hollinshed, and other annalists, and was knighted 20 Edward III. Roger de More occurs 14 Edward III., and sir William de la More, of Bank-hall, near Liverpool, was created for his valour a knight-banneret by Edward the Black Prince, at the battle of Poictiers, 19 September, 1357. Sir Peter de la More, speaker of the House of Commons 50 Edward III., was committed to Forthingham castle for life, at the suit of Alice Pearce, the king's mistress, Many of this distinguished family were mayors of Liverpool; and John More, the last mayor of his race, vice-admiral of the Irish sea, was member of parliament for that borough in 1625 and 1649. He was committed to the tower of London on the 3d of June, 1626; in 1633 he was mayor of Liverpool; in 1640 he held the office of one of the commissioners for the county of Lancaster for the relief of His Majesty's army; in 1644 he was engaged in the siege of Lathom House; and in the same

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 411.

† Parl. Writs, P. ii. n. 12. p. 67.

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year he was governor of Liverpool when that town was besieged by prince Rupert. Amongst the signatures attached to the death-warrant of king Charles I. is that of "John More;" and on the restoration of the Stuarts, his estates were excepted out of the general act of pardon passed on the 9th of June, 1660. By his wife, a daughter of Colonel Rigby, of Preston, he had sir Edward More, of Bank Hall, created a baronet 1st March, 1663, who married Dorothy, one of the three coheiresses of sir William Fenwick, of Meldon Hall, Northumberland, bart. His son, sir Cleave Moore, bart., M. P. for Bamber, in Sussex, 1708, obtained an act of parliament to supply Liverpool with water in 1709. This gentleman resided at Bank Hall in May, 1711; but soon after that year, he sold his estates in Kirkdale, Bank Hall, Bootle, Linacre, lands in Liverpool, West Derby, &c. to the earl of Derby for £12,000; and died on the 23d of March, 1729-30.* Kirkdale and Bootle-cum-Linacre form one manor, for which a court-leet is held on behalf of the earl of Derby. The present house of this name is the homestead of a farmer, erected near the old site, which is now a garden.

The hundred prison for West Derby is situated in Kirkdale, and is the house of correction for such parts of the hundred as are without the exclusive jurisdiction of Liverpool and Wigan. It is a large well-built structure, within two miles of Liverpool, and was finished in 1821-2, at a total cost of £100,000. The walls enclose an area of five or six acres, and seven hundred and fifty prisoners can be conveniently secured. The court-house, facing southwards, and in front of the prison, has a stately portico of stone, leading to two courts, of which the larger is used for criminal proceedings, and the other for trials of civil actions. In addition to the quarter sessions, of which lord Skelmersdale is chairman, held for West Derby hundred, by adjournment of one week from Salford sessions, a petit session is held here on the second and fourth Friday of every month, at which the Rev. Jonathan Brooks, one of the rectors of Liverpool, presides. Here is a tread-mill which will employ one hundred persons, but the prisoners are chiefly engaged in weaving. Previous to the erection of this massive pile, delinquents were imprisoned partly in Liverpool gaol and partly in Preston house of correction.

The vicinity of Kirkdale to Liverpool has greatly and rapidly increased the value of land, on which two hundred houses have been erected within the last forty years. A cattle market was formerly held here, but it has recently been transferred to a more eligible site.

* The son of sir Cleave was Joseph Edmund Moore, bart., who had a son of the same name, whose only son, sir William More, bart., left an only daughter, Eliza, married in 1795 to Charles Browning, of Horton Lodge, Surrey, esq.

Four thanes, at the time of the domesday survey, held Boltelai as four manors.* Afterwards this district belonged to Warin Bussel, who married his daughter to Roger Fitz-Richard, whose son, Richard Fitz-Roger, founder of Lytham, had four daughters, one of whom was married to Roger Gernet; another, Goditha, was married to Roger de Kirkdale; another to Jurdan de Thornhall; the fourth, Agnes, sirnamed de Clopwayt, appears to have been married to Thomas de Bethum. In the Testa de Nevill' it is stated that Agnes de Clopwayt, in the king's donation, held two bovates of land in Blothelay, for nineteen pence and the moiety of one farthing, and of finding the sixth part of one judger.† Thomas de Bethum holds two carucates of land of the king in Botle for 8s. 8d. in thanage with the daughter of Richard Fitz-Roger.‡ This manor belonged to the lords of Kirkdale; William More held the manors of Kirkedale, Botill, and Eccleshill, 33 Henry VIII,§ John Moore in 18 Eliz.‖ and William in 2 James I.¶ From their descendants they were purchased by the Stanley family, as stated in Kirkdale. Walton-on-the-Hill Parish. Booth.

Between Bootle and Linacre is an episcopal chapel in the castellated style, dedicated to St. Mary, which was opened in July, 1826. At Bootle-cum-Linacre are the works for supplying the town of Liverpool with water, from a spring which formerly discharged itself into the sea at Bootle Bay, after turning a mill within about half a mile from its source. This desirable stream suggested the project of bringing the water to Liverpool so early as the 8th of queen Anne, when sir Cleave More, the second baronet, then of More and Bank Halls, obtained a private act of parliament for that purpose; but this statute being found defective, another act was obtained in 1799, after a lapse of about 90 years, and water has since been brought from Bootle to Liverpool. The natural level of the water at Bootle spring is as high as the top of the steps of St. Paul's church in Liverpool. Anciently there were paper works and flour mills at Bootle, but the latter were destroyed by fire about eighteen months ago.

Roger Fitz-Ramkel gave in alms to the hospital of Jerusalem one carucate of land in Linacre, according to the Testa de Nevill'.**

Fazakerley was long the residence of an ancient family of that name; Richard Fazakerley, of Fazakerley, was living in the reign of Henry III., and from him descended Roger, 18 Rich. II., whose son Robert, in the reign of Henry IV., married Hellin, daughter and heiress of Robert Walton, of Walton, and was grandfather of Roger, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Blundell of Crosby, and had Nicholas, father of Roger, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of George Pemberton, 1523, and had Robert Fazakerley, who held the manor of Walton, near Fazakerley.

* See Vol. I. p. 98-9.
† Testa de Nevill', p. 371.
‡ Ibid. p. 403.
§ Duchy Records, Vol. VIII. n. 10.
‖ Ibid. Vol. XII. n, 6.
¶ Ibid. Vol. XIX. n. 69.
** Fol. 403.

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Liverpoole, and Fazakerley, 33 Elizabeth.* From him descended Henry Fazakerley, father of counsellor Fazakerley, contemporary with sir Thomas Bootle, who had John Hawarden Fazakerley, whose wife Anne was buried at Ormskirk. His son, Samuel H. Fazakerley, was father of John Nicholas Fazakerley, M.P. for Lincoln. Henry Gellibrand, of Gellibrand Hall, esq., on succeeding to the property, assumed the name of Fazakerley, and now holds many estates in the township.

Fazakerley Old Hall, a venerable mansion, which was taken down in 1823, is said to have been sold by the Fazarkeleys to Isaac Adwen, esq., of Liverpool, from whom it was purchased by one of the Leylands; and Richard Bullen Leyland, esq., nephew of the late Thomas Leyland, esq., of Walton Hall, is the present proprietor.

Kirkby.

KIRKBY.—Robert de Rokeport, in the orthography of the Testa de Nevill', Roger Gernet, and Thomas de Bethun, all allied to Warin Bussel of Penwortham, held the fifth part of a knight's fee in Kyrkeby.† Adam de Molynes, lord of Sefton, son of Vivian de Molans, in the reign of William II. married Annotta, sole daughter and heiress of Benedict, son of Roger Gernet, both of whom were chief foresters of Lancashire, and Kirkby has ever since remained in the family of Molineux of Sefton, who annually hold a court baron here.

The episcopal chapel of Kirkby, a plain building, of which the registers commence in 1678, was rebuilt by brief dated 5 March, 1766, when £1043 and upwards were collected. The old font is very antique, massive, and of sufficient depth to allow the immersion of the whole body. Its base is decorated with two wreathed bands; and on the sides are several rude figures, supposed to represent Adam and Eve, and the twelve apostles.

Simmonswood.

SIMMONSWOOD.—The jurors who perambulated the forests in 12 Henry III., say that Symmondeswode was enclosed after the coronation of Henry II., that it was an appurtenance of Kyrkeby, belonging to the heirs of Richard Fitz Roger, and ought to be disforested.‡ The heiress of Fitz Roger married Gernet, from whom Simmonswood came to the Molineuxes. Sir Adam de Molineux, the forester of Lancashire in 1228, was one of the perambulators of the forests, and held Simmonswood of Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, whose descendant Thomas granted to sir Robert de Holland the manor, which was let to farm in the reign of Edward II.§ Under Toxteth Park will be found some particulars in connexion with that ancient forest.

Formby.

FORMBY.—This township in early times was held by different proprietors, as at present. Quenilda de Kirkedale, wife of Richard Fitz Roger, held a carucate of

* Duchy Records, Vol. XV. Inq. n. 20.

† Fo. 396.

‡ Lansd. MS. 559. fo. 57.

§ Duchy Rec. Red Repert. Bundle R. n. 30.

land in Forneby by the service of conducting the king's treasure to Blakebroc;* and Jurdan de Thornhull, one of the Molineux family, held land of her for 2s. with a daughter of Richard Fitz Roger, by gift of William, son of Norman,† to whom Warin Bussel granted land in Kirkdale. In 3 John, Hugh de Morevill', perhaps an ancestor of the de la Mores, accounted for 100s. and three good palfreys, being then in the king's favour; but afterwards he was dispossessed. In 18 John a writ was directed, dated 27 September, to the sheriff, directing him to reinstate Hugh de Moretuen, who had signalised himself in the royal cause, under the earl of Chester, in those possessions of which he had been disseized at the commencement of the war.‡ In 5 John, Richard de Mida had a grant of two carucates in Forneby,§ and Henry de Walton, his kinsman, had charter of lands in Forneby and Waleton in in 11 Henry III.‖ His descendant, Symon de Walton, gave his lands to Nicholas Blundell in 25 Edward I., when one part of Fornethby was held for 34s. 8d., and the other for 4s. 8d., of Edmund, the king's brother.¶ This property has descended to Charless Blundell, of Ince Blundell, esq., who holds the manor conjointly with the Misses Formby. These ladies are descendants of Thomas de Forneby and Alianora his wife, who were living in 46 Edw. III.** Ainsdale is a hamlet in this chapelry, belonging to the family of Blundell, whose ancestor, Osbert de Aynosdale, in the reign of Henry II. was appointed by John earl of Moreton to be his forester and reeve of Great Crosby. In 1 John the donation was confirmed, and letters of protection were granted to his son Robert Fitz Osbert,†† who paid for them five marks two years afterwards,‡‡ and who had half a carucate for being bailiff of Crosby.§§ The same land, worth 10s. per annum, was held by the same tenure, by sir Adam de Ainoldale his son.‖‖ This sir Adam was the father of sir Robert, who assumed the name of Blundell de Crosby, and was ancestor of Nicholas Blundell, who was required, on a quo warranto, to shew his title to have wreck of the sea in the manor of Aymilnesdale, when he alleged that he and his ancestors had held the manor, with this privilege, from time immemorial. The court decided that he had acquired the manor from his father, and that Henry III. had given to the father of Nicholas the shipwreck of any ship which had been cast on that manor (quandam navem de quodam wrecco quod accidit in eodem manerio;) but no other ancestor of Nicholas had taken wreck, and in his time no wreck had happened. The king was

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* Testa de Nevill', fo. 372, 409.
‡ Rot. Literar. Clausar. p. 289.
‖ Rot. Chart. 11 Hen. III. m. 6.
** See Vol. III. p. 557.
‡‡ Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 7.
‖‖ Ibid. fo. 401.
† Ibid. fo. 403.
§ Rot. Chart. 5 Joh. m. 7.
¶ Escaet. 25 Edw. I. n. 51.
†† Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. P. 1. m. 13.
§§ Testa de Nevill', fo. 403.

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therefore adjudged to resume his seisin of wreck, and Nicholas to be amerced.* From the exemplification of this judgment, in 21 Edward III. it appears that the king granted the recovered privilege to his brother, Edmund, earl of Lancaster, in fee.† The manor remained in the family, and descended to the present owner, Charles Blundell, esq.

Raversmeals, another hamlet, was held with part of Aynonsdale by Nicholas and Sibylla de Hoghton, of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and this property was in possession of sir Richard Hoghton in the reign of Charles I. This place has lately suffered by the encroachment of the sand-hills; and there is now only a farm-house, with a rabbit warren, lying adjacent to the coast which bears the name.

The parochial chapel of Formby, built in 1746, and enlarged in 1830, contains a marble tablet in memory of the late Rev. Richard Formby, LL.B. of Formby Hall, incumbent of this place, and author of a volume of sermons, who died September 20, 1832. Formby Hall, north of the village, is an ancient stone mansion, with plaster-cast wings, built in the 15th century.

The parish of Walton-on-the-Hill is flat, and too near the sea to have flourishing woods. There are no pursuits which will come under the denomination of manufactures, but there are glass-works near the Old Swan, in West Derby, a brewery at Walton, and wind-mills for grinding corn in Kirkdale. In the other townships there is no commerce whatever. Till the year 1698, Liverpool was included in Walton parish; but in that year it was separated from the parent stock, though it was not rendered entirely independent, for the rectors of Liverpool still pay, when demanded, an acknowledgment to the rectors of Walton. Kirkdale, Everton, Edge Hill, and Low Hill, are included within the boundaries of the borough of Liverpool, by the act for the better representation of the people in parliament, called "The Reform Act,"[a] and by the act for regulating the boundaries of boroughs, cities, and counties.[b]

[a] W. IV.

[b] W. IV.

* Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Ed. I. apud Lanc. Rot. 1.

† Rot. Pat. 21 Edw. III. P. I. m. 6.

# Parish of Liverpool.

Liverpool Parish.

Situation.

THIS town is situated in the hundred of West Derby, on the eastern bank of the river Mersey, in 53° 22′ 30″ of north latitude, and 2° 57′ 0″ of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, at a distance of 36 miles W. of Manchester, and 205 miles N.W. of London. The township is 2,300 yards from E. to W. and 4,420 yards from N. to S. and 10,400 yards in circumference. It is bounded on the west by the river Mersey; on the east by Low Hill and Everton; on the north by the township of Kirkdale, and on the south by Toxteth park. The boundaries of the borough are defined by marks called mere-stones, within which its liberties are included. The whole extent forms an area of 2,202 acres; of which about 1000 acres belong to the corporation, and the rest to individuals. Numerous streets, lanes, and buildings are, however, progressively multiplying beyond the corporate boundaries, and the stream of population may be said to have overflowed the banks of the jurisdiction.

The early history of Liverpool, taken in the order of time, may be fitly comprehended in centennial divisions. The name of this place has given rise to much discussion. The most ancient record in which it is mentioned, is the charter of Henry II. where it is called Lyrpul, or Litherpul, either of which seems to refute the fanciful derivation from the heraldic bird called the lever. All are agreed that the latter part of the name designates a *pullum*, or pool of water; and Camden, who gives a Saxon derivation, explains only the termination.* But as this name *Lyferpole* does not rest upon any Saxon authority, its correctness may be questioned. An ingenious derivation has been proposed, which will account for the more ancient orthography Litherpool; hꝺe pol, or the gentle lake, on which it is situated.†

Originally, this place was little more than a fishing village, and its name is not to be found in the record taken by order of William the Conqueror, called Domesday

* "Ubi *Litherpoole* floret, Saxonicè Lẏꝑeꝑpole, vulgo *Lirpoole*, a diffusa paludis in modum aqua, vt opinis est, nominatus."—Britan. p. 614. Edit. 8vo. 1590.

† Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXXVII. P. ii. p. 508.

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Book. The absence from this record, of all notice of the place, can be explained only from its non-existence at that period. Mr. Bawdwen, in his translation of Domesday, has appropriated Esmedune, or Smedone, to Liverpool; but this adaptation is not remarkably felicitous; for a place in Toxteth was denominated Smithden, from the reign of king John to that of Charles I. In the Close Roll of 5 Henry III. is a writ, directing the sheriff to inquire, by discreet and lawful men, what proportions various places bear in the county; among the rest, the town of Shinthedun, which king John wasted by the hay of Toxtathe.* It is again found in the perambulation of the forests made in 12 Henry III., and confirmed 14 Edw. III.:† king John, say the jurors, placed Smethdoun near these bounds, and gave Thyngwall away in exchange.‡ It was called the Earl's Smetheden in the reign of Edward I., when it was held in alms of the officers of Edmund, earl of Lancaster, to whom then belonged the manor of "Liverpole," with the passage of the Mersey.§ Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in 1316 granted Toxteth and Smethedon to the monks of Whalley. The name Smithen occurs in the reign of James I., when with Toxteth it belonged to sir Richard Molyneux; and in that of Charles I. it is called Smithden and Smithdon Moss.‖ The name is now preserved in the appellation of Smeatham Lane in Yates's map, and "Smith-down" lane, in a map of the environs of Liverpool taken in the year 1768. The lane so named passes from Edge Hill to Toxteth park, and partly through the park, in a direction on the east nearly north and south. These facts prove that there was a place, within or adjoining the park, bearing the name of Smithden, both before and after Liverpool is mentioned in any record.

Esmedune.

The castle.

The buildings of Liverpool at the present day exhibit no remains of antiquity; this, however, is not because monuments of other times have never existed here, but because they have always been few in number, and of a character too frail to withstand the combined attacks of time and commerce. According to Camden, a castle was built here as early as the year 1076, by Roger of Poictiers, lord of the honour of Lancaster. The castle, said to have been erected by Roger de Poictou, is probably the castle of West Derby, which was in existence in the reign of king John. To this monarch is ascribed the foundation of the castle of Liverpool, by the Mersey. Whatever may have been its origin, this castle was dismantled by order of parliament in the year 1659, but it existed, in a dilapidated state, from that period till the year 1721, when it was razed to the ground, and gave place to St. George's church, which now stands upon the ancient site. Liverpool castle consisted of embattled

* Rot. Claus. 5 Hen. III. p. 474.

† Rot. Pat. 14 Edw. III. P. i. m. 36.

‡ Lansdowne MSS. Cod. 559, fo. 56.

§ Escaet. 25 Edw. I. n. 51.

‖ Duchy Records, Bundle No. XIV. indorsed "Lancastriæ xvj^to. Caroli," n. 10.

walls, fortified to the south with three circular towers, and surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, over which was thrown a drawbridge to the north, and several small houses were built on the walls for the accommodation of the garrison. The custody of the fortress, was for a succession of ages confined to the "noble and knightly" family of Molineux, whose chief seat at Sefton was given to Vivian de Molineux, by Roger of Poictiers, who held, as appears from Domesday book, all the land between the Ribble and the Mersey.* Liverpool Parish.

The same baronial donator who bestowed the government of the castle upon Vivian de Molineux, gave the fishery of the Lancashire side of the Mersey to another of his favourites, the abbot of Shrewsbury, in the early part of the next century.†

A charter of Henry II., which does not appear among those furnished by the town-clerk to the municipal corporation commissioners,‡ is preserved in the hand-writing of the late Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke. This charter is dated on the 8th of October, in the 19th year of that king's reign, and declares, that the whole estuary of the Mersha shall be for ever a seaport, enjoying all the liberties that appertain to a seaport, and that the men of Lyrpul, which they call Litherpul, near Stokestede, on each side of the water, may come and return with their ships and merchandize freely and without obstruction.§ Of so little note was this new seaport in the 3 John, that while the sheriff and his deputies return accounts of their receipts in Crossebi, Waleton, Wavertre, and other places in the neighbourhood, the name of Liverpool is not contained in the Chancery Roll. In 9 John, the king directed a charter, dated 28 August, to all his faithful subjects who had chosen to have burgages in the town of Lyrpul, and granted to them that they should have all the liberties and

* From a survey of Liverpool castle made in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and quoted in "Gregson's Fragments," it appears that the dimensions of that structure were within as follow:—East wall, 38 yards; north wall, 36 yards; west wall, 35 yards; and south wall, 37 yards; a ditch surrounded the whole east side, which at its outer extremity averaged about 78 yards: its boundary was Preeson's row on the west, the top of Pool lane and Castle ditch on the east, and Castle hey, now called Harrington street, on the north.

† Confirmed by letters patent, 4 Edw. III. Rot. P. 2. m. 14. ‡ Report, Part IV. p. 2690.

§ A charter granted to the port of Liverpool by Hen. II. A. D. 1173.

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dux Normannie, Aquitanie & Comes Andegavie, omnibus baronibus, justiciariis & fidelibus suis salutem:—Sciatis quod totum Æstuarium de Mersha sit in perpetuum portum maris, cum omnibus libertatibus ad portum maris pertinentibus; & quod homines de Lyrpul quondam vocant Litherpul, juxta Stokestede, ex utraque parte aque veneant et redeant navibus et mercandis, libere et sine obstructione.

Testibus, Domino Roberto Londinensi Episcopo, Roberto filio Ricardi, Thomæo Cancellario, Ricardo de Burgonovo & *aliis*.

Datum apud Westmonasterium octavo die Octobris, anno regni nostri XIX.

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free customs in the town of Lyrpul, which any free borough upon the sea has in his land.*

Corporation seal.

The seal is of silver, and of an oval form, exhibiting a bird, which holds in its bill a sprig with three leaves. Under its breast is a label, inscribed in the half Saxon, and half Longobardic characters, introduced at the Conquest, with the contracted name IOH'IS IOhS signifying, by ellipsis of *regno* or *dono*, in the reign, or by the gift, of John. Near the label are a *crescent* and *estoile*, which are represented within a triangle upon the silver coins of king John. These insignia are found on the great seal of England in the early part of the reign of Richard I., who is said to have assumed the crescent after the crusades, with the allusive motto, "Plenior redibo."† The legend of the corporation seal is in the characters SIGILL. S. CONMVNE BORGESIV. D. LEVERP. This is probably the first instance of the change in the orthography of the Saxon Leþerpul to Leverpul;† and those who are conversant in the commutations of similarly formed letters in early times, know how easily the þ of the Saxons would give way to the Longobardic v. For some centuries afterwards, the town was as commonly called by its original name Litherpool as Liverpool. With respect to the bird, bearing, like that of the ark, the emblem of peace in its bill, it has unquestionably caused the creation of the heraldic *Lever*, as it might have done a bird called *Lether*, if the legend had correctly expressed the name of the place.‡ Over the bird's tail are four roundles, which, without any sort of authority, or even plausibility, have been termed pellets, but which may be plates or bezants. If either of the latter, they represent the medium

* Charter of K. John, 1207, on a small Parchment without seal.

"Joannes Dei gratia Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, Dux Normanie, Aquitanie, Comes Andegarie, Omnibus fidelibus suis qui burgagia apud villam de Lyrpul habere voluerint, *Salutem:*

"Sciatis quod concessimus omnibus fidelibus nostris qui burgagia apud Lyrpul ceperint, quod habeant omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines in villa de Lyrpul, quas aliquis liber burgus super mare habet in terra nostra.

"Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod secure et in pace nostra, illuc veniatis ad burgagia nostra recipienda et hospitanda; et in cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras patentes vobis transmittimus. Teste Simone de Pateshill. Apud Winton vicessimo octo die Augusti, anno regni nostri nono."

† Speed, p. 525.

‡ Camden's Liɹeppul is given without authority, and is as much an after-thought as the Letherpul above.

§ No argument can be founded upon the rude drawings of this age; the head of this bird seems to be the head of a dove; but the eagle of Torbock has been mistaken for a dove, and recently for a green parrot. The eagle of the Stanley crest has the neck of a stork or a goose. In deriving the name of the town from an imaginary bird, which was unknown long after the town had a common seal, we have a remarkable instance of the ὕστερον πρότερον, or putting the cart before the horse.

of commerce; bezants, the gold coin of Byzantium, had recently been made known to western Europe by the crusaders, who placed them upon their shields, and thus introduced a new armorial bearing. Liverpool Parish.

It appears from Madox's History of the Exchequer,[a] that the village or town ("villata" is the term) paid a tollage to Henry III., in the 11th year of his reign, of eleven marks, seven shillings, and eight pennies. In the 13th Henry III. the king granted a charter, by which he constituted Leverpolle a free borough, with a gild merchant, and liberties of toll passage, stallage, and customs.* For this charter the king exacted a fine of ten marks;† and though he grants all the liberties conferred by the preceding charters, he restrains strangers from carrying on business in the town of Liverpool without the consent of the burgesses. At this period the knightly family of sir John de la More flourished in Liverpool, and occupied More Hall, or the Old Hall, in Oldhall-street; their history is identified with their native town, of which they were the patrons and the benefactors, as were the family of the De la Poles some ages afterwards in the sister port of Hull, on the eastern side of the island.

[a] Chap. XVII. sect. 3.

* A copy of this charter is preserved in the Duchy Office Repertory, Bag B. n. 13 a. The following is an ancient translation of it:—"Henry, by the grace of God, Kinge of England, & Lord of Ireland, &c. greeting, Know yee, that wee have granted, & by this our charter have confirmed, that our towne of Leverpoole be a free borrow for ev', and that the burgesses of the s'd borow have gyld merchand w^th^ hanse, and other freedoms & free customes to that gylde belonginge, and that none that is not of that gyld any merchandize in the aforesaid borow shall doe, except the good will of the burgesses. Wee have alsoe graunted to the said burgesses that they shall have soc & sac, and tolle, & them, & infangetheife, & that they bee free thorowe all our land, & by all the portes of the sea, of theolony, lastage, passage, pontage, & stallage, & that noe suite in the county & wappyntake they shall doe, if that they hold within thafforeseid burrough. Wee alsoe doe grant to the said burgesses & their heires, that what merchant soever shall take to the aforesaid burrough with his merchandize, of what place they shal bee, whether they bee strangers or other, that bee of our peace, or doe come by our lycense into our land, safely & peaceably to the aforesaid borow with their merchandize shall come & savely there shall tarry, & safely there after to goe, payinge theire accustomes that bee due. Wee forbid alsoe, lest any of the aforesaid burgesses injure, hurte, or greeve doe, uppon paine of forfaiture to us tenn pounds. Wherfore wee will & streightly commaund that the aforesaid towne of Leverpoole bee a free borow; & that the aforesaid burgesses, the aforesaid gyld merchand and hanse & other libertyes & free customes to the said gylde belonging have, & that they have all other freedomes & free customes, & free orders as is aforesaid. Theise being witnesse: Hub' de Burgo Justiciarius Anglie, Philipp of Almñ and others. Dated by the hand of the venerable father in God, R. Bishopp of Chichestre our Chancello^r^ att Merlebrigge the xxiiij^th^ day of March, in the xiij^th^ yeare of our raigne."

† Burgenses de Livrepol ꝛ̃ c̃ de x marcis pro habenda carta regis quod villa de Livrepol liber Burgus sit in perpetuum. Et quod habeant Gildam Mercatoriam cum alijs libertatibus in Carta illa contentis.—*Magn. Rot. Pip.* 13 Hen. III. Lanc.

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The privilege of free warren was granted in 36 Henry III. to William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, and his heirs for ever, in the lordships, manors, and demesne lands of of Liverpool, West Derby, Everton, Crosseby, Wavertre, Salford, and other places in Lancashire, as well as in the counties of Derby and Stafford;* and in the same year "the Tower" near the bottom of Water-street, of which the site is now covered by commercial warehouses, is supposed to have been erected. This edifice was doubtless built as a watch station for the Lancashire coast; and about the year 1360 it was the property of sir Thomas de Lathom, who presented it to sir John Stanley, knight, a famous warrior, who had married Isabella de Lathom, his only daughter.† On the elevation of the duke of Lancaster to the throne of these realms, under the title of Henry IV., sir John Stanley was confirmed in his office of lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and obtained a license from the king in the year 1405 to fortify his house at Liverpool, which he had newly rebuilt, with embattled walls;‡ and this House or Tower, as it was called, served for ages as the occasional residence of the lords of Man, and as the civic mansion of that noble family, till, by the mutation of human affairs, it became first an assembly-room and then a prison; and, in the year 1819, this only remaining vestige of other times in Liverpool, was taken down, and totally disappeared. The Tower, when in its pristine splendour, opened to the Mersey without the intervention of any other building, and occupied a site of about 3,700 square yards.

Tower.

Beacon.

The Beacon at Everton was a fire-proof stone building, coeval with the Tower at Liverpool, and is described more particularly in the parish of Walton, under the head Everton.

In the year 1272, a census was taken of the town, from which it appeared that it consisted of 168 houses, occupied, probably, by about 800 inhabitants. About 11 Edward I., Woodside Ferry, opposite to Liverpool, was first established, and yielded a revenue of forty shillings a year to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, the king's brother, then lord of the manor of Liverpool. Before this time the monks of the priory of Birkenhead solely exercised the privilege of conveying passengers across the Mersey, on the eastern bank of which they had houses of entertainment, "hospitia." In 20 Edward I. the bailiffs and commonalty of Lyverpol were summoned to answer to a writ of quo warranto, for claiming exemption from all fines and amerciaments of the county, and suit of county, and wapentake, and from toll, stallage, thurtol, passage, pontage, and lastage, throughout the realm of England, and to have a market, fair, pillory, and tumberel, infangenthef, and emendations of the

* Duchy Records Repertory, Bag A. n. 28.

† See the History of the Stanley Family, under Knowsley, Parish of Huyton.

‡ Rot. Pat. 7 Hen. IV. P. 2. m. 17. 14.

assize of bread and beer in that town.* In the proceedings on this case, certain men of the borough who represented the commonalty, stated that at present they had no bailiff, though they had been accustomed to have one, until they were obstructed by Edmund, the king's brother, who would not allow them to have a free borough; and, therefore, at present they did not claim any liberties except exemption from fines, amercements, suits, and the other duties before mentioned. With respect to the other liberties, they had formerly possessed them, but now earl Edmund had them. They also produced the charters of king John and Henry III.† Liverpool Parish.

The rank which Lancashire then held as a maritime county was humble in the extreme. Edward I. in order to prevent the precious metals from leaving the kingdom, issued a mandate to the magistrates of all the ports in England, to allow no money, either English or foreign, nor any bullion, to be exported. A list of the ports to which these orders were sent, is still preserved in the national archives; and though we find Bristol, Hull, and Newcastle, with about sixty other ports, many of them of very small importance, neither Liverpool nor any other port of Lancashire is mentioned. Ten years afterwards, a royal ordinance appeared, requiring the ports in all parts of England, as well on the east as on the west coast, to send ships and men to Dublin, to transport the earl of Ulster and his forces to Scotland; yet, notwithstanding the vicinity of Lancashire to Ireland, the king's precept was not addressed to any of the ports of this county.

The town had given name to a family which was rising into some importance about this period. John, son of Richard de Lyverpole, was returned as a burgess in parliament for Derby in 19 Edward II.,‡ and William, the son of Adam de Liverpool, was several times mayor of his native borough in the following reign.

On the 22d of January, 1332, another charter, confirming former concessions of liberties, was granted to Liverpool by Edward III.,§ and in the year 1327, the vicarage of Walton, to which the church of St. Nicholas, of Liverpool, was then only a chapelry, was instituted. Those wars, so renowned in the annals of Britain, which laid France at the feet of her rival, and shed imperishable lustre upon the arms of our third Edward and his son the Black Prince, broke out in the year 1338; and in order to strengthen the naval power of the country, all the ports in the kingdom were required to make contributions according to the means which each of them was

* Clam. de Quo Warr. coram Hugone de Cressingham, &c. MS. fo. 116, in the Chapter-house, Westminster.

† Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 8 d.

‡ The date of this charter is expressed, Dat̃ p manū ñram apud Ebor̃ vicesimo sēdo die Januarii anno regni ñri sexto p̄ finem quadraginta solid. Rot. Chart 6 Edw. III. n. 7.

§ Parliamentary Writs, Vol. I. p. 341. n. 726.

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judged to possess. The levies thus imposed, which amounted in the gross to 700 vessels and 14,141 men, afford an insight into the comparative importance of the ports of England at that period; and the following return of the quotas required from a number of them, serves to show what station the town and port of Liverpool then occupied:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London . . . . | 25 ships and | 662 men. |
| Bristol . . . . | 24 do. | 600 do. |
| Hull . . . . . | 16 do. | 466 do. |
| Portsmouth . . . | 5 do. | 96 do. |
| Liverpool . . . | 1 bark and | 6 men! |

But though Liverpool did not contribute much to the naval strength of the nation in these wars, the town and neighbourhood furnished their full proportion of military heroes, for it is recorded that sir William de la More received the distinguished honour of knight banneret from the hands of his sovereign on the field of Poictiers after the battle was won; and the same honour was conferred on sir William Molineux, knight, of Sefton, by Edward the Black Prince, after the battle of Navarette. In the 20th year of the reign of Edward III. an inquisition was taken of the lands and tenements of the duke of Lancaster, which sheds some light upon the value of property in Liverpool and its neighbourhood at that period: the jurors were Roger de More, Rob de Moss, Ri. de Walton, and Ad. Williams, and they return, upon oath, that there are two "wind milns," and one "horse miln" of the value of £6. 13s. 4d.; and that the herbage in a certain park, at Toxteth, containing in circuit five miles by estimation, is worth £17 a year. The jurors, or commissioners, as they would in modern language be called, further declare, that there are 168 burgages, which are held of the lord as parcel of the manor, (supposed of Liverpool,) each burgage paying 12 pence at the annunciation of our blessed lady Mary, and at St. Michael, and 2 pence at their entrance by name of service.

The prior of Birkenhead, on a quo warranto, in 27 Edward III. claimed to have the right of carrying passengers from Birkhed to Lyverpol, and of building houses for their accommodation, and making suitable charges for their provision. He produced in support of his claim, letters patent dated at Wodestoke, April 13, 4 Edward II. and ratified by Edward III., by which the former king granted that the prior and convent should have on their own soil at Birkhed, a passage from the town of Lyverpol to the priory of Birkhead, and from the said priory to the said town, across the arm of the sea, which was held a common passage before, and near the same passage they might build and hold sufficient houses; and that the men dwelling in those houses might buy and sell victuals for passengers. William Braas, for the

* Ormerod's Cheshire, Vol. II. p. 254.

crown, objected, that the prior took excessive profits, charging for a man and horse, with or without a load, 2d., and for a man on foot a farthing; and on the market day at Lyverpol, Saturday, for a man a halfpenny, and for a man and his luggage one penny.* Liverpool Parish.

In 29 Edw. III. John Barrett, a servant of the house of Lancaster, was appointed governor of the castle of Liverpool, and in 33 Edward III. the duke of Lancaster granted to him a messuage and six "seliones" of land in the town of Liverpool, paying for the messuage a rent of £4, and for the land six shillings and eightpence.† The same duke, in the tenth year of his duchy, granted a lease to William, son of Adam de Lyverpull and —— More de Lyverpull, of the town, the mills, rents, and services, the passage of the Merese, and the turbary of Toxteth;‡ and it may be noticed, as one of the indications of the importance to which this town and port were ultimately to attain, that Edw. III. and Richard II. granted no fewer than four letters patent for the improvement of Liverpool.§

The church of St. Nicholas can scarcely be classed amongst the antiquities of Liverpool; it is a gothic structure, without any distinguished claims to architectural beauty. The period of its original erection is unknown; but the consecration of this structure took place in the year 1361, when the burial-ground was annexed. Previously to this period, the inhabitants of Liverpool interred their dead at their parish church of Walton. In the vicinity of this church, there formerly stood a statute of St. Nicholas, the patron of seamen; and when the faith in the intercession of saints was more operative than at present, the mariners were wont to present a peace offering for a prosperous voyage, on their going out to sea, and a wave-offering on their return; but the saint, having lost his votaries, has long since disappeared. A cross formerly commemorated the spot from which St. Patrick, with thirty religious persons, made his legendary embarkation for Ireland.‖

In 6 Richard II. the charters granted by king John and Henry III. were confirmed by letters patent, dated 21st January.¶ John of Gaunt, in 17 Richard II. granted and demised to Thomas de la More, of Liverpull, Robert de Derby, Richard de Hulme, and William de Raby, "our town of Liverpull, with the common pasture lying between the said town and our park of Toxteth, together with all our mills, rents, passages of the water of Merece, and the profits of the court of the same town, to be held by the same Thomas, Robert, Richard, and William, together with parcels of the turbary of Toxteth, so that they may dig in the same parcels and turbaries,

* Ormerod's Cheshire, Vol. II. p. 254. † See parish of Walton. ‡ See Vol. I. p. 349.
§ Rot. Pat. 2 Ed. III. P. 1. m. 34. n. 147.—7 Ed. III. P. 1. m. 27.—m. 43. & 5 Ric. II. P. 2. m. 2.
‖ Bullock's Hist. Isle of Man, p. 30. ¶ Rot. Chart. de annis 5 & 6 Ric. II. n. 14.

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and dry and carry at their will. We have also granted," says this document, "to the same emendations of the assize of bread and beer, the forfeitures of forestallers, butchery, and tanners, breach of the peace, and all other things which belong to view of frank pledge, though blood have been shed, and also the goods and chattels of fugitives and felons, and the punishment of all labourers dwelling in the same town, and to take all the toll of the same town; together with the herbage of our castle ditch, with waifs and strays, wreck of the sea, and other profits, both by land and sea belonging to us; to have and hold to the end of 17 years from the date of the present, rendering to us yearly at Liverpoole 57 marks of silver at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael the Archangel, in equal portions. We will and grant that none of the said town be impleaded in the county or wapontake for debt of trespass and agreement, or other personal matters arising in the said town. And we will that none of the said town be placed juror in assizes or recognizances, except for lands and tenements in the s'd town during the above term. So always that the same Thomas, Robert, Richard, and William, make and repair the mills at their own expense, taking sufficient timber as often as necessary in our parks of Toxteth and Croxteth, and our wood of Symondeswood by view and delivery of our foresters there. Dated at Lancaster Castle, Aug. 10, 17 Richard II." This lease was confirmed by Henry IV. by letters patent, dated at Lancaster 10th March, and first year of his reign.

In 1 Henry V. the franchises of the borough were amply confirmed,* and in the 11th year of the same reign, the burgesses of Lyverpull, poor tenants of the duchy of Lancaster, represent that king John, by his letters patent under his great seal, granted that they who held any burgage in the town of Lyverpull should have all manner of liberties and frank customs as any borough on the sea had; and also that king Henry, son of the said king, in like manner granted that the town of Lyverpull should be a free borough for ever, and that the burgesses should have gild merchant with hansa, with all liberties and customs belonging to the said gild. He moreover granted to the said burgesses, among divers other franchises, sok and sak, tol and theam, as more fully contained in his letters patent, which, says the charter, our said king, (Henry V.) has ratified and confirmed. By authority of these grants, the "burgesses have at all times had and continued a court in the same borough, and the perquisites of the said court, with all kinds of profits belonging to the said court, have taken and received, until the king's officers and servants of the said county came, usurped and held certain courts within the same borough, with strong hand, since the said confirmation, and no time before; and so the said burgesses are grievously molested, vexed, and disturbed in their said

* Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. V. P. 1. m. 22.

liberties and franchises by the said officers and servants against right and reason, and contrary to the purport of their letters patent and the before-mentioned confirmation, to the great detriment and destruction of the said borough, and to the disinheritance of the said burgesses, if they be not succoured and aided in the present parliament. The reply to this petition directs that the matter contained in it be committed to the king's council, and that the same council, by authority of parliament, have full power to do right to the petitioners.* Liverpool Parish.

Though the time of the feuds between the ancient barons of this realm, when they were accustomed to call in their vassals to their assistance, had gone past, there arose during the minority of Henry VI. a spirit of violent contention, between the Stanleys, living at the Tower in Water-street, and the Molineux, enjoying the constableship of the castle of Liverpool, and residing at Croxteth, near West Derby, arising out of the disputed limits of the respective family possessions in Liverpool. This difference the parties had prepared to decide by an appeal to arms, resembling the contests of feudal times. The account of the commotions to which these dissensions gave rise is given in Dodsworth's MSS. Vol. LXXXVII. p. 39. The paper, which is a certificate from Ralph of Ratcliff, and James of the Holts, justices of the peace, addressed to the honourable Maister Troutbeck, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, is of some length, but its substance, in the language of the times, is—that great rumour and congregation of routes existed between sir Richard Molineux, knt. on the one part, and Thomas Stanley, the younger, of Lierpull, esq. of the other part, whereon the said conservators of the public peace, by order of the sheriff, repaired to Lierpull early in July, 1424, and there they found the said Thomas of Stanley in his father's house, and with a multitude of people in the town, to the number of 2000 men and more. On which, say the certifiers, "We asket him the cause of that assemble of King's people, and he us informed, that the said Richard Molyneux would come hither with great congregations, riots, and great multitude of people, to slea and beat the said Thomas, his men and his servants, the which he would withstand if he might. And he, the said Thomas, said that he would find sufficient surety of the peace for him, and all his, so the said Richard would find the same; and hereon, the Friday next after, the sheriffs arrested the said Thomas, and committed him to ward: and the said sheriff made cry, that the people that there was should go with him to help him to execute his office, after which he proceeded to West Derby Fen, and there, on a mow, within the said town, he saw the said Richard, with great congregations, route and multitude, to the number of 1000 men or more, arrayed in manner as to battle, and coming in fast towards Lierpull town; and the said sheriff arrested the said Richard, and committed him to ward." These tumultuous Stanley & Molineux.

* Rot. Parl. Vol. IV. p. 55. n. 2.

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proceedings having been made known to the king's government, a mandamus was issued under the sign manual, commanding, "that Thomas, son of John Stanley, soldier, residing in the castle of Cliderhow, should withdraw himself as far as the castle of Kenilworth, and that Richard Molineux, soldier, residing at the castle of Lancaster, should withdraw himself as far as the castle of Windsor;" and thus the matter ended.

A more felonious outrage than the squabbles of feudal proprietaries and their servile retainers disgraces the annals of Lancashire in this reign. William Poole, a younger son of the knightly family of Poole of Wirral, influenced probably by a desire to improve his fortune, adopted a measure which even the licentious and barbarous manners of the age deemed intolerable. In 15 Henry VI. Isabell, wife of sir John Botiller of Bewsey, petitioned parliament for justice on "William Pulle, sometyme of Leverpoole in ye countee of Lancaster Gentilman," who, "with many oyer felons, the saide Isabell feloniously there than toke and carried away and cruelly did ravyssh." The circumstances of this outrage have been noticed in the account of the manor of Bewsey, and to that portion of our history the reader is referred.*

In the year 1440, the lady Eleanor, duchess of Gloucester, having been banished on a charge of witchcraft, was, on her passage to the Isle of Man, temporarily confined by the king's mandate in the castle of Let-Poole, under the wardship of sir Thomas Stanley.† In 1446 the king granted to sir Richard Molyneux, his son Richard, and their heirs, the chief forestership of the royal forest and parks in the wapentake of West Derbyshire, with the offices of serjeant or steward of that wapentake and the wapentake of Salford, and constableship of the castle of Liverpool, by letters patent, dated Brandon, 28 July. This grant was especially exempted in the petition of the commons on the act of resumption 34 Henry VI. in favour of "Richard Molyneux, esquier, one of the huisshers of our chambre, or by what name soever he be called, in, of, or to eny graunte or grauntes made by us by our letters patentes, undre the seale of oure duchie of Lancastr', unto the same Richard for terme of his lif, joyntly or severally, of the constableship of oure castell Lyverpole, the stewardships of West Derbyshire and Salfordshire, and the maisterships of oure forest of Simonswode, and of oure parkes of Croxtath, within oure counte of Lancastre; nor to the fees and wages unto the said office or offices of old tyme due and accustomed."‡

In 4 Edward IV. another act of resumption was passed, "providing alway, that

* See Vol. III. pp. 654, 5.

† See Vol. I. p. 404. Let-Poole is evidently mistaken by the monkish historian for Leth or Letherpool.

‡ Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 315, 313.

this acte, or eny othir acte made or to be made in this present parlement, extende not nor be prejudiciall to John Best, of or for eny graunte made by us unto hym by our letters patentes, of th' issuez and profites of the passage of the water of Lithee Poole, called the Fery of Lytherpoole within our Duchie of Lancastre."* Liverpool Parish.

The 15th century is remarkably barren of incidents in the history of Liverpool; but towards the close of that century we find the distinguished families which occupied the Castle and the Tower taking prominent parts in the events which terminated the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster.†

The act of resumption, passed in 1 Henry VII., contains an exemption in favour of Thomas Scaresbreke, servant to sir Edward Stanley, providing "that this act do not annul or defeat in eny wise any oure Lres Patentes made unto hym, in or of the Office of Maister Forster of oure Forrest of Symondeswoode, Toxstaght and Croxstaght;"‡ and further providing, that it "be not hurtfull or prejudiciall unto Lawrence Molyneux, of or in the Offices of Constable of our Castell of Lyverpool, within the Countie Palatyne of Lancaster."§

In 15 Henry VIII. the mayor, William More, esq., and the corporation of Liverpool demised to sir William Molyneux a parcel of land near the Moregrene, and opposite the croft of William Fazakyrly, of Kirby, for building-land, for a rent to the corporation of 6d. per annum, toward the repairs of the chapel of St. Nicholas in Leverpoole.‖ About this time Leland, the itinerant, thus writes of Liverpool:—

> At *Lyrpole* is a smaule Costume payid that causith Marchantes to resorte.
>
> Good Marchandis at *Lyrpole*, moch Yrisch Yarn that *Manchester* men do by ther.
>
> Lyrpole, alias Lyverpoole, a pavid Towne hath but a Chapel. Walton a iiii Miles of not far from the Se is a Paroche Chirch. The king hath a Castelet there, and the Erle of *Darbe* a Stone Howse there. *Irisch* Marchauntes cum much thither, as to a good Haven. After that *Mersey* Water cumming toward *Rumcorne* in *Chesshire* lisith amonge the commune People the name, and to *Lyrpole*. A v. Mile on the other side in *Lancastreshire* is cawlid Runc..e Water.¶

The distinguished families of Stanley and Molineux, whose dissensions have been noticed, were found in this reign fighting in support of the same cause on the field of Flodden, where the flower of the Scotch nobility found a grave, and the men of Lancashire lasting renown.**

The dissolution of the monasteries,†† an event which was attended with consequences so serious in some parts of this and the neighbouring county of York,

* Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 547. † See Vol. I. pp. 435—440. ‡ Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 363.
§ Ibid. p. 37. ‖ Harl. MSS. Cod. 2042, fo. 287 b. ¶ Itin. Vol. VII. fo. 50, p. 44.
** See Vol. I. pp. 459—464. †† Ibid. p. 486.

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produced no material sensation in Liverpool, where there were only four chantries, viz. the High Altar, the chantry of St. Nicholas, the chantry of St. John, and the chantry of St. Catharine, all in the church of St. Nicholas, which felt the effects of the royal appropriation of ecclesiastical property. It would appear, however, that Liverpool, in common with some other Lancashire towns, bent at that time under the pressure of adversity, and "was now falling into ruin."* To increase the public distress, the town was nearly depopulated in the year 1540 by a plague; this dreadful malady was the forerunner of an epidemic, called the *sweating* sickness, which broke out in April, 1551, and extended its ravages to almost every corner of the kingdom.

Meanwhile, several incidents of local interest took place. Henry Ackers, the king's farmer in 21 Henry VIII., prosecuted a number of persons for a breach of the custom of toll of the ferry at Lyverpole;† and in 38 Henry VIII. John Pennethe brought an action against the mayor and burgesses for false imprisonment and detention of his ship and cargo.‡ About the same time, a question arose between sir Richard Mullyneux and his son and heir, William, the king's lessees, or farmers of the town, and John More, the mayor, and the burgesses of Leverpole, both parties claiming the right to courts and profits, tolls and stallage of markets and fairs, and other perquisites, as also to the passage tolls over the water of Mercye.§ On this occasion sir Richard obtained an injunction to restrain the defendants from receiving the profits arising from fairs within the town, and the lessee of the crown continued to receive them until the mayorality of Roger Walker, and afterwards of sir William Norres. One of the plaintiff's servants had been committed for taking toll before the accustomed time, i. e. before the ringing of the town market-bell. The defendants, also, in defiance of the plaintiff's lease, persisted in holding the boromote courts, and taking the perquisites. By this lease the plaintiff claimed to be farmer of one boat or passage over the water of Mersye and the Fleshambles there; and also the custome and anchorage of Keytolle of the water of Mersye within the lordship of Lytherpole. The defendants neither resisted, nor denied the latter claim to be just.‖

The crown, in 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, on behalf of the lessees, issued a commission to inquire of a contempt of the injunction by the mayor and corporation of Lyverpole. The commission was directed to George Browne, esq. attorney-general of the duchy, and recites an injunction under the duchy seal to the mayor and corporation, and to Roger Walker and others, enjoining them to permit the plaintiffs to hold the farm of the town and lordship, and to receive the perquisites and profits of

* See Vol. I. p. 494.

† Duchy Records, Vol. II. Placit. A n 3.

‡ Ibid. Vol. II. Vol. XIV. P. n. 6.

§ Ib. Plac. N D. Vol. VII. M. n. 11.

‖ Ib. Vol. XI. L. n. 1.

Painted in 1797 by S.F. Serres, Esq. Marine Painter to His Majesty George the III. & Engraved by W. Floyd.

# THE ANCIENT "WISHING-GATE," LIVERPOOL.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON. 1833

courts, and the profits of the customs of stallage, passage, anchorage, key-toll, and profits of fairs and markets. The depositions in this case shew, that the defendants had committed a breach of the injunction, and claimed their right by a grant under the great seal of England, insisting that the farmers of the crown had their grant under an inferior seal; and contending for the liberties of Liverpool, as well against the duchy as against the farmers.* Liverpool Parish.

Commerce had made very little advance here from the period of the invasion of Ireland to the middle of this century, as it appears, that in the year 1565, the number of vessels belonging to Liverpool amounted only to 12, with an aggregate burden of 223 tons, navigated by 75 men. At this time there were in the town only 138 houses, and 690 inhabitants, residing in the seven streets of which it was formed, viz. Chapel-street, Water-street, (then called Bancke-street,) Moor-street, (now Tithebarn-street,) Castle-street, Dale-street, High-street, (formerly Juggler-street,) and Peppard-street, (now Oldhall-street.) Strange as it will sound in modern ears, a house, (probably a cottage) in Castle-street, then let for four shillings a year: and ten pounds was offered as the purchase price of two houses in the same situation. The wonder will, however, be abated, when it is stated, as it ought to be in connection with these facts, that at this time† wheat sold at 1s. a bushel; malt and oats at 7d. a bushel; an ox slaughtered at 26s. 8d.; a fat sheep for 2s. 10d.; claret for 50s. a hogshead; red wine for 3d. a quart; and a labourer's wages were 4d. a day.

The standard of value is to be found in the necessaries of life, not in money, and, taken on an average of years, it may be remarked, that from the period that the castle of Liverpool was built to the present day, a labourer in husbandry has received the price of two bushels of wheat for a week's work. The times when his wages would procure him more were years of plenty, those when they would not purchase so much, years of scarcity. There is a self-adjusting principle operating, silently but certainly, age after age, for the production of this effect; and a great part of the science of political economy, as far as it regards the value of the circulating medium, resolves itself into this simple position.‡

The accommodation of the port was, of course, commensurate to the extent of its shipping; but five years afterwards a dreadful storm arose, and destroyed the only haven which Liverpool had then to boast. On this, as on more recent occasions, that event which at first seemed a calamity, produced in its consequences a substantial and lasting advantage. The year after the destructive hurricane, the foundation of

* Duchy Records, Vol. XIX. R. n. 11. By a decree of the chancellor and council of the Duchy, in Trinity Term, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, the rights of lessees were affirmed. See Reports from Parliamentary Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, Part IV. p. 2696.

† Stowe's Annals. ‡ For a standard of value during six centuries, see Vol. I. p. 260—263.

Liverpool Parish.

a new haven were laid in the mayoralty of Robert Corbett, esq. and the fresh water was turned out of the contracted pool into a spacious haven. This was probably the germ of the commercial greatness of Liverpool.

Though the port was very obscure at this period, it was known to the conspirators, who, in 1571, "had a device to carie the Quene of Scotts away to the sea-side, and then to have a shippe redy about Lyrpole, or some such place in Lancashire."*

Public morals.

In these primitive times the public morals were watched over by the authorities with paternal solicitude; and in the plenitude of their zeal, a mandate was issued, directing, "that no batchelor, apprentice, or servant, should walk out after nine o'clock at night, without lawful business." The manners of the people were not, however, so strict as to reject the amusements of the pit and of the turf, for in 1567 a cockpit was erected, and in 1576 horse-races were instituted, and held on Ascension-day in every year upon the shore, when the prize was a silver bell, which was tied on the forehead of the winning horse, and hence the phrase, "to bear away the bell" applied to successful emulation.

State of Liverpool.

Hitherto the port had made few advances towards a state of settled prosperity; and from a petition presented to queen Elizabeth by the burgesses, praying for a remission of the subsidy imposed upon them, it would appear that of late their commercial transactions had been retrograde, and that the process of decay, mentioned in 1535, continued to operate; for in that document they stile the place "*her Majesty's poor decayed* town of Liverpool." Soon after this, the town began to assume an improved appearance; and Camden, in his Britannia, published in 1586,

Camden's account.

thus speaks of it:—"The Mersey spreading, and presently contracting its stream from Warrington, falls into the ocean with a wide channel very convenient for trade, where opens to view Litherpole, commonly called Lirpoole, from a water extending like a pool, according to the common opinion, where is the most convenient and most frequented passage to Ireland; a town more famous for its beauty and populousness than for its antiquity; its name occurs in no ancient writer, except that Roger of Poictou, who was lord, as then stated, of Lancaster, built a castle here, the custody of which has now for a long time belonged to the noble and knightly family of Molineux, whose chief seat is in the neighbourhood of Sefton, which Roger aforesaid in the early Norman times gave to Vivian de Molineaux. This Roger held, as appears by Domesday book, all the lands between the rivers Ribble and Mersey.

In 12 Eliz. Richard Andleser, searcher of the port of the town of Lyverpole, claimed a right of search under the acts of parliament 3 Henry V. and 1 Edw. IV. and by letters patent of his office from the queen, contested his right of search

* Barker's Confession, September 19, in Murden's State Papers, p. 99.

against Robert Birde, searcher of the port of Chester, Beaumaris, and Carnarvon, and John Thomas, his deputy, who claimed the port of Liverpool as a creek of Chester.* Liverpool. Parish.

An account for one year of the receipts and disbursements of the bailiff of sir Richard Molyneux, the lessee of the castle of L'pool, has been preserved, and is thus expressed:—

January 4th, 1588, the Account of Richard Male for his M^r S^r Rich. Molyneux, K^t & for himselfe.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | For the Wapentage of Westderby . . . . . | xvij ℔s. xiiij^s iij^s ob. q3 |
| | For the bailiff Regine of Westderbyshier . . . . . | viij^s |
| Westderby. | For the M^r Forresters office there . . . . . | iij ℔s. ix^s j^d ob. |
| | For the Manor of Westderby . . . . . | 104 ℔s. xj^d ob. |
| Leuerpole. | For the Chauntreys in leuerpole . . . . . | viij ℔s. x^s 4^d |
| | For the rents for the towne of leuerpole . . . . | vij ℔s. iij^s iiij^d |
| Crosby. | For Crosby rents . . . . . | vij ℔s. xij^s viij^d ob. q3 |
| | Arrereges of your last years accounts . . . . | iij ℔s. iiij^s vj^d ob. |
| | Payd to Rich. Orrell for S^r Rich. Molyneux . . . | iiij ℔s. xvij^s |
| | For Portage of S^r Rich. fees for 2 yeares . . . | xxvj^s |
| | Portage for the 100 ℔s. alowed for the repayre of the Castell of leuerpole . . . . . | v ℔s. |
| | Somme . . | 163 ℔s. 7^s |

Leuerpole Castell. Allowed S^r Rich. Molyneux for the halph of the hundred pound for repaire of leuerpole Castell . . . . the other . . . . was payd him by James bradshaw. Itm̃ more allowed to Rich. Male w^ch he payd at Leuer-poell of this years charge 80 ℔s. & so remays for Rich. male to pay for himselfe . xxiij^s vij^s

ex^d p FRAN. NUTTALL.

*Harl. MS.* 2042, fo. 528 b.

In 1588, Homfraye Brooke, a merchant of Liverpool,† communicated to the queen's ministry the sailing of the Spanish armada for England, and the following is a copy of the original paper:—

" The particular not& of the kinge of Spayne his fleete departed ovte of biskay and the provinse the 13^th of Auguste wheare of is Generalle on John Martinas de Realde naturall of the towne of Bilbo— 1588.

Impri^s. viij armados or greate shipse of vij and viij hundered tons the peese.
Itē iiij reserves of small shipse of the borden of 60, 70, and 80 tons.
Itē vj small bark& made gally wyse that rowe 30 owrse vppon a syde.
Itē 2,000 marenars.
Itē 4,000 soldiars.

* Duchy Records, Vol. XLI. A. 11.

† See Vol. I. p. 558.

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Itē 20,000 caliuerꝭ.
Itē 20,000 mooskетꝭ.
Itē 1,000 kintals of powder.
Itē 20,000 longe pykes for horse mē.
Itē 78,000[a] kintals of bisky. [[a]This seemeth incredible.]
Itē 100 toons of garlyke.
Itē the kinge his lieutenant that was mayde to haue annie[b] in to Irland in Pedro Melendis tyme displayde the 4th of Auguste vallued at 3,000 Doketꝭ and all his men trayned or mustered the same tyme in the passage. [[b]Qu: an eye?]
Itē 20,000 porkꝭ for vytals.
Itē 3,000 kintals of owelandᶜ fishe. [[c]Qu: Holland?]
Itē the kinge his commissyon sealed vpe not to bee opened bee fore they wear 30 leagse at sea.
Itē the coman speeche of the volgar peoaple was yᵗ they did goe eyther to Irland or else to Rotchell, but the opinyon of the most was yᵗ they went for Irland.
by me Homfraye brooke, of
leuerpoolle, merchant in hodeported out of St. Jhon de luc in France the daye after that the fleet set sayle from the passige to go alongst the cost to meet the rest of the fleet wᶜʰ was in castred.[d]" [[d]Qu: coastward?] *Harl. MSS.* 286, fo. 88.

From notes taken in Liverpool church in 1590, it appears that the windows contained the following paintings of arms: 1. Gerard and Ince quartered;—2. the king's arms;—3. Plantagenet, viz. gules 3 lions passant gardant or, a label of three points sable;—4. Quarterly, 12 escallops ar. 444. 2d coat, ar. 3 greyhounds courant sa. collared or; 3d coat, ar. a griffin rampant sa. 4th coat sa. guttée ar. and a stag's head couped ar.;—5. Quarterings of Molyneux;—6. The earl of Derby's arms;—7. The crest of cross of Liverpool, a crane beaked and legged ga. holding a cross in his beak ar.;—8. "Ther was buried Capᵗᵉⁿ George Acres, viz. G. 3 escall. ar. qrtered wᵗʰ ar. 3 barres wavey B. His creste a naked man's arme from the elbo vp holding a banner le bendey wavey or B semy with fleurs de lis counter coloured en le middest therof an ynfantes hed coped bleding en le neck half faced;"*—9. Henry Norres de Speak, gu. a fret or and ar, charged with a heron volant sa. beak or et sur le tout a fesse B.;—10. Tarbockes de Tarboke, viz. an eagle's foot eraz. gules, on a chief indented B. 3 plates.†

* In the Harl. MS. 1507, is a grant, dated 19 Eliz. 1576, from the Ulster king of arms, of a coat, "quarterly gu. three scollop shells ar. and in the 2d quarter for the reward of his service wavy blue & or, counter-changed with fleurs de lis & in the midst of the design an Irishman's head proper mantled gules," &c. "with his difference as a second brother, and the motto Je vive en Esport," to George Acres, son of Robert Acres, of Acres Hall, in Lancashire, fo. 428. Acres Hall, near the Bolton canal, Manchester, is now better known as Lark Hill. Colonel James Ackers, who formerly resided, having been boroughreeve of Manchester in 1792, served the office of high sheriff of the county in 1800. See Vol. I. p. 209. Vol. II. p. 319 and 339.

† Harl. MSS. 2129, fo. 186.

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Liverpool a creek of Chester.

Early in the year 1602, a difference arose between the ports of Liverpool and Chester, respecting the shipping of transports to Ireland. The proceedings on this subject are contained in the Red Book of the Exchequer, amongst which is a letter from the lords of the council, "T. Buckhurst, Nottingham, G. Shrewsbury, E. Worcester, W. Cnolls, J. Stannop," to the mayor of Chester, and other commissioners, for the viewing of the soldiers of that port, informing the mayor, "that the maiore & Inhabitants of the port towne of leuerpoole do find themselves agreeved that they do send their shippinge at the maior of Chesters direction vnto Helbree, where their port, as they say, is more convenient to shipp thos men that are to be transported in their shipps, & for as much hertofore as we haue byn opportuned w^th^ their complaint we haue ordered you to send one of your citty next terme w^th^ such Instructions & reasons you can deliuer for contynuing the accustomed order that hath byn held to direct all the souldiers to be imbarqued at that port, & they have comandement to send hether also one of their towne instructed w^th^ thos reasons they can allege why we should alter the sayd course. Dated Greenwich 26 May 1602." This is followed by the petition of Robert Whitby, expressed in the following terms :—

"The petition of Robt. Whitby shewith that by direction from your lordships & hon^rs^ the Maior of the citty of Chester was appoynted to shew what reasons he could why the towne of Leuerpole should send their shipping to the port of Chester to transport souldiers into Irland for that the Townsmen of Leuerpool did Informe that their haven was more convenient for that purposse.

"That the petitioner is sent by the maior of Chester to attend your Lordshipps & hon^rs^ & hath wayted long for that cause & yet none of Leuerpoole doe attend to Justyfie their complaynt.

"The petitioner doth humbly Informe your lordpp^s^ & hon^rs^ that the Charge of the Carriage of the Armes, furniture Abillments of warr, & victualls for souldiers from Chester to Leuerpoole will be much more charge to her maiesty than the convayinge of their Shipps from Leuerpoole to the port of Chester.

"That if the souldiers should not be shipped at the port of Chester but passe alonge to Leuerpole the cuntrey will be much Indaingred by the Souldiers by robbreys & spoyles as hath often hapened the Souldiers beinge Insolent & vnruly & the cuntrey not able to rule them when they are out of Chester.

"That diuers souldiers if they be not shipped at the port of Chester will runaway & disperse themselves, as hath byn often scene, & so the nombers not full for the Queene service.

"That the Towne of Leuerpoole is but a creeke of the port of Chester & hath always vsed to send their shipping in like casses to the port of Chester.

"The pettitioner humbly beseecheth your lordshipps & hon^rs^ that it may contynew as it hath byn hertofore & that he may haue lycence to dept."

At the Starr Chamb^r^ 18 June 1602.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lo Order bet. Chester Leverpole | Lo Archbpp Cant^r^ M^r^ Secretary Cycell | Lo Threasurer Lo Cheife Justice | Sr Jo Fortescue M^r^ Secretary Herbart. | Lo Keep |

Wheras vpon complaynt made by the maior of Leuerpole & other the Inhabitants there that vpon occation of transportation of souldiers for her maiẽtys seruice into Irland the maior of Chester doth

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require them to their shipping to Hellbree, where their own port of Leuerpole is more convenient for to shipp thos souldiers their Lordships by an order of 26 of the last moneth did giue direction that for the better vnderstanding therof the M of Chester & the maior of Leuerpole should on ether pt send sometyme this terme some meet pson sufficiently authorised & Instructed to deliuer vnto their Lordshipps such reasons as the could aledge on ether side for as much as the maior of Chester hath according to the sayd order sent Rob^t Whitby Gent. to attend for that purposse, and on the behalfe of Leuerpole no man hath appered & giuen any attendance to pcecute the sayd cause; and the sayd Whitby hath both given his attendance & likewise psented to their lordshipps certayn reasons to prove the order w^ch hath byn hertofore held in that behalfe is meete to be contynued & obserued their Lordshipps therfore haue discharged the sayd R. Whitby from any longer attendance & hath left the course w^ch hath byn formerly vsed for transportation of souldiers from Helbre to be contynued vntil the shall send iust cause to the contrary.

Concordat cum original. Ex. p Tho. Smyth. Lib. Rub. fol. 75.

*Harl. MS.* 2173, fo. 85-85 b.

These documents, while they shew that, at the end of the reign of Elizabeth, the now magnificent port of Liverpool was then considered but as a creek of the port of Chester, serve also to shew the bad discipline of the English army, and the consequent licentiousness of an unrestrained soldiery.

Ancient ferry.

From the draft of a petition drawn by Mr. Recorder Whitby, of Chester, from Thomas Powell, esq. to the king, Charles I., it appears that Mr. Powell claimed a right to ferry over the river Mersey, from the priory of Birkenhead to the town of Liverpool, but that he was interrupted in the enjoyment of this privilege by Edward Nicholson and William Jematte.*

In the year 1618, the mayor of Chester was required by his majesty's privy council to transmit an account of the ships and barges belonging to the chief port of Chester and its dependent ports. The mayor of Liverpool, laudably anxious for the honour of his borough, at first declined to acknowledge that this port was dependent on Chester; but on being brought to submission, the following return was made to the government, by his worship of Chester:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chester and its creeks contain | 15 vessels, | burthen 383 tons, | navigated by 63 men. |
| Liverpool and its creeks . . | 24 . . . . . | 462 . . . . . | 76 . . |
| Beaumaris and its creeks . | 3 . . . . . | 34 . . . . . | 9 . . |
| Carnarvon and its creeks . | 2 . . . . . | 26 . . . . . | 6 . . |

Jeremiah Horrox.

The first scientific character of eminence recorded in the annals of Liverpool is Jeremiah Horrox, the astronomer, author of *Venus in Sole Visa*, who was born at Toxteth in the year 1619, and died at the early age of 21 years.

Charter.

Though Liverpool has to boast of a long series of early charters, it was not till the disastrous times of Charles I. that the burgesses were invested with all the functions of a corporate body; but in the second year of that monarch's reign (1626) a charter was

* Harl. MSS. Cod. 2101. fo. 172.

granted to them under the designation of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Liverpool; and James Strange, Lord Stanley, of the family of the earl of Derby, first filled the office of mayor under the new charter. Whether this charter was considered a sufficient boon to the merchants of Liverpool, to induce them to forego their rights as British subjects, cannot now be ascertained, but certain it is, that they consented to pay the impost of ship-money, enacted by Charles without the consent of parliament. Up to this period the contrast between the wealth of the two rival ports, Liverpool and Bristol, was very striking, as from the former of them was demanded for ship-money no larger a sum than £25, while the contribution of the latter to the same impost amounted to £1000. Liverpool Parish. Ship money.

In 1634, Humphrey Chetham having been constituted high sheriff, received an appointment of collector of the first levy of ship-money; and on the writ directed to him for that purpose, he wrote some remarks on the proportion which each town ought to bear: "for," says he, "if you shall tax and assesse men acording to their estate, then Liverpoole being poore, and now goes, as it were, a beginge, must pay very litle; letters patent are now forth for the same towne. And if you shall tax men according to their tradinge and profitt by shippinge, then Lancaster, as I verily thinke, hath litle to doe that waie."* So that at this time Liverpool had no shipping. By the writ dated 13 December, the sheriffs and mayors in the north-west of England are to supply "such somes of money as shall bee sufficient for the providing and setting out of a shipp of 400 tunns, furnished in all points."† The corporation of Chester declared their inability to comply, but offered to pay their quota of the sum of £2204, in lieu of the man-of-war, which the council accepted 24 January, 1634-5. In the roll of assessment made for this purpose, the whole county of Lancaster was assessed at £475, the town of Lancaster at £8. "Item, wee doe assesse upon the towne of Liverpoole, in the county of Lancaster, and the members thereof, the some of £15." The city of Chester £100. The officers of Lancashire, whose names are appended to this assessment, are, Robert Williamson, maior of Liverpoole, Robert Thompson, maior of Lanc. and Humfrey Cheetam, vic. Lanc.‡ In a second assessment for Aug. 1635, Liverpool was rated for £25,§ but paid nothing;‖ and the sheriff, who had expended £22, in the execution of the first writ, "moved for allowance, but could gett none."¶

The symptoms of increasing wealth, and its necessary concomitant, luxury, now began to develop themselves; and as early as the year 1641, a play-house was opened in a court near the bottom of James'-street. Exclusive privileges, the bane of commercial prosperity, were, however, still rigorously insisted upon at this period, and an order was made by the body corporate to the effect "that non-freemen should First play-house.

* Hist. Manch. Church, p. 246. † Ibid. p. 244. ‡ Ib. p. 254.
§ Ib. p. 259. ‖ Ib. p. 272. ¶ Ib. p. 274.

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not be permitted to exercise any trade in this borough." These restrictions were enforced occasionally with great rigour, on account of which many shops were opened at Low Hill, beyond the jurisdiction of the corporation; and some old-fashioned buildings, taken down about the year 1820, were occupied for that purpose. After the theatre near St. James's-street was abandoned, a new play-house was built in Drury Lane, which was used for dramatic entertainments till more ample accommodation, now afforded, was provided. When the theatre was built in Drury Lane, that street was considered a genteel part of the town, and the view from the houses was uninterrupted to the docks and to the river, the old Goree warehouses not being then built.

Civil wars.

The flame of civil war between Charles I. and his parliament was now lighted up in various parts of the kingdom; and in 1643, the Manchester forces, under Colonel Ashton, marched against Liverpool. About the same time, one of the ships, says a contemporary writer, "under the command of the earl of Warwicke, strooke into the harbour called Leverpoole, into the river of Merse, which cometh to the said towne, and put the enemy into a great feare; and although the ship came in rather by accident than with any intent to aid the earl of Derbie's forces, yet within two dayes after, the Manchester men having gotten the great street, and planted their ordnance in the church, which commanded the towne, the popish forces sent in to desire a parley with Colonell Aston, which was commander-in-chiefe of the Manchester forces; upon which hostages were delivered on both sides, and propositions made to Colonell Aston by Colonell Tillesley." These conditions were, the evacuation of the town, carrying with them their arms and ammunition; "which propositions not being consented unto, Colonell Aston made another assault against the enemy, slew many of them, and put them into such confusion, that as many as could fled away for safety, and the rest were forced to yield themselves prisoners." Of 1600 horse and foot in the town, 300 were captured, and the rest were obliged to leave behind them the muniments of war.*

Siege of Liverpool.

In the summer of 1644, the flames of civil war burnt with intense vigour over great part of the country from the Irish Sea to the German Ocean. While the Marquis of Newcastle was defending York against the parliamentary army under the Earl of Manchester, Leven, and Fairfax; Prince Rupert had collected a considerable army at the opposite side of the island, and was making the most vigorous exertions in Lancashire and Cheshire, in support of the cause of his royal uncle. Liverpool was at that time in the interest of the parliament, and was defended by a strong garrison under the command of Colonel More, M.P. for the borough. The possession of this town and its fortress became an object of consequence to the falling fortune of the unfortunate monarch, and the prince, having encamped on Beacon hill

* Exceeding joyfull newes out of Lancashire. Lond. 1643.

about the 2d of June, and surveyed the works, did not hesitate, with that precipitancy for which his character was distinguished, to pronounce the place a mere "crow's nest," of which a band of children might possess themselves. The event showed that the crows were eagles, and that men were required to dispossess them of their seat. The fortifications of Liverpool, according to Seacombe, consisted of strong and high mud walls; and a ditch, twelve yards wide and nearly three yards deep, enclosed the town from the east end of Dale-street, and so westward, to the river. Dale-street end at that time, south and south-east, was a low marshy ground, covered with water from the river, with which it was connected with that part of the town now called Paradise-street, within which batteries were erected to cover or guard against all passage over or through the water. All the street ends to the river were entirely shut up, and those to the town secured by strong gates and defended by cannon. The castle was surrounded by a ditch twelve yards wide and ten yards deep, from which to the river was a covered way, by which, when the tide was out, men, provisions, and military stores were brought as occasion required. In and upon this castle were planted many cannon, which not only annoyed the besiegers at some distance, but also covered the ships in the harbour. At the entrance was a fort, defended by eight guns, which served also to defend the harbour, and to prevent all passage to the river at low water. The population of Liverpool had been materially swelled by the refugee Protestants, who had three years before fled from the horrible massacre in Ireland, and sought a temporary asylum in this place. Amongst the effects which the new settlers had been enabled to bring over, was a quantity of wool in packs, with which the garrison now covered the top of their mud wall, and which served as a security against the balls of the besiegers. Liverpool Parish.

The prince encamped, as we have seen, on the Beacon hill, then a full mile distant from the town, and stationed his officers in the adjacent villages, while he fixed his head-quarters in a small cottage nearly upon the summit of Everton hill. From these points he daily brought detachments to open the trenches and to erect batteries. The batteries were chiefly raised upon the elevated ground, extending from the north of Townsend-mill to Copperas-hill. Entrenchments were also formed in the lower grounds, for the protection of the besiegers. From the trenches and batteries, which were relieved every twenty-four hours, the prince pushed forward his operations with great energy, and frequently attacked the besieged in the way of storm. All these attempts to storm and carry the works were vigorously and successfully repulsed by Colonel More and his gallant associates in arms for four and twenty days; till at length, the prince, foiled and irritated by the unexpected resistance which the "den of lions," rather than the nest of crows, interposed to his success, brought his whole force to bear upon the place; and the garrison, harassed and weakened by the incessant assaults to which they had been exposed, began gradually to abandon their works Progress of the siege.

Liverpool Parish.

to the north. Prince Rupert did not fail to avail himself of this indication of weakness, and on the 26th of June, at three o'clock in the morning, he consummated his labours by entering the town at the weak point by escalade. A scene of dreadful carnage now ensued, and the victorious loyalists put every person they met, without discrimination of age or sex, to the sword, until they gained the High-cross, where the Exchange now stands. "Prince Rubert," says sir Edward More "tooke Leverpooll Whesontid 1644 puting all to y^e^ sword for many hours, giving noe quarter where Carill y^t^ is now Lord Mullinex kiled 7 or 8 pore men w^th^ his oune hands: good Lord deliver us from y^e^ cruelty of blud-thirsty Papest." *

Surrender to prince Rupert.

The remainder of the brave, but reduced garrison, who were drawn up in battle-array at the Exchange, beat a parley, and demanded quarter. This was granted, on the condition that the troops should become prisoners of war, and that the castle should be surrendered with all the artillery and ammunition into the hands of the royalists. The officers and men under colonel More were then sent to the Tower, St. Nicholas Church, and other places of security; and the prince himself took possession of the Castle. His occupation of this ancient residence of the Poictiers was of short duration. Mustering his whole strength, which within a few days was swelled to 20,000 men, the prince marched to the relief of York; and at the battle of Marston moor, fought six days after the surrender of Liverpool, he commanded in that engagement, which extinguished for ever the hopes of his royal uncle. The heart was now pierced, and the extremities fell as a matter of course. The marquis of Newcastle quitted the kingdom, and prince Rupert drew off the wreck of his army into Lancashire, where he had the mortification to see all the strong holds he had so recently obtained, speedily reconquered, and, amongst the rest, the castle of Liverpool, of which colonel Birch was appointed governor by parliament. The capitulation of Liverpool occurred in November, and the circumstances are thus related by Rushworth:—

Retaken. 1644.

Sir John Meldrum having for some time laid siege to Liverpool, in Lancashire, and reduced the garrison therein to great straits, and yet the officers refusing to surrender it, about fifty of the English souldiers escaped out of the town, and drove along with them what cattle they could, and came in to Meldrum; which those that remained in the town perceiving, and being most of them Irish, and fearing they should be exempt from quarter, therefore to make their peace, on November 1st they seized upon several of their commanders, and delivered them prisoners to Meldrum, who thereupon got possession of the town, where were taken two colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, three majors, fourteen captains, great store of ordnance, arms, and ammunition. The royalists, to avoid plunder, had shipped most of their best goods and treasure, intending to convey the same to Beaumorrice, but those of

* MS. Instructions to his Son, p. 17.

the other party gave notice thereof, so that Meldrum's soldiers manned out long boats, and took and made booty thereof.* Liverpool Parish.

During his occupation of Liverpool, prince Rupert addressed a letter to the bishop of Chester, informing him that several wounded officers and soldiers were sent to Chester, where there was no provision for their subsistence. He, therefore, desires the bishop to promote a collection in all churches within his diocese. He also reminds the bishop that, the army being withdrawn from these parts, the rebels may be encouraged to "attempt into yo^r country," and the clergy should therefore exhort all persons to prepare for their own defence: dated "Leuerpoole this 16^th day of June 1644," and signed Rupert.†

The establishment of the excise laws, the future source of so much public revenue, was announced by prince Rupert during the siege of Liverpool, and the original warrant, addressed by that prince "To the Maior & Sheriffes of the Cittie of Chester, was issued from this place on the 18th of June, 1644.‡

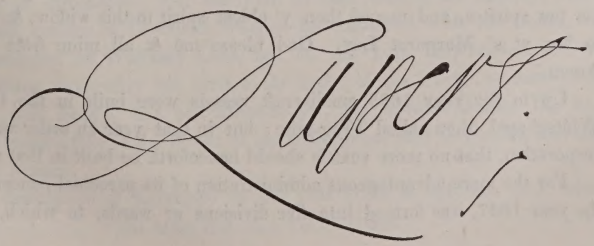
Liverpool having passed into the hands of the parliamentary party, continued in a state of comparative tranquillity during the whole time of the Commonwealth, advancing slowly in the career of commercial prosperity, but still holding a subordinate rank amongst the principal ports of the kingdom.

* Rushworth, Hist. Coll. Vol. V. p. 747. † Harl. MSS. Codex 2135, fo. 11.

‡ Harl. MSS. Cod. 2135.—Original Warrant of Prince Rupert.

"Whereas an imposition by way of excise is by the aduice of the Lords ℓ Coñons assembled at Oxford, Coñanded to bee paid vpon certaine warres, ℓ Coñodities, according as in a Booke printed by his Matℓ Coñand is sett forth, and declared: And whereas a Coñission vnder the great Seale of England touching the said imposition and Excise to bee put in Execuc̃on in the Cittie and Countie of Chest^r is directed to certain Com^rs in the Lres Pattentℓ named: Theis are to will, ℓ require you, and every of you vpon sight hereof, by publique Proclamacon made on three severall markett daies to read openlie in open markett the said Lre Pattentℓ; and Booke annext: And otherwise to be assistant to the putting in Execucon the tenor of the said Booke, and Lre Pattentℓ. For w^ch this shalbee yo^r warrant in that behalfe.

"Leuerpoole, June 18, 1644.



"To the Maior and Sheriffes of the Cittie of Chester."

Liverpool Parish.

The ladies Catherine and Amelia Stanley, daughters of the earl of Derby, in the times of the civil wars were made prisoners by the parliament soldiers in Liverpool, having fled thither from Knowsley with the intention of proceeding to their father in the Isle of Man, who was then holding that island against the parliament. These illustrious ladies were at that time so deplorably reduced, that they were even obliged to solicit their daily bread from people almost as necessitous as themselves.*

Suit against the king of Spain.

In the reign of Charles II. a Liverpool merchant having sustained some damage by a Spanish man-of-war, brought an action, in Westminster hall, against the king of Spain, and prosecuted his suite with so much vigour, that his majesty of Spain was outlawed. The effect of this measure was to deprive Philip of the power of proceeding as plaintiff in our courts against several British merchants upon whom he had claims; and Gondemar, his ambassador at the court of St. James's, was glad to satisfy the demand of the Liverpool merchant, in order to replace his royal master within the pale of English law.

The plague.

The plague, so frequent in these times, prevailed in Liverpool in 1651, of which 200 of the inhabitants died, (a number probably equal to one-tenth of the population,) and were buried in the street now called Sawney Pope street, but then bearing the name of Sick Man's lane.

A witch.

The doctrine of demonology, and the superstitious belief in witchcraft, so prevalent in the rural and hilly districts of Lancashire in the middle of the 17th century, extended, it appears, to the plains and to the towns of the county,

a p. 62

for in the MS.[a] of sir Edward More, dated in the year 1667, we find it gravely recorded, that one of his tenants residing in Castle-street, in the town of Liverpool, was a witch, descended from a witch, and inheriting the faculty of witchcraft in common with her maiden sister. The worthy knight in his rent-roll thus speaks of his tenant:—"Widow Bridge a poore ould woman her oune sist[r] Margrat Ley being arened for a Witch confesed she was one & w[n] she was asked how long she had so bene, replied, since the death of her mother, who died 30 years agone, & at her desese she had nothing to leve her and this widow Bridge y[t] were sist[rs] but her tow spirites, and named then y[e] eldest spirit to this widow, & the other spirite to her y[e] s[d] Margaret Ley. God blease me & all mine from such Legaseys! Amen."

Frog-lane.

Up to the year 1663 small-craft vessels were built in the town, as high as Whitechapel, then called Frog-lane; but in that year an order was issued by the corporation, that no more vessels should henceforth be built in that place.

For the more advantageous administration of its parochial concerns, the town, in the year 1667, was formed into five divisions or wards, to which, at a subsequent

* Bullock's Hist. of Isle of Man, p. 113.

period, were given the designation of St. Nicholas, St. George, St. Peter, St. Thomas, and St. John. At this time the town did not extend beyond Frog-lane and Common-shore, now Paradise-street. At a subsequent period these divisions were increased, and they now consist of eight, under the management of the commissioners for lighting, paving, and sewering the town.

Liverpool Parish.

Liverpool first divided into wards.

In the year 1669, George Fox visited this place, and the venerable founder of Quakerism writes thus in his journal:—"We landed at Liverpool, and went to the mayor's house, it being an inn." This must be a mistake, lord Strange was mayor in 1668-9, and Thomas Bicksteth, esq. one of the grandees of the place, occupied the civic chair in 1669-70. Possibly the family of Holmes, mayor of Chester, having fallen into decay, might keep an inn at that time in Liverpool, as one of the members of that family certainly did nearly thirty years afterwards.

Geo. Fox's visit.

To the head of this family, so justly celebrated amongst the antiquaries of the north, Randle Holmes, mayor of Chester, and others, Charles I. granted a commission to seize upon the effects of "absent rebels" in the city of Chester; on which commission, Mr. Wanley, the antiquary, having the document before him, thus writes—

"This grant I take to be the commission above; and it may be easily imagined that the rebels, when gotten into power and into the possession of Chester, would be revenged to the utmost of all those who acted by its colour and authority; so that it is no wonder if the Holmes family were suddenly oppressed, and at long run brought to ruin. I remember a son of the third Randle Holme (who was son to the second, who was mayor when this commission was issued out; who was son to the old alderman named in the same commission), and I think his name was also Randle. He was a Tapster or Chamberlain in the Golden Talbot Inne in Liverpool A.D. 1694 his poore Father, the third Randle, then living."*

King William III. having resolved to bring the war, which threatened his crown in Ireland, to a speedy termination, took the field in person, and set out from London on the fourth day of June, 1690, attended by prince George of Denmark, the duke of Ormond, the earls of Oxford, Scarborough, and Manchester, and many other persons of distinction. On the 11th of that month, his majesty, with his illustrious train, arrived in Liverpool, whence he embarked with his troops, which had been encamped on Wallasey Leas, and on the 14th they landed at Carrick Fergus; in three days after his arrival, the battle of the Boyne, so memorable in Irish history, was fought, and his father-in-law, the ill-fated James II., having witnessed the destruction of the flower of his army, proceeded to Dublin, and thence embarked for France.

Blome's description of Liverpool in the year 1673 is spirited, and tolerably

* Cat. MSS. Bibl. Harl. Vol. II. p. 383.

Liverpool Parish.

accurate, with the exception of the names of the founders of the Castle and the Tower of Liverpool, in both of which the topographer is mistaken: he says,—

"Lerpoole or Leverpoole, commodiously seated on the goodly river Mersey, where it affords a bold and safe harbour for ships, which at low water may ride at four fathoms, and at high at ten; which said river is navigable for many miles into the country, and affords abundance of all sorts of fowl and fish, especially great quantities of lampreys and smelts of the largest size, so plentifully taken, that they are commonly sold at twenty a penny.

"It is an ancient borough and corporation, sending two representatives to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, recorder, town-clerk, and common council, consisting of forty burgesses; and those that are free of this town have the great benefit of being free of Bristol, as also of Waterford and Wexford in Ireland. It is of late at the great charge and industry of the family of the Mores, of Bank-hall, beautified with many goodly buildings, all of hewen stones, much to the honour and advancement of the said town, which family of the Mores for some hundred of years have had a large propriety therein, and at present combine chief lords and owners of the greatest share thereof, having divers streets that bear their name, entirely of their inheritance, which hath so enlarged the town, that its church (though large and good, wherein were four chantrys of antient and honourable foundation) is not enough to hold its inhabitants, which are many, amongst which are divers eminent merchants and tradesmen, whose trade and traffic, especially into the West Indies, makes it famous, its situation affording, in great plenty, and at reasonabler rates than most parts of England, such exported commodities proper for the West Indies, as likewise a quicker return for such imported commodities, by reason of the sugar bakers, and great manufactures of cottons in the adjacent parts; and the rather, for that it is found to be the convenientest passage to Ireland, and divers considerable counties in England with which they have intercourse of traffic. Here is now erecting at the public charge of the Mayor, aldermen, &c. a famous town-house, placed on pillars and arches of hewen stone, and underneath is the publick Exchange for the merchants. It hath a very considerable market on Saturdays for all sorts of provisions, &c. divers commodities which are bought by the merchants, and hence transported as aforesaid. Amongst the places of antiquity that this town may boast itself of, these are not to be omitted, namely,—On the south side stands a Castle (which commands the pool) built by King John during his stay here for a wind to Ireland. On the west side, upon the same river, is a stately and strong pile of buildings called the Tower, erected many hundred years ago by Sir J. de Stanley and his lady, who lie interred in the chancel under their alabaster tombs. On the north side is a mansion-house, called Old-hall, formerly More-hall, which gives name to the street it stands in, wherein Sir J. de la More, Knight, lived, temp. Henry III., as did many of his ancestors before that time; the truth of which appears by several deeds now in the custody of the Mores, of Bank-hall, who are successively heirs in name and blood to them. And on the east side is an ancient mansion-house, called Cross-hall, where divers worthy gentlemen of that name have lived for many generations. Here is also a

great piece of antiquity, formerly a chappell, now a free school, at the west end whereof, next the river, stood the statue of St. Nicholas, (long since defaced and gone,) to whom the mariners offered when they went to sea; and to add to the honour of the town, there hath been several Mayors of the greatest families of the country, amongst which were divers of the Earls of Derby, whereof one was Lord High Constable of England, one Lord Deputy of Ireland, four Privy Councellors, and several of them Knights of the Garter; and since his Majesties restauration, for three years together, a nobleman hath been Mayor, viz.—Charles, Earl of Derby, Thomas, Lord Viscount Colchester, and William, Lord Strange of Knocking."

Liverpool Parish.

At the close of this century, namely, in the year 1699, Liverpool, which had hitherto been only a chapelry dependent upon Walton-on-the-Hill, was elevated to the rank of an independent parish by virtue of the act of 10 and 11 William III., entitled, "An Act to enable the town of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to build a church, and endow the same, and for making the said town and liberties thereof, a parish of itself, distinct from Walton." The church built under the authority of this act was St. Peter's, and a subscription of £400 was raised towards its erection. At the same time, two joint rectors of the parish were appointed, both under the patronage of the corporation, and it was directed that the sum of £110 should be levied in quarterly payments from the parishioners, for their annual stipend.

The Mores.

The bond of union which had so long subsisted between the inhabitants of Liverpool and the ancient family of the Mores, of Old Hall, or More Hall, in Liverpool, and of Bank Hall in Kirkdale, and which was cemented by so many reciprocal obligations, was now destined to be dissolved. In the year 1709, sir John Moore, alderman of London, sold all the property, as mortgagee, possessed by this ancient family in the borough of Liverpool, and in the thirteen adjoining townships, to the earl of Derby, John Earle, Richard Gildart, Thomas Plumbe, esqs. and others.

Cuck-stool.

At this period an implement existed in the parish which has been discarded by the refinement of modern times. This public utensil bore the designation of "The Cuck-Stool"—a kind of correctional seat, in which scolds were placed, that the warmth of their temperament might be regulated by the salutary operation of ducking. It is impossible now to fix the date when the chair of correction was first introduced into Liverpool; or to say when, by the improvement in female manners, it was no longer found to be necessary, but that it was in request as late as the year 1695 may be inferred from an item in the parochial expenditure of that year, which runs thus:—"Paid Edward Accres for mending the Cuck-stool 15 shillings!"

In the year 1699 the Old Dock was excavated, and the ship Marlborough,

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which entered on the 8th of June, 1700,* was the first vessel which found harbour in that receptacle of commerce, whence so many thousand ships have since poured out their ample supplies of foreign merchandise. Nine years afterwards, the sanction of parliament was obtained for the completion of this dock, and the merchants began to enjoy, in the security of their shipping, and the convenience for loading and discharging the cargoes, those advantages of which the ports of Bristol, Hull, and Newcastle had long been possessed. In this act [8th Anne, c. 12.] the necessity for forming a dock is explained, and authority given for the collection of dock-dues. The entrance into the port of Liverpool, it is said, having been long experienced to be so dangerous and difficult, that great numbers of strangers and others have frequently lost their lives, with ships and goods, for want of proper landmarks, buoys, and other directions into it, and more especially for want of a convenient wet-dock or basin therein, the parliament enacts, that a duty for twenty-one years, from Midsummer, 1710, shall be imposed on the tonnage of all ships trading to and from Liverpool to any port of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as to and from foreign countries for making a wet-dock, &c.

First Dock.

The prosperity of this port had been slowly progressive during the lapse of six centuries, which have thus been rapidly traced. The progress indeed had been frequently doubtful, and when the inhabitants themselves were heard to designate that place which has since risen to so much commercial greatness as the "poor decayed town of Liverpool," the conjecture receives countenance, that the prosperity of the town, like the waters which wash its banks, had been subject to ebbs and flows. The dawn of a new era had now, however, opened. The tide of prosperity had begun to advance with an unusual rapidity, and it was destined to flow, without recession, till Liverpool had outstript every other out-port in the kingdom.

New era.

The events of the period on which we are now entering will require to be described with more minuteness than those which are past; partly because the nearer we come to our own times, and the more important to us those events become, but principally because the subjects now to pass under review are of greater consequence in themselves, and involve the interests of a larger aggregate of men than those by which they were preceded; for it may be safely affirmed, that more individuals have within the last century moved, or are now moving, over the stage of human life in Liverpool, than were born and died here, from the time of William the Conqueror to the final expulsion of the house of Stuart from that throne which he won by his valour, and which they lost by their imbecility. But previously to entering upon this later portion of the history, it may be useful to take a short review of the state of the town at the end of the year 1700.

* Mr. Ryan Blundell's MS.

At that time the number of the inhabitants in this place amounted to 5714; and the annual expenditure for the maintenance of the weekly poor was £50. 2s. 4d., exclusive of the clothing, which cost that year £2. 7s. 0½d. There was then only one church, and one imperfectly formed dock, or rather a pier forming a kind of open harbour. The number of ships belonging to the port amounted only to about 60, and their aggregate burden to about 4000 tons; the internal trade was very limited, and the external commerce was confined principally to Ireland, the south of Europe, and the Isle of Man. Liverpool Parish. Population, &c.

In the second year of the 18th century the corporation of Liverpool was presented with a sword of state, bearing this inscription: 18th century.

"This SWORD OF STATE, carried before his Excellency, Sir Wm. Norris, of Speke, in his Embassy to the Great Mogul, given as a memorial of respect to this Corporation, Anno Domini 1702. John Cockshutt, Mayor."

The sword still remains, though almost unnoticed amongst the civic treasures; the blade is of silver, but so much corroded within the scabbard, as to be immoveable.

At the period when the first dock act was obtained, in 1709, the number of ships belonging to this port had increased to 84, averaging about 70 tons each, and navigated by about 900 sailors. The number of vessels which frequented the port amounted to about 350; and as the Irish trade was the original branch of the Liverpool commerce, so it continued to be the principal one up to this time. The decline of the port of Chester, owing to the accumulation of sand at the mouth of the river, served to increase the intercourse of Liverpool; and as the waters of the Dee were forsaken, those of the Mersey became the medium for the conveyance of extended commerce.* A new branch of trade, more profitable to the

* Dr. Ormerod, in his History of Cheshire, speaking of the Estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee, and discussing the probability of these two rivers in an early period of our history having had one common mouth, says:—"It is a generally acknowledged fact, that at some distant period the tides have risen considerably higher on the western coast that at present, and this is borne out by the appearance of the banks of all the Lancashire as well as the Cheshire rivers, even without acceding to the common opinion that the Ribble was once accessible for ships as high as the Roman station of Ribchester. With reference to this, several channels have been pointed out in the account of Wirral, by which the waters of the Mersey and Dee would have been made to communicate between that hundred and Broxton through a valley yet marked with shells and sea-sand by a tide only a few feet higher than usual."—Vol. I. p. xlv.

"At the extremity of the hundred (of Wirral) on the shore of the Irish sea is a long level plain, protected only from the ravages of the sea by a line of sand-hills, and opening to the Dee by a deep rocky vale near Thurstanton, and to the Mersey by another valley, which extends between Birkenhead and Wallasey to the bay called Wallasey Pool. The tide, which would insulate Wirral and divert the present road from Bramborough Mill to the higher point at the Marfords, would also fill these valleys, and cover the low range protected by the sand-hills on the edge of the Irish sea; in which case the Dee and the Mersey would present only one large mouth common to both rivers, from which would rise two rocky islands, the parishes of West Kirkby and Kirkby in Walley or Wallasey, in the ancient name of which, *Walleia*, we yet find an allusion to its insular situation."—Vol. II. p. 188.

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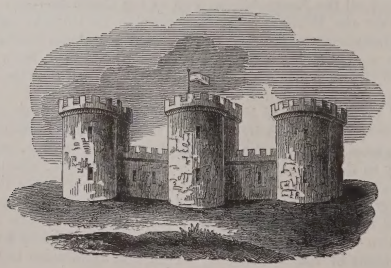
merchants, but less honourable to the town than its general commerce, was about to open upon this port, and in the year 1709 the first vessel sailed from hence to the coast of Africa; the adventure, however, was very small, as the burden of the sloop did not exceed 30 tons.

Brokesby's account of.

At this period the Rev. Francis Brokesby, in a communication made by him to the Rev. Thomas Earne, of the Bodleian library, thus speaks of Liverpool, (or *Leverpool*, as he calls it,) and of its commerce and enterprize:—"This place had formerly only one church, that of St. Nicholas, and that not parochial, but only a chapel of Walton. But since the town is so vastly increased in the number of its inhabitants, they are by act of parliament made a distinct parish, and have built another very fair church, which was consecrated June 29, 1704, and dedicated to St. Peter. They are but one parish, though they have two churches, and two joint rectors, on whom a competent maintenance is settled in the method by which the London clergy is provided for. They drive so great a trade to Barbadoes, Jamaica, and the Caribbee islands, and also to Virginia and Maryland, &c. that their customs have been the greatest in England, next to those of London and Bristol, and in some years, not long since, they have equalled those of Bristol. Their unsuccessful voyages of late, occasioned by their losses from French privateers, have not discouraged them from setting upon making a dock or quay; the ordinary station of ships by the town-side being insecure, and their ships often damaged as they lay therein. To enable them to go through with this work, they have obtained an act of parliament."

In the year 1721 the Castle of Liverpool, after having braved the storms of seven centuries, disappeared. Three years previous to the partial demolition of the Castle by order of parliament, in 1658, a drawing was taken from Pool Lane by Daniel King, which is preserved in the HARL. COLL. in the British Museum, and of which the following is a reduced but correct copy:—



The following very imperfect list of the Constables of Liverpool Castle has been preserved:— Liverpool Parish.

CONSTABLES OF LIVERPOOL CASTLE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benedict, . . . . . | 9 Edward III. | Sir Rich. Mollineux, . . . | 8 Henry V. |
| John Barret, . . . . . | 29 Edward III. | Confirmed to the family of Mollineux, A. D. 1442, 1445, 1457, 1461. | |
| John Bradshaw, . . . . | 46 Edward III. | | |
| John Bottiler, . . . . . | 48 Edward III. | | |
| John Bottiler, . . . . . | 4 Henry IV. | Sir Edmond Molineux, . . | 27 Eliz.* |
| John Bottiler, . . . . | 5 Henry V. | | |

Subsequently to the demolition of the castle, the inhabitants had held by lease the site of that ancient fortress, from the duchy of Lancaster, at the annual rent of £6. 13s. 4d. But, in the year 1714, the parish agreed to relinquish their lease, preparatory to the erection of a new church in that situation; and in the year following, an act passed the legislature, "for building and endowing a church upon the site of "the castle of Liverpool, to be called St. George's church." Church work, which is proverbially slow, here proceeded with more than the usual deliberation, and this edifice was not completed till nineteen years after it was first undertaken!

The rebellion of 1715, in which the house of Stuart made another violent struggle to displace the house of Brunswick, did not extend further into Lancashire than Preston; but a number of the persons who were made prisoners at that place were sent to Liverpool for trial; and four of them, namely, Mr. Collingwood, Mr. Bennet or Burnet, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. Hunter, having been adjudged to expiate their treason with their lives, suffered death upon Gallows Hill, now called by the much more agreeable name of the London Road.

Of the prisoners brought to trial, thirty-four of them were condemned to suffer the last penalty of the law; and the following curious document, so strongly indicative of the fatal termination of this rebellion, is the sheriff's bill of charges incident to the trial and execution of these unfortunate adherents of the ill-fated house of Stuart.

An account of the disbursements of Thomas Crisp, esq., high sheriff of Lancashire, attending the Tryall of the Rebells at Leverpoole, and of executing 34 of them. Conveying prisoners, making conveniences, and finding straw and other necessaries for them at Leverpool and elsewhere, which amount as follows, viz.—

| | £. | s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31, 1715.—Payd for messengers about the precepts, and to hasten them out . . | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Jan. 2.—Payd sending the precepts out to the severall hundreds in the county, and printing tickets . . . . . | 1 | 15 | 6 |

* Duchy Records.

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| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payd the like at Preston from the office there | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| Payd the charge of the under-sheriffe, a trumpeter, and some sheriff's men, to wait on the judges from Warrington | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Payd the charge of messengers from Leverpoole about the returns of the precepts | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Payd the charge of sending to the officers at Manchester, to get guards to convey five prisoners to Preston to be executed | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Jan. 26.—Payd the charge of horses, and men to lead the horses, &c. on conveying them thither | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| Payd for cords to pinion them | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Feb. 6.—Payd for messengers for other guards to convey 7 more to Preston, 5 to Wigan, and 5 to Manchester, to be executed | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Payd the charge of men and horses on the conveying the 7 to Preston | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| Payd the charge of the like on conveying 5 to Wigan | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| Payd the charge of horses, and men to lead them, on the conveying of 5 to Manchester | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| Payd the smith for irons, fetters, &c. for the prisoners | 3 | 19 | 4 |
| Payd for carpenter's work, making guard beds, and conveniences for the prisoners and soldiers at Leverpoole | 15 | 7 | 6 |
| Payd for straw for them | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Payd for coales for them | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| Payd for brickwork, building up the windows, &c. to prevent escapes | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Payd for candles, &c. for the guards and prisoners | 17 | 19 | 9 |
| Payd for men to attend and guard the condemned prisoners, which the military forces required from the sheriffe | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Payd two men attending the other prisoners, cleaning the rooms, &c. | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| Payd for a cellar and rooms for the prisoners and soldiers | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Payd for rooms for witnesses that are prisoners | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Payd for coales, candles, and straw, &c. for them | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Payd for a man to attend them and clean rooms, &c. | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Payd for candles used in court | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Payd a person that attended and cleaned the court | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Payd for wine for the grand jury, &c. and other disbursments about them for their room, grate, coales, &c. 30 days and upwards | 82 | 8 | 8 |
| Payd for ale for them | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Payd for persons to attend them, &c. | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Payd one day's dinner for them | 15 | 7 | 5 |
| Payd the charge of 17 men and horses, 38 days attending at Leverpoole at 4s. per day each man and horse | 129 | 4 | 0 |
| Payd for hatts, stockings, and other part of their liveries worn out | 17 | 9 | 6 |
| The High Sheriff's charge and expense not included. | | | |
| The Under Sheriff and his deputy attending expenses, &c. not included. | | | |
| Payd the charge of Sheriff's men, &c. attending the judges to Warrington on their return back | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Four sheriff's bailiffs attending, 4s. *per* day each, 33 days | 26 | 8 | 0 |

Liverpool Parish

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Goaler and his servants attending expenses, &c. he charges upwards of . . . | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Payd messengers for guards to pay all the remaining condemned prisoners from Leverpoole to Lancaster, and about 20 that were committed over to Lancaster assizes . . | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Payd for cords and tying the prisoners . . . . . | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| Payd for horses for them that could not goe on foot, and for men to lead them, &c. being 17 by the first guard, and 16 on horseback by the second guard . . . . | 25 | 0 | 9 |
| | £515 | 5 | 10 |

*The charge of Executing* 34 *Rebels.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 27, 1715. Erecting gallows, and paid for materialls, hurdle, fire, cart, &c. on executing Shuttleworth and 4 more at Preston, and setting up his head, &c. . . Besides the Undersheriff and Goalers. | 12 | 0 | 4 |
| Feb. 9. Disbursement on executing old Mr. Chorley and others, and setting up a head, &c. . . . . Besides the Undersheriffs. | 5 | 10 | 6 |
| Feb. 10. Charge at Wigan on executing Blundell, &c. . . . . Besides the Undersheriffs. | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| Feb. 11. Charge at Manchester on executing Syddall, &c. . . . . Besides the Undersheriffs. | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Feb. 16, and 18. Charge at Garstaing and Lancaster on executing 4 at either place . Besides the Undersheriffs. | 22 | 0 | 8 |
| Feb. 25. Charge of executing Bennet and 3 more at Leverpoole . . . . | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| Payd the 2 executioners . . . . . | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Payd for horses to carry the executioners to the severall places of execution, and their travelling charges . . . . . | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| | £132 | 15 | 8 |

[From the original, in the possession of Wm. Upcott, esq., late of the London Institution.]

Boundaries of the port.

Until this period, the boundaries of the port of Liverpool had not been very accurately defined; but on the 28th of December, 1723, a number of commissioners appointed under the commission of the 10th George I. returned a certificate to the Exchequer, fixing the limits in these terms: "Boundaries of the port of Liverpool. From the Redstones, in Hoylake, on the point of Wirral southerly, to the foot of the river called Ribblewater, in a direct line northerly, and so upon the south side of the said river to Hesketh-bank easterly, and to the river Douglas (or Astland) there, and so all along the sea-coasts of Meols and Formby into the river Mersey, and all over the rivers Mersey, Irwell, and Weaver."

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Navigation, which had hitherto been confined almost exclusively to the open sea, and to rivers made deep by nature, was now to assume a new character, first between Liverpool and Manchester, and afterwards in all the other commercial parts of the kingdom. The Irwell and the Mersey navigation, for which an act was obtained in the year 1720, was one of the first modern efforts to render those rivers navigable which nature had not made of sufficient depth to bear the burdens of commerce. The Weaver navigation was undertaken in the same year, and by means of the former the cotton manufactures of Lancashire found a water conveyance to the great outlet at Liverpool, while, by the latter, the produce of the salt-mines of Cheshire was furnished with equal facilities for its transit to the same commercial depôt. The Sankey Brook navigation, the duke of Bridgewater's canals, the Trent and Mersey communications, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, followed in succession; from all these various channels of communication, Liverpool has drawn supplies of wealth for many years past, and will continue to experience their benefits for ages that are to come.

Inland navigation.

At this period, a tourist of some celebrity says—"At my first visit to Liverpool, in 1680, it was a large, handsome, thriving town: at my second visit, ten years after, it had become much bigger, and, as the inhabitants reported, twice as large as it was thirty years before; but at my third visit, in 1726, it was more than double its bigness at the time of the second visit in 1690; and is still increasing in wealth, people, business, and buildings."

Although an act of parliament had passed in the year 1726, for repairing and enlarging the road from Liverpool to Prescot, no stage-coach came nearer this town in 1750 than Warrington, the roads being at that time impassable for those vehicles. Carriages, indeed, were then very rare, and it is mentioned, as a singular fact, that at the period in question, there was but one *gentleman's* carriage in the town of Liverpool, and that that carriage was kept by a *lady* of the name of Clayton.

Salthouse dock.

The extension of trade in this favoured seat of commerce required further accommodation for the shipping, and, in 1738, an act was applied for, and obtained, to make a second dock, called the South, afterwards Salthouse Dock, which work was immediately entered upon, and the dock opened in 1753.

Rebellion of 1745.

The agitated state of the kingdom, about the middle of the last century, delayed for a time the execution of a plan of great benevolence, formed for the establishment of an infirmary here; but this charitable design, though retarded, was not abandoned; for, in the interval, between the years 1745 and 1749, the building was erected, and in the course of the latter year it was opened for the reception of patients. The rebellion of 1745 called forth a loud burst of loyalty in this place, where a regiment

of infantry, consisting of 648 men, was raised by voluntary contribution, at an expense of £4858, in support of the existing government, called the *Liverpool Blues*. On the 29th of November, in this year, prince William, duke of Cumberland, who was then at Lichfield, fearing that the rebels might obtain possession of the shipping, addressed a letter to the magistrates of Liverpool, in which he says—"I need not inform you how much it will be for the king's and the nation's service that you should not be induced, either by entreaties or menaces, to call back your boats and vessels, which you have sent off, and put under the protection of his majesty's ships of war."

Liverpool Parish.

Liverpool Blues.

At this time the alarm of the town was very considerable, and it was given out that the rebels were not only advancing, but that they had actually arrived at Warbrick Moor, on their march to Liverpool. Every man capable of holding a musket, with a spark of loyalty in his composition, turned out, to meet and repel the enemy. Wives and children clung round their husbands and parents, on their departure, entreating them not to expose themselves to unnecessary danger; and a high civic functionary, not unmindful of the importance of his valuable life, made towards the dock, on his way to the Cheshire shore, exclaiming, as he ran down Water-street, "A boat! a boat!" The gallant patriots who had marched in the opposite direction, found, on their arrival at Warbrick Moor, that the cause of all the alarm was the dust raised by a flock of sheep, which had so completely enveloped the harmless invaders, that they had been mistaken for an approaching army.

Under the agitating influence of a disputed succession to the crown, and the hostility to the Roman Catholic religion which a Pretender to the throne, of that persuasion, excited, a great number of carpenters, sailors, and others assaulted, on the 30th of April, in the year 1746, and set fire to, the Catholic chapel of St. Mary, in Edmund-street, which they completely destroyed, along with four adjoining houses and all the furniture they contained. These riots were renewed on Tuesday the 20th of May, when the mob attacked the house of a widow lady, in which there was a private Catholic chapel; and, though the mayor and town-clerk, at the head of the police, appeared, to read the riot act, they were driven away by the infuriated populace, who set fire to the house, and carried off all the valuable effects that they could plunder from the flames.

In 1748, the first stone, of what was then called the New Exchange, at the top of Water-street, was laid with great pomp, and, in 1754, this magnificent building was opened, in the mayoralty of James Crosbie, esq. with a splendid ball, graced by the presence of three hundred and forty ladies. The whole week was a scene of festivity; ball followed concerts in daily succession; a public breakfast was given at the rooms; and the inhabitants, as well as strangers, were entertained with boat-

New Exchange.

Liverpool Parish.

races on the river, and other popular amusements. The stately edifice, which gave rise to all this rejoicing, was built under the direction of the Woods, of Bath, according to the Corinthian order of architecture, in the form of a square, round which there were piazzas, to shelter the merchants in unfavourable weather. Liverpool was not without an Exchange before this was erected; but the old Exchange, built in the year 1674, which stood at the north-west corner of Castle-street, had become dilapidated and incommodious.

St. Thomas's.

The demand for church room, so essential to the accommodation of all well-regulated communities, grew with the growth of the town; and in 1750, St. Thomas's church, which had been built at a cost of £5100, was opened and consecrated.

African trade.

The African trade, under the sanction of legislative enactments, had now swelled to a great extent; and, in 1751, no fewer than 53 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 5334 tons, sailed from hence to the coast.

This year an act was passed for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts in the town and port of Liverpool, under the authority of which a Court of

Court of requests.

Requests was formed, in which small sums, not amounting to 40s., may be recovered by a prompt and unexpensive process.

Charter of Geo. II.

In 1752 George II. granted this borough a charter, by which it is ordained that each successive mayor shall act as a justice of the peace in the said borough for four years after the expiration of his mayoralty, and that the four aldermen for the time being, next to the senior alderman, while they remain members of the common council, shall be additional justices of the peace within the said jurisdiction.

News-papers.

The time had now arrived when a medium of local intelligence and commercial notification, as well as of political information, had become necessary to the inhabitants of this place, and on Friday the 26th of May, 1756, Robert Williamson published the first newspaper ever issued in Liverpool. His successor was the late Mr. Thomas Billinge; and this senior newspaper of the town is now published, on Tuesday in every week, under the title of "The Liverpool Times." Nine years after the establishment of Mr. Williamson's publication, Mr. John Gore published his first newspaper on Friday, the 27th of December, 1765, which is still continued, under the title of "Gore's Liverpool Advertiser," and published weekly on Thursday. The year after the first appearance of his newspaper, Mr. Gore published a Directory of Liverpool, price sixpence! At present, there are printed in the town of Liverpool five weekly papers, and one twice in the week.*

* Mr. Smithers mentions, in his History of Liverpool, that the earliest specimen of a periodical publication which appeared in this town has recently been discovered, by accident, in a fragment of a newspaper, of two sides only, in quarto, entitled, "The Liverpool Courant, being an abstract of

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On the 26th of September, in the year 1757, the post passed for the first time through Ormskirk, from Liverpool to Preston; and three years afterwards the first stage-coach was established from hence to London, which started once a week, and performed the journey in four days.

Post and coach.

A spirited writer, and a competent judge of good fare and of good manners at least—the Beau Nash of his day,[a]—says of Liverpool in 1760, "There are here three good inns." (There were four, the Golden Lion and the Fleece, in Dale-street; the Millstone, in Castle-street; and the Talbot, in Water-street.) "For tenpence, a man dines elegantly at an ordinary, consisting of ten or a dozen dishes. Indeed, it must be said that both in Cheshire and Lancashire, they have plenty of the best and most luxurious food at a very cheap rate." "The great increase of their commerce is owing to the spirit and indefatigable industry of their inhabitants, the majority of whom are either native Irish, or of Irish descent—a fresh proof that the Hiberians thrive best when transplanted. The merchants are hospitable, nay, friendly to strangers, even to those of whom they have the least knowledge; their tables are plentifully furnished; and their viands are well served."

[a] Mr. Derrick, master of the ceremonies at Bath.

New era.

The period from the commencement of the eighteenth century to the year 1760, when George III. ascended the British throne, forms another epoch in the history of Liverpool. During that time the shipping belonging to the port had swelled from sixty to two hundred and twenty-six vessels, and form an aggregate burden of 4000 to 23,665 tons.

The last, and by far the most important epoch in the history of Liverpool, is now to pass under review, and will be comprehended in the divisions of—The ecclesiastical history of the town—The charities—The history of the borough, corporate and parliamentary—The population—The history of the commerce and manufactures of Liverpool—The literature and literary institutions—Places of public amusement—And the miscellaneous history not ranking under any of these divisions.

Ecclesiastical history. Church.

The ecclesiastical history of this town does not possess any peculiar interest, but its public edifices for religious purposes are numerous, and every year increasing. Till the year 1699, Liverpool was, as we have already seen, a chapelry of the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill as it is called, in contradistinction to the chapelry of Walton-le-dale in the centre of the county.* On the 24th day of June, in that

the London and other news, from Tuesday, July the 15th, to Friday, July the 18th, 1712—No. XVIII." How long this early production of the newspaper press existed is unknown, as this mutilated fragment is the only evidence that it ever had a being.

* Liverpool pays 29s. 3d. annually to the rector, and 2s. 3½d. to the vicar of Walton, in lieu of all claims for synods, &c.

Liverpool Parish.

year, it was erected into a parish by act of parliament, and it has ever since existed as an integral parochial jurisdiction. By the act entitled, "An act to enable the town of Liverpool to build a church, and endow the same, and for making the said town and liberties thereof a parish of itself, distinct from Walton," it is provided that the corporation shall have a power to build a new church, and a house for the rector, and to raise the sum of £400 by an assessment on the inhabitants for that purpose; that two rectors shall be appointed, one for the church of St. Nicholas, and the other for the new church, (called St. Peter's,) by whom all ecclesiastical benefits and advantages within the said town and liberties shall be jointly enjoyed in the same manner as they have hitherto been enjoyed by the rector and vicar of Walton; that all parish dues, contributions, lands, and houses belonging to the said rectory, shall be equally divided between the two rectors; and that the patronage of and the presentation to the rectory shall be vested in the mayor, aldermen, and common council of Liverpool for the time being.

St. Nicholas.

The church of St. Nicholas, usually called the Old Church, but anciently designated "The Chapel of our Lady and of St. Nicholas," was founded in the 14th century, and was, till the erection of Liverpool into an independent parish, a chapelry in the parish of Walton. Before the dissolution of the monasteries, there were here four chantries; namely, the chantry of the High Altar, founded by Henry duke of Lancaster, to celebrate the mass there for the souls of himself and his ancestors; the chantry of St. Nicholas, founded by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, to celebrate there for the souls of himself and his ancestors, and to make one yearly obit for his soul; the chantry of St. John, founded by John of Leverpoole, for the souls of his ancestors for ever; and the chantry of St. Katherine, founded by John Crosse, to celebrate there for his soul, and to do one year obit, and to distribute at the same time 3s. 4d. to the poor, and also to keep a school of grammar free for all children of the name of Crosse, and other poor children.

Till the reign of Henry VIII. these chantries were applied in conformity with the objects of their foundation; but they were sequestered with the lesser religious houses, and in the first year of the reign of Edward VI. a valuation of them was returned to the duchy court of Lancaster, of which the following is an abstract:—

Drawn by Samuel Austin. Engraved by Robert Brandard.

LIVERPOOL, FROM THE MERSEY, Nº I.

*COMMENCING AT THE NEW DOCK, TO THE NORTH.*

Drawn by Samuel Austin. Engraved by Robert Brandard.

LIVERPOOL, FROM THE MERSEY, Nº II.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER. BUNDLE U. No. 3. Liverpool Parish.

*Indorsed*—" Cantaŕ in Liverpool, viz. St. Katherins,
" St. John's, St. Nicholas.
" To Richd Mollineux, Esq.

Being a Rental of divers Farms, Burgages, Tenements, Cottages, Barns, Annual Rents, and one Fishery, as respectively being within the Chantry of the Altar of St. Katherine of Lyverpole, the Chantry of the Altar of St. John, and the Chantry of the Altar of St. Nicholas there, wherefrom the following are selected, viz.:

" Com̃ Lancastr.

Cantaŕ apd. Altare Scē *Katherine* in Capell de Lyverpole in Com̃ predict. } Vaŕ in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| " Firm Mancoñis incumbentis ibm̃ cū gardino " adjacen in Vil de Lyverpole in Com̃ predict " p Annū . . . . . | | |
| " Firm unius Burgagij ibm̃ modo vel nup in " tenur sive Occupac̃one Ux)is Thome Hichmore | xxxij$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| " Reddend inde antim" . . . . . | | |
| " Reddit antim pvenien de le Custome House " ibm̃ p Annū." . . . . | v$^{s}$ | |
| " Reddit annual solut p Thome Mossoke p " domo sua p Annū" . . . . | ij$^{s}$ | |
| " Firm unius pcell terr̃ ibm̃ continen̄ unam " ac̃ modo vel nup in tenur̃ Johis More et Robti " Haye Reddend inde antim" . . . | ij$^{s}$ | x$^{d}$ |
| " Firm alterius pcell terr̃ arrabil vocat a rige " modo vel nup in tenur Ričī Mosse Redd inde " antim" . . . . . | xiiij$^{d}$ | |

Total Rental vj$^{li}$ xvij$^{d}$

And other Burgages, Tenements, Lands, and Annual Rents.
No Reprizals.

The foregoing are within the Chantry of St. Katherine.

Then follow,

Cantaŕ apd. Altar. Sči Johis in Capell pd in Com̃ pd. . . . } Vaŕ in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| " Firm unius burgagij et decem ac̃ terr̃ in " Vill de Lyverpole pd modo vel nup in tenur " Thome Vergose Reddend inde annuatim" . . . | xxv$^{s}$ | |
| " Firm unius Cotagij modo vel nup in tenur " sive Occupac̃one Georgij Leeh Reddend inde " annuatim" . . . . . | iij$^{s}$ | |
| " Firm piscarie et unius ac̃ terr̃ modo vel nup " in tenur sive Occupac̃one Adami Danby Red- " dend inde antim" . . . . | iij$^{s}$ | ij$^{d}$ |
| " Reddit antim pvenien de Burgagio Ux)is " Crosse p annū" . . . . | | xij$^{d}$ |
| " Reddit antim pvenien Burgagio Ux)is More " p am" . . . . . | | vj$^{d}$ |
| " Reddit libo antim solut p Thomam iij d Rose " Henricū xviij d Wynstanley Johem Deynton xiiij d Nichu " Abrahm̃ xiiij d Roger Walker et ix d Johem Brown xd in " toto p am" . . . . . | v$^{s}$ | viij$^{d}$ |
| " Reddit antim pvenien de ijbz ac̃ terr̃ jacen " in Campis de Lyverpole ac solut p Nichm " Thomson p am" . . . . . | iiij$^{s}$ | |

Total Rental cviij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$

With other Cottages and Burgages.
No Reprizals.

The foregoing apply to St. John's Chantry.

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And then,

Cantar. ap$^{d}$. Altare Sc̃i Nichi in Capell̃ de dict Coñ . . . . } Val in {

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| " Firm unius burgagij modo vel nup in tenur " sive Occupac̃one Johis More Redd̃ inde " an$^{tim}$" . . . . . | xix$^{d}$ | |
| " Firm alterius burgagij modo vel nup in tenur " sive Occupac̃one Ux̃is—Crosse Reddend̃ inde " an$^{tim}$" . . . . . | xviij$^{d}$ | |
| " Firm unius teñti et duar̃ acr̃ terr̃ cũ ptineñ " in dict vill̃ de Lyverpole modo vel nuper in " tenur Jacobi Haughton Reddend̃ inde an$^{tim}$" . | xxxiiij$^{s}$ vij$^{d}$ | Total Rental iiij$^{li}$ xv$^{s}$ ix$^{d}$ |
| " Firm unius horrei modo vel nup in tenur " Nichi Abrahm̃ Reddend̃ inde an$^{tim}$" . . . | iiij$^{s}$ | |
| " Reddit an$^{tim}$ pvenien de uno Cotagio in " tenur Edwardi Hogge p annū" . . . | vj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ | |
| " Redd libo solut p Arthurū Gorsuche p annū . | xiij$^{d}$ | |

And divers Cottages, Lands, and Annual Rents.
No Reprizals.

So far apply to the Altar of St. Nicholas.

The Rental is signed thus,

Ex. p me Jo: Arscot,
supvis ibm̃.

And underneath appears the following warrant—

2 Ed. VI. Make three severall Leases of the Premisses to Richard Molyneux Esquier for xx$^{ty}$ yeres begyning at Easter 1548 paying for the first yerely at termes usuall vj$^{li}$ xvij$^{d}$ for the seconde v$^{li}$ iiij$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ and for the thirde iiij$^{li}$ xv$^{s}$ ix$^{d}$.

Willm̃ Paget, absq3 pviso.

Chantry of the High Altar.

Sum' hujus Cant' Altaris vj$^{li}$ ij$^{s}$ ij$^{d}$.

The ornam̃ts belonging to this Chantry are valued at ijs; and the number of ounces of plate are viij by estimation.

The following Memorandum appears at the foot of the Roll marked U. No 4.

Md̃ the same Chapple is in the Towne of Lyverpole within the pishe of Walton and distant from the saied pisshe Churche iiij$^{or}$ myles and the same Towne of Lyverpole is one Haven Towne havynge a great nombre of Inhabitants in the same and also great concurse of Straungers bothe of Lande and by Sea albeit there be thre other Chaunteries in the sayd Chapple besides this.

Md̃ the Repac̃ons of great Timber and Slate have bene at the Charges of the incumbent.

Ex. p me Arscot
Impmf ibm̃.

And underneath is a warrant for a Lease to Richard Wrightington for 21 Years from Easter 1548, at a Rent of £6 2 1 p ann.

(Signed) Will$^{m}$ Paget.

The property of the chantries of St. Nicholas of Liverpool seems to have passed by purchase, soon after the Reformation, into the possession of sir Thomas Hesketh and Mr. Ashurst; and was sold by them to a number of individual purchasers, under the sanction of the Certificate of "Thomas Hokenhall, mayor of Leverpoole."

The church of St. Nicholas has undergone so many repairs as almost to have lost its original identity; in 1746 a new spire was added to the old tower, and in nine years afterwards a peal of six bells was for the first time introduced into the belfry.

In 1749 the church yard was enlarged; in 1759 a battery mounted with fourteen guns was placed in the cemetery for the protection of the town, which was threatened by Thurot, the famous bucanier, in the interval between the German and the American war; and in 1774 the church was completely re-edified. Up to that period the galleries were supported by massive gothic pillars, which gave place to the present light supporters; and the interior of the edifice has been new seated and modernized. The weight and the action of the bells which had been introduced into the tower of this church in the year 1755, had endangered the stability of that part of the structure, and in 1809 it was judged necessary to add to the security of the foundations at the north-west angle of the tower. The passion for steeple music was not to be restrained by the insecurity of the building; the bells must be rung while the repairs were proceeding, and on Sunday, the 11th of February, 1810, while the second peal was ringing for morning service, the tower gave way, and the spire was precipitated through the centre aisle of the church. At this unfortunate moment the procession of children of the Moorfields charity school was entering the church. The girls, who lead the ranks, had partly entered the church, and eight and twenty of them were overwhelmed in the ruins; of this number twenty-three were killed on the spot, or died immediately on being taken out of the ruins, and another died soon afterwards in the Infirmary. The boys, being the last in the order of the procession, all escaped unhurt, but a person of the name of Edmund Molyneux, and three women, out of about twenty adults then assembled in the church, fell victims to the calamity. The ringers, admonished of their danger by a stone falling upon one of the bells, escaped out of the church, the moment before the bells, beams, and upper floors fell to the bottom of the tower, but a boy that was in the belfry was killed dead upon the spot. The Rev. L. Pughe, the minister of the day, and the Rev. R. Roughsedge, the rector, were both on the point of entering the church, and narrowly escaped the fatal disaster which they were doomed to witness. Since this catastrophe a new tower in the ornamental style of gothic architecture, surmounted by an open lantern, has been erected, and a peal of twelve bells added to the steeple. The church of St. Nicholas has not to boast any great splendour or variety of monumental decoration, but a figure of *Grief*, in marble, is erected to the memory of Elizabeth, the relict of William Clayton, Esq. and records, that "she died in 1745, after a life well spent in her duty to God and the care of her family."

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There is also a monument to her husband, William Clayton, of Fulwood, Esq. who represented this borough in six successive parliaments, and who died in the year 1715; with some other handsome monumental tablets of more modern erection. The alabaster tombs in memory of sir John Stanley and his lady, mentioned by Blome in 1673, have totally disappeared.

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In the church yard, on a plain slab, an inscription records, that Colonel Robert Broadneux died in 1727, and was interred here at the age of one hundred and nine years, and that for six and twenty years before his death he slept nightly in his coffin, which he had caused to be made at the age of eighty-three, when he was attacked by a sickness that he apprehended would terminate fatally.

The only piece of antiquity in this church was the font, which was of marble, with a cover or cap on which was a curious composition in the form of the ancient crosses and bearing the date of the year of the siege, namely, 1644, but it was destroyed in 1810 by the falling in of the spire. The date of the earliest parish records in this church is 1681; but in the ecclesiastical court at Chester, there is a Liverpool register for 1624, from which it appears that in that year there were only twenty-one burials, four marriages, and thirty-five baptisms. The mortuaries formerly paid here, ceased in 1738.

The other churches of Liverpool are of much more modern date. St. Peter's, in Church-street, was built in 1704, and is held, with the church of St. Nicholas, in medieties under an act of incorporation, assigning one rector to each church. This church is adorned by a large and handsome organ, and two marble monuments, one of them to the memory of Foster Cunliffe, esq., of the Wycoller family, a distinguished benefactor of the Blue Coat School; and the other to William Lawley, esq. of Staffordshire. The following is a list of the rectors of Liverpool, from the institution of the rectory to the present time:—

RECTORS OF LIVERPOOL.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | RECTORS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 21, 1699 | Rbt. Styth, mediety | By virtue of an act of 10 & 11 Wm. III. . . . | |
| Aug. 21, 1699 | Wm. Atherton, do. | Do. | |
| May 17, 1706 | Henry Richmond . | Mayor and aldermen of Liverpool . . . . . | Death of Wm. Atherton. |
| Oct. 30, 1717 | Thomas Bell* . . | The same. | Death of Robert Styth. |
| Aug. 2, 1721 | Thomas Baldwin . | ——— | Death of Hen. Richmond. |
| April 20, 1726 | John Stanley . . | ——— | Death of Thomas Bell. |
| May 14, 1750 | Robert Brereton . | ——— | Cess. of John Stanley. |
| March 20, 1753 | Hen. Wolstenholme | ——— | Death of Thomas Baldwin. |
| Jan. 2, 1772 | Thomas Maddock . | ——— | D. of Hen. Wolstenholme. |
| March 14, 1783 | Thomas Dannet . | ——— | Death of Thomas Maddock. |
| Nov. 9, 1784 | George Hodson . . | ——— | Death of Robert Brereton. |
| May 9, 1794 | Samuel Renshaw . | ——— | Death of George Hodson. |
| July 9, 1796 | Robert Hankinson Roughsedge . . | ——— | Death of Thomas Dannet. |
| Nov. 14, 1829 | Augustus Campbell | ——— | D. of Robert Hankinson Roughsedge. |
| Nov. 14, 1829 | Jonathan Brooks . | ——— | Death of Sam. Renshaw. |

* Stated to be presented to a mediety of the new church of St. John, and to the parochial chapelry of St. Nicholas.

The patronage of the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Peter is in the corporation. Liverpool Parish.

St. George's Church stands upon the site of the ancient castle in Castle-street, and was erected under the authority of an act of parliament passed in 1715, though it was not opened till the year 1734. There is under this edifice a spacious cemetery, which serves as a burying-place for the principal families in the town. The patronage of the living is in the corporation, and the mayor of the borough usually attends divine service here.

St. Thomas' Church, in Park-lane, was opened in the year 1748, and presents the appearance of a neat substantial building; the elevation of the steeple was, however, disproportioned to its strength, and on the 15th of March, in the year 1757, twenty feet of the spire was blown down in a heavy gale, and the ruins penetrated the roof. After remaining for some time in this dilapidated state, the spire was rebuilt to its original height of 240 feet, but with no better success, for the action of the wind occasioned so considerable a vibration, that several feet were taken from the summit in the year 1822 to prevent mischief, and the whole spire is now taken down.

The next church built in Liverpool was St. Paul's, in the square to which it gives its name; and this structure was opened for divine service in 1769. The architecture and appearance of this church, saving the dimensions, are the same as St. Paul's in London, with a bold Ionic portico to the west; and, by means of some judicious alterations made in the interior in the year 1818, the congregation are enabled to hear the preacher with satisfaction, which was not formerly the case.

The church of St. Anne's, in Great Richmond-street, was opened in the year 1773. The corporation of Liverpool enjoy the patronage of the living, as they do a large proportion of the church patronage of the town, but the property of the church is in the seat-holders. St. Anne's has some peculiarities—the building, instead of standing according to the canonical usage, east and west, stands north and south; and the vaults under the church, which were the property of Thomas Freme, jun. esq. in the right of his wife, he is interdicted from using as a cemetery.

St. James' Church, in Parliament-street, Harrington, Toxteth-park, is a plain brick structure, built by twenty-seven shareholders in 1774, at a cost of about £3000, on land given by the late earl of Sefton. The stipend fixed by act of parliament for the minister is £70 a year; the *minimum* of the seat-rents is £140, and the *maximum* £180. The patronage of the living is at present in trustees, with the reversion to the vicar of Walton. A handsome monument to Moses Benson, esq.,

Liverpool. Parish.

St. Matthias' Church, Love Lane, Great Howard-street, is a spacious brick structure, founded on the 25th of March, 1833, and opened in July, 1834.

In addition to these churches, there are Floating or Marine chapels, in George's dock, in the King's dock, and in Salt-house dock, where the services are performed according to the rites of the Church of England.

The public cemeteries attached to the Established Church are, St. James's cemetery and chapel, Mount Pleasant, St. John's, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Mary's, the "Père la Chaise" of Liverpool, though nothing can be more dissimilar than the situation of the Parisian Père la Chaise, and that to which it is compared, which is an excavated stone quarry of large dimensions, containing an area of 44,000 square yards. An horizontal road winds through the grounds, which contain 105 catacombs, and are disposed in shrubberies and banks of flowers. The site was given by the corporation, and the cost of preparing and consecrating the ground cost £20,000, which sum was paid by subscriptions raised for that purpose in shares. The ground was opened on the 12th of January, 1829, by the ceremony of consecration. That profound, but ill-fated statesman, Mr. Huskisson, one of the representatives of Liverpool, was interred here, Sept. 24, 1830, and here is erected to his memory a splendid monument, which forms a peculiar object of attraction to strangers.

Exclusive of the numerous churches in the town of Liverpool, there are in the environs, St. James's, in Toxteth-park, already mentioned, two others in the same district—St. John the Baptist, Park-road, Harrington, and St. Michael's, Toxteth-park; two at Edge Hill, in West Derby—St. Mary's, or Edge Hill church, and St. Jude's, Prescot-street; three others in the same township, namely, West Derby, Old Swan and Knotty Ash chapels; one at Wavertre, called Wavertre chapel; two at Everton—St. George's and St. Augustine's, in Shaw-street, are plain Grecian edifices, partly copied from the Choragrè monument of Thrasyllus, and the octagonal tower from the Ionic temple of the Ilissus, consecrated July 9, 1830; one at Walton-on the-Hill—the parish church; one at Bootle—St. Mary's; one each at Tranmere, Birkenhead, and Babbington, on the Cheshire shore; making an aggregate of churches of the Establishment in Liverpool and its environs, which may be exhibited thus—

| | |
|---|---|
| In Liverpool—The parish churches . . . . . | 2 |
| The other churches in the township, including St. David's, but excluding the Mariners' chapels . . . . . | 23 |
| In the environs . . . . . | 16 |
| Total . . . . . | 41 |

Exclusive of St. David's, on Brownlow Hill, consecrated July the 31st, 1827, for Welsh Episcopalians.

Liverpool Parish.

The churches of Liverpool are thus exhibited in the Report of the Commissioners[a] appointed by his majesty to inquire into the ecclesiastical revenues of England and Wales, presented by order of his majesty to both houses of parliament in 1835:—

[a] pp. 246, 247.

REVENUES OF CHURCHES IN LIVERPOOL,* ON AN AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS, ENDING 1831.

| Name of Benefice. | Quality of Benefice. | Incumbent. | Year of Admission. | Patron. | Population. | Accommodation. | Curates employed. | Average gross Income, including Arrears, if any. | Average net Income, not deducting Arrears, nor Curate's Salary. | Annual Stipends paid to Curates. | Other Ecclesiastical Preferments held by the Incumbent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mediety of St. Nicholas | R. | A. Campbell . . | 1829 | Corporation | 18,395 | 1,322 | 2 A. | 615 | 615 | 60 | Vicarage of Childwall. |
| — St. Peter . . | R. | J. Brooks . . | 1829 | ——— | 13,925 | 1,287 | 2 A. | 615 | 615 | 61 | |
| — St. Andrew | P.C. | J. Jones . . . | 1815 | J. Gladstone | 4,018 | 1,600 | .. | 295 | 295 | .. | |
| — St. Ann . . . | P.C. | W. Blundell . . | 1802 | Corporation | 16,995 | 700 | 1 A. | 99 | 99 | 70 | |
| — St. Bridget . | P.C. | J. H. Stewart . | 1830 | Trustees . . | 2,428 | 1,400 | 1 A. | 305 | 305 | 100 | Vicarage of Great Ouseborne, co. York, diocese of Chester. |
| — St. Catherine | P.C. | T. W. Peile . . | 1831 | ——— | 3,600 | 1,200 | 1 A. | 250 | 250 | 84 | |
| — Christchurch | P.C. | J. Vause . . . | 1800 | J. Houghton | 17,540 | 2,800 | 1 | 105 | 105 | 90 | Perpetual curacy of Garston, in Childwall. |
| — St. David . . | P.C. | R. Davies . . | 1828 | Trustees . . | 8,975 | 1,200 | 1 A. | 120 | 120 | 60† | Rectory of Gwaunysgor, co. Flint. |
| — St. George . | P.C. | J. B. Monk . / J. G. Leigh . | 1829 | Corporation | 4,738 | 800 | .. | 55 / 75 | 55 / 75 | .. | |
| — St. John . . . | P.C. | R. Loxham . . | 1815 | ——— | 10,920 | 1,600 | 1 A. | 270 | 270 | .. | Rectory of Halsall. |
| — St. Luke . . . | P.C. | C. W. Lawrence / J. Aspinall . . | 1831 | Corporation | 3,340 | 1,250 | .. | 254 / 254 | 254 / 254 | .. | |
| — St. Mark . . | P.C. | R. Blacow . . | 1803 | Trustees . . | 5,120 | .. | .. | 370 | 370 | 100 | Perpetual curacy of West Derby, in Walton-on-the-Hill. |
| — St. Martin . | P.C. | N. Robinson . . / C. T. Gladwin . | 1829 / 1830 | Corporation | 3,770 | 2,000 | .. | 320 / 210 | 320 / 210 | .. | |
| — St. Matthew | P.C. | J. H. Stafford . | 1831 | Rectors of Liverpool | 12,315 | 529 | .. | 107 | 107 | .. | |
| — St Michael . | P.C. | A. Dawson . . / T. Johnson . . | 1826 / 1830 | Corporation | 12,005 | 1,200 | 1 | 295 / 295 | 295 / 295 | 150 | |
| — St. Paul . . . | P.C. | G. Monk . . . / R. H. Formby . | 1801 / 1827 | ——— | 11,075 | 2,000 | 1 A. | 110 / 85 | 110 / 85 | 80 | |
| — St. Philip . . | P.C. | T. S. Bowstead / R. L. Townsend | 1816 / 1828 | J. Cragg . . | 3,896 | 1,200 | .. | 200 / 200 | 200 / 200 | .. | |
| — St. Stephen | P.C. | J. Picton . . . | 1831 | Rectors of Liverpool | No District . | 500 | .. | 120 | 120 | .. | |
| — St. Thomas . | P.C. | J. H. Smyth . . | 1825 | Corporation | 8,885 | 1,470 | .. | 138 | 138 | 80 | |
| — Trinity . . . | P.C | M. Formby . . | 1821 | ——— | 3,135 | 1,200 | .. | 250 | 250 | 60 | Perpetual curacy of Melling, in Halsall. |

* What is stated as the income of the incumbents of this benefice, is only that which of right belongs to them. What they receive in voluntary grants from the parish and corporation is not included in the incomes above set down. There are several incumbents in Liverpool similarly circumstanced, in all which cases only their certain incomes are stated.

† From the congregation.

Liverpool Parish. Dissenters.

The Dissenters in Liverpool are numerous and highly respectable, whether considered as to station, numbers, or character. In the time of the Commonwealth, the parish of Walton stood at the head of the fifth presbyterial class appointed by parliament for the county of Lancaster, and in the list of ministers forming that class is the name of the Rev. John Fog, of Liverpool, and the Rev. William Port, of Toxteth: amongst the laymen were John More and Gilbert Ireland, esqrs., John Wilkinson, sen., gentleman, and Edward Chambers, yeoman, all of Liverpool;* but it is probable that the ejection of the nonconformist ministers in the reign of Charles II. under the act of uniformity, laid the foundation of the dissenting interest in this town, as in many other parts of the kingdom. The Rev. John Fog, mentioned above, was amongst the ejected ministers; and the Rev. Joseph Thompson, of Sefton, a member of the University of Oxford, and the Rev. Thomas Crompton, M.A. of Toxteth-park, were also of that number. The original dissenting congregation in Liverpool was a branch from the ancient chapel of some note in the annals of nonconformity, situated at the Dingle, in the adjoining township of Toxteth-park. This place was in the hands of the nonconformists at the time of passing the Bartholomew act in 1662, and the Rev. Thomas Crompton was the minister.[a] Soon after the act of indulgence, as it was called, of Charles II. in 1672, the Rev. Christopher Richardson, from Kirkheaton in Yorkshire, came to Liverpool, where he preached once a fortnight, and in the intervening Sunday at Toxteth-park. Immediately after the revolution in 1688, a chapel was built in Castle-hey, now called Harrington-street, Liverpool. The congregation there, as well as at the parent congregation at Toxteth-park, were of the Presbyterian denomination; which indeed seems to have been generally the case at that time with all the nonconformists in the neighbourhood. The ministers regularly assembled at stated periods at a meeting called the *Provincial*, established originally in 1646, by an ordinance of parliament. This institution has continued ever since in the counties of Lancaster and Chester, and is now attended by the Unitarian ministers, as the descendants and representatives of the Presbyterian body. From the great increase in the town, it was found necessary for the congregation to remove from Castle-hey to a larger chapel in Benn's gardens, Redcross-street, in the year 1727, whence the congregation again removed in 1811, to a new chapel in Renshaw-street. Another Presbyterian society originated in or about the year 1707, when a chapel was erected in Key-street, where it remained till the completion of the present chapel in Paradise-street, in 1791. In addition to these chapels in Renshaw-street and Paradise-street, a society of Unitarians, who have a chapel in Toxteth-park, met in Hunter-street from the year 1824 to

[a] Calamy.

* See Vol. II. p. 39, 40.

1830, when the services there were discontinued. Dr. Enfield, to whom we are indebted for an Essay towards a History of Liverpool, the foundation of so much of its future topography, was minister at the Presbyterian chapel in Benn's-gardens. Liverpool Parish.

The original Calvinist Baptist congregation in Liverpool was a branch of a society at Hill-cliffe, near Warrington, and came to Liverpool about the year 1700. In 1714, they built a chapel in Everton-lane, where their burial-ground yet remains. From this place the congregation, about the year 1729, removed to a new building, in what is now called Byrom-street, and thence again in 1789 to a larger place in the same street, where they still remain. There are also Baptist chapels in Comus-street, built in 1800; Lime-street, built in 1803; Church-lane, now Great Cross Hall-street, built in 1818; Sidney-place, built in 1822; Edge Hill, in the same year; and Oil-street, Great Howard-street, now Welsh Calvinistic Baptist, built in 1823.

The first Independent chapel was erected in Renshaw-street, in 1777, chiefly by seceders from Toxteth-park and Benn's-garden chapels, whence branched out the society assembling, since the year 1821, in Great George's-street. The Independents have three other places of worship, namely, Duncan-street chapel, East London road, called Bethesda, built in 1801; Russel-street chapel, called the Scotch church, built in 1817; and Mill-street chapel, Toxteth-park, built in 1829.

Previously to the year 1793, the Scotch Presbyterians of Liverpool, who had become a numerous body, were usually associated in public worship with the Presbyterians (so called) above mentioned, but as neither the doctrine nor the discipline there were in accordance with their views, a separate place was erected in Oldham-street in that year, and a community formed in strict connection with the church of Scotland. From this a branch of seceders established themselves in a chapel in Gloucester-street, in 1817. The Presbyterians have also a chapel in Rodney-street, built in 1824; a secession chapel at Mount Pleasant, built in 1826; another in Bold-street, opened in 1829; a Covenanter's meeting-house lately in Edmund-street, now in Great Cross Hall-street, opened in 1831; and the Scotch Baptist Chapel, Hunter-street, previously an Unitarian chapel, opened 1830.

In the year 1709, the Society of Friends in Liverpool, having up to that period had no place of public worship in this town, bought the meeting-house in Hackin's-hey (formerly Mr. Thomas Preeson's) for a place of public worship, and they continued to occupy it until the year 1791, but since that time the building has either been closed or occasionally used as a school. The premises in Hackin's-hey proving too small, particularly as to the accommodation for interments, the Society bought a piece of ground in Hunter-street, and erected a meeting-house, which was

Liverpool Parish.

finished and opened in 1791, and a spacious burying-ground attached. Though there are very serious objections to having interments within the boundary of a populous town, yet if every congregation had as much ground in proportion to their numbers as the Society of Friends have, and if the graves were made of the same depth, there would be little occasion of complaint: a similar grave-yard for the population of Liverpool would contain about two hundred acres; but how different is the case, for in one comparatively small burying-ground, St. John's, in the very heart of the town, there have been between 40 and 50,000 interments within the present century, as appears from the bills of mortality. The establishment of the Necropolis, or Low Hill Cemetery, and the public burial-ground near St. James's Mount, has in some degree abated this evil.

The Wesleyan-Methodists have been established here almost as long as Methodism has existed as a distinct religious community; and, to afford accommodation to their rapidly-increasing numbers, they have no fewer than eight separate places of worship, erected in the following order:—Pitt-street Chapel, built on the first introduction of Methodism into this place, and rebuilt in 1804; Mount-pleasant Chapel, erected in 1791; Leeds-street, in 1799; Bedford-street, Toxteth-park, in 1805; Benn's-gardens, Redcross-street, opened by the Wesleyans in 1811; Moss-street Chapel, London-road, called Brunswick Chapel, opened in 1812; Brunswick Chapel, Low-hill, in 1817; and Upper Stanhope-street Chapel, Toxteth-park, opened in 1827.

The New Connexion of Methodists, founded by the Rev. Alexander Kilham, and hence sometimes called Kilhamites, have three chapels; the first, coeval with the establishment of the community here, called Zion Chapel, in Murray-street, built in 1798; a second in Prince William-street, called Bethel Chapel, opened in 1818; and the third in Park-road, Harrington, Toxteth-park, rebuilt in 1833.

The Primitive-Methodists have a chapel in Macguire-street, Vauxhall-road (late Swedenborgian), built in 1809; and another in Prince William-street, Toxteth-park (formerly New Connexion) opened in 1832.

A chapel which has been successively in the possession of the Catholics and the Methodists, situated in Gerard-street, Byrom-street, is now occupied by the followers of Baron Swedenburgh, by whom it was opened in 1821, under the designation of the New Jerusalem.

The Sandimanian or Glassite Chapel, in Gill-street, Pembroke-place, was erected about the year 1821, and superseded their chapel in Broker's-alley, Stanley-street.

The Welsh have seven chapels here: namely, the Benn's-garden and Bedford-street Chapels, belonging to the Welsh Methodists; a Welsh Baptist Chapel in

Edmund-street, reopened in 1834; a Welsh Independent Chapel, in Cross-hall-street, opened in 1817; a Welsh Calvinistic-Methodist Chapel, in Pall Mall (Whitfield Methodists), rebuilt 1816; Rose-place Chapel, built in 1826; and Toxteth-park Chapel, built in 1833; exclusive of St. David's, the Welsh Church, Brownlow-hill.

The first establishment of the Roman Catholics, whose numbers here are now very large, is coeval with the church of St. Nicholas, at whose altars masses were wont to be performed for the souls of "the Good Duke of Lancaster" and of the renowned John of Gaunt; but the most ancient chapel in the town, now belonging to the Catholics, is the chapel of St. Mary, in Edmund-street, built upon the destruction of the original edifice by the Protestant mob in 1748; St. Peter's Chapel, Seel-street, was opened in 1788; St. Anthony's, in Scotland-road, was erected in 1803, rebuilt in 1832, and re-opened in 1833; St. Nicholas's, in Blake-street, Copperas-hill, was erected in 1815; and St. Patrick's, in Chester-street, Toxteth-park, was founded in March, 1821, and opened in October, 1823.

The Jews, who are an opulent and rather a numerous body here, had a synagogue in Frederick-street, which had existed since 1774, but it was superseded in 1808 by the present handsome edifice in Seel-street.

The Hebrew church in sir Thomas's Buildings, which was a Catholic chapel in 1810, has afforded a place of public worship for converted Jews since the year 1832, when it was opened for that purpose.

The smaller Dissenting chapels are subject to so many mutations, as to render their classification difficult, and to a certain extent useless, in a work of a permanent character.

In addition to the places of public worship already enumerated, there is a floating chapel in the Salthouse Dock, opened in May, 1822; another, in a ten-gun sloop, moored on the S. W. side of St. George's Dock since 1825; and a third in King's Dock. Reading-rooms for sailors, and schools for their children, are provided by the societies from whence the floating chapels derive their support.

There is scarcely a religious community in Liverpool, that does not support either a free day-school or a Sunday-school, and many of them have to boast of several of those excellent institutions.*

Early in the year 1822, the Rev. R. H. Roughsedge, one of the rectors of this parish, collected and transmitted to Government an enumeration of the existing churches in Liverpool, and of the dissenting chapels, from which it appears that there were at that time sixteen churches and chapels of the Estab-

* Parl. Returns of 1826 and 1834.

Liverpool Parish.

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* Parl. Returns of 1826 and 1834.

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lishment, and twenty-seven chapels and buildings used for public worship by the Dissenters. Since that time, embracing a period of thirteen years, very considerable additions have been made to the numbers, as will appear from the following summary :—

Places of Public Worship in Liverpool.

| | In 1822. | In 1835. |
|---|---|---|
| Belonging to the Establishment . . . . . | 16 | 41 |
| Dissenting Chapels . . . . . | 27 | 51 |
| Totals . . . . . | 43 | 92 |

From this contrast it would appear that the number of places of religious worship had more than doubled itself within the short period above specified; but as the return of 1822 does not take so wide a range as that of 1835, the actual increase is about in the proportion of two to one.

Charities.

The early charities of Liverpool are few in number, and inconsiderable in amount; but the recent institutions of that nature, which are too well known to require enumeration, fully compensate for the paucity of their predecessors. The following is a summary of the more early charities, as stated in the XXth Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners :—

Grammar School.

There was an ancient Grammar School, supposed to have been built by John Cross,* who in 1515 gave lands in Liverpool to maintain a priest to say mass and keep a grammar school there. By letters patent, under the duchy seal, 30 October, 1565, it was appointed that the chapel of Liverpool should continue, and the incumbent have for wages £4. 17. 5d. yearly, and that the Grammar School should continue, and the master have £5. 13s. 4d. yearly; and the receiver of the honor of Lancaster was ordered to pay to the mayor and burgesses the said salaries. An order in the parish vestry book, 1745, directs "that the school adjoining to St. Nicholas Church, in which John Walter teaches, being ruinous and a great nuisance, should be taken down." The last place in which the Grammar School was kept was a building belonging to the Blue Coat Hospital. The school was continued till 1803, the salaries of the master and assistants, £170 per annum, being paid by the corporation; but on the death of Mr. Baines, the master, in that year, it was discontinued. In 1825, it was determined to build two schools, one on the north, and one on the south part of the town, each capable of containing 600 boys and girls, to be taught on the national system, instead of the Grammar School. The corporation completed these two schools at an expense of £12,000; and salaries amounting to £390 a year, and contingent expenses, are paid out of the corporation funds for their support.

* In a volume of Duchy Pleadings he is called John Crosse, parson of St. Nicholas in the Fleshamoll in London. Vol. V. I Mariæ, n. 3. M.

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*Hunter Street School*, founded 1793 by S. Waterworth, was endowed by F. Waterworth, 1800, with money which produces in the stocks £220. 17s. 6d. per annum, of which £180 is applicable to the school, and the remainder, £40. 17s. 6d., is applied for the relief of debtors confined in the common gaol . . . . . £220. 17s. 6d.

Charities of Stephen and Frances Waterworth.

In 1724 an almshouse, consisting of six mansions, was built at the charge of James Scarsbrick, for poor sailors' widows. These, and several others in different parts of the town, belong to the corporation, and a new building erected in 1788 by the corporation on Martindale Hill, Mount Pleasant. This almshouse contains 48 tenements, each occupied by two widows of sailors. Richmond's Almshouse, being eight tenements in the new building, is endowed with £50; Warbrick's, 1827, with rents amounting to £46; and Tatlock's charity, in 1748, of £100 for almshouses, is appropriated to the inmates.

Almshouses.

For poor housekeepers, Clieveland in 1730 left per annum £15; Plumbe in 1760, £2. 10s. For bread, Okill in 1769, £2. . . . . £19. 10s.

Rectors' charity.

In 1727 Molyneux left £60 per annum for prisoners, sailors, and sailors' widows; 1735, James and others, £25. 10s. for seamen's widows and families; 1735, Ratchdale, £2. 10s. for widows; 1778, Cain, £21. 8s. 10d. for sailors' widows and orphans, and in 1802, Pendleton left £25. 2s. 6d. for seamen's widows and children. Total per annum . . . . £134. 11s. 4d.

1737. *Starkie's Charity*. Half the produce of £142. 12s. 6d. for purchasing coals for poor widows in Richmond's Almshouse, and the other moiety to be distributed among poor widows . . . . . £7. 2s. 8d.

1782. *Stanley's Charity*. £50 for five poor sailors and sailors' widows, which, with the endowment of Warbrick's Almshouse, the Commissioners say, is improperly diverted from the intentions of the donors . . . . . £2. 10s.

Corporation.

Of all the civil institutions of Liverpool, the body corporate is unquestionably the most ancient and most important, whether considered as to its powers, its political and commercial influence, or its ample revenues. Corporations of cities and boroughs were first erected about the eleventh century: at what period Liverpool became endowed with corporate privileges may, perhaps, be determined from its existing charters. Of these, the earliest is the instrument by which Henry II., in the middle of the twelfth century, constituted Liverpool a seaport, but named the inhabitants merely as the men of Liverpool.[a] The charter of king John,[b] who acquired Liverpool by an exchange of land,* is that from which the privileges of a

Henry II. charter.

[a] Supra, p. 57.

[b] p. 58.

* "John by the grace of God, &c. Know ye that we have granted & by our present charter have confirmed to Henry Fitz-Warine of Lancaster, the lands which Henry my father gave to Warine his father for his service, to wit, Ravenesmoles, Amnolnesdel, and the French Lea, and eight pence rent in the borough of Preston, & the English Lea which we have given him in exchange for Liverpul & Uplitter land, which the aforesaid Henry my father had given with the afors[d] lands to the afores[d] Warine his father (and) which the said Henry hath remised to us & our heirs, To be holden to him & his heirs 20s. yearly at the feast of St. Michael for all service & exaction saving to us & our heirs the wardships & marriages of the heirs of the said Henry, in manner as our ancestors used to have the same when Warine the father of the said Henry did the service of a falconer to our

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free borough take their commencement, although no mention is made of a mayor, bailiffs, or other officers, the usual constituent parts of a corporation; nor does this charter mention the common seal of the borough, which, however, appears from the legend to be of this date.* King John's charter constitutes the town of Liverpool a free borough, with the usual privileges. Originally all boroughs were held in burgage tenure, "and therefore," says Mr. Sergeant Merewether, speaking of this charter, "that right ought to have prevailed everywhere, if at all. The same may be observed of Liverpool, which had in this reign a charter granted to it, providing that all the king's subjects who had taken burgages at Liverpool, should have all the liberties and free customs in the town which any free borough upon the sea hath. If burgage tenure was a real ground of burgess-ship, it ought to have prevailed in Liverpool: but a corporate right has always existed there. If the burgage right is properly excluded from Liverpool (considering this charter) it ought not to prevail anywhere. That exclusive right, therefore, seems clearly untenable. But if the doctrine is adopted, for which we contend—'that the inhabitant householders were the real burgesses'—then the whole is reconciled. The law of burgage tenure applies to houses held by the householders; the corporation consists of the householders, who have been admitted, sworn, and enrolled at the court leet according to the common law—and thus the burgesses, who ought to have returned members to parliament, and to have enjoyed all the municipal privileges, were the sworn incorporated burgage householders, paying scot and lot."†

King John's charter.

The charter of Henry III., by which Liverpool is allowed a guild merchant, with the privilege of excluding stranger merchants, Mr. Sergeant Merewether merely notices as "a charter to Liverpool, making it a free borough, giving a mercatorial guild-

ancestors: Wherefore, &c. that the aforesaid Henry & his heirs after him may have and hold the afores[d] lands with all their appurtenances of us & our heirs by the afores[d] service, in wood & plain, in ways & paths, in meadows & feedings, in moors & marshes, in fisheries, in waters, & mills, & in pools, well and (in) peace freely & quietly & peaceably & honorably fully & entirely in all places & things, with all liberties & free customs to the aforesaid lands appertaining as is aforesaid. Witness William Earl Warenne, William Earl of Derby, S. de Quency Earl of Winchester, William Briwere, Gilbert Fitz Reinfare, Thomas Basset, Alan Basset, Robert de Grosseley, William de Cantilupe. Given by the hand of Henry de Wells, archdeacon of Wells, at Worcester, the 28th day of August, in the ninth year," &c —Report of the Proceedings of the Associated Merchants, &c. Lond. 1835. p. 11.

* See Vol. IV. p. 58.

† Merewether's Hist. of Bor. Vol. I. p. 413.

soc—sac—toll—them, &c., granted to the burgesses and their heirs, with other privileges."* By other authors this charter is considered as the incorporating charter, but without a due consideration of the terms employed by the preceding monarch. Neither of these charters notice or provide for corporate officers; but in the following reign, as we have seen, the town was sued by the style of the bailiffs and commonalty of the borough of Liverpool.† It had, therefore, two or more bailiffs, one of whom being senior (major bailivus) became subsequently styled, by ellipsis, the major, or mayor. Dr. Kuerden has collected a number of names of corporate officers in several reigns, from which it appears that there was at least a bailiff in the reign of Henry II.; but, although Liverpool was so early constituted a seaport, it was not until the year 1327 that a circular mandate was addressed by the king to the bailiffs of Liverpool, while Sandwich, Romenale, Bristol, and other places, obtained the style of mayor and bailiffs.‡ After this year a great number of circular orders, relating to general affairs, were issued to the same officers; but in 41 Edward III. the style is found altered to the mayor and bailiffs of the town, "Majori et ballivis villæ de Lyverpull."§ Liverpool Parish.

The first charter in which the ancient style of the corporation is recited, is that of Charles I., in which it stands, "Per nomen Majoris Balivor̃ et Burgensium ville de Liverpoole in com̃i Lanc̃," and is recognised and confirmed in that charter, and in the charter of William III., which jointly constitute the governing charters of the borough. The same title of "Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of our town of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster," is preserved in the modern charters of Geo. II. III. and IV.

Edward III. confirmed former charters; and Richard II., in 1339, gave a charter[a] to Liverpool, containing by inspeximus the charters of king John and Henry III., and the confirmation last named; at the same time granting, that no person not of the guild should buy or sell any merchandise in the borough without the consent of the burgesses. Here we have an instance of the merchant guild relating to the privileges of buying and selling within the borough, not connected, like burgess-ship, with police or municipal government.

[a] p. 63. Edw. III. charter. Rich. II.

In 1399, Henry IV. granted a charter of confirmation, in which, after the recital of former charters, he says, "We also, holding the grants and confirmations aforesaid firm and valid, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, accept and approve, and to the aforesaid burgesses and their heirs and successors, do grant and confirm the same, as the charters aforesaid do reasonably testify; and as the same burgesses Charter of Henry IV.

* Merewether's Hist. of Bor. Vol. I. p. 464.

† Ball'i & Coītas Burgi de Lyverpol. See p. 60, 61.

‡ Rymer, Fœdera, tom. II. p. 701. § Ibid. tom. III. p. 838.

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ought to use and enjoy the liberties and acquittances aforesaid, from the time of the sealing of the charters and confirmations aforesaid." Witness the king at Westminster, May 9, 1 Henry IV.

[a] p. 64.

A petition[a] to parliament occurs in the reign of Henry V. to the following effect:—

Petition.

"The poor tenants of the king, of his duchy of Lancaster, the burgesses of the borough of Liverpool, pray the parliament, that as king John by his letters patent granted that those who held any burgage within the the town of Liverpool ought to have all manner of liberties and free customs as any borough upon the sea had, and that king Henry III. had granted that the town of Liverpool should be a free borough, that the burgesses of the same borough should have a merchant guild and a house with all the liberties thereto belonging, with soc, sak, thol, them, which the now king had confirmed generally, and that the word 'sak' is interpreted 'free court,' as is declared of record in the exchequer; by authority of which grants the burgesses have always held a court within the borough, and the perquisites thereof received, but that of late the king's ministers of the county of Lancaster had usurped and held certain courts within the borough since the aforesaid confirmation, and never before, and had molested and disturbed the burgesses in their liberties and franchises against the said charters." In conclusion, the petitioners pray redress for the same, and the enjoyment of their liberties under the charters. The matter is referred to the king's council with authority to do justice therein.*

The ancient franchise.

On this petition, Merewether observes, that "If there is any borough in England, in which burgage tenure ought to prevail, it should be Liverpool, in respect to which this statement is made, 'that the privileges granted by king John were given to those holding burgages within the town." On the contrary, however, the privileges of that place have never been enjoyed under that right, but under one totally different.

"Burgage tenure, in the sense in which it is commonly used, ought NOT to have prevailed in any borough, for it has no legal foundation, excepting as explained in the manner we have stated before, viz. as descriptive of the occupiers of houses within a borough, that is, the inhabitant householders, who as every house within a borough must be held by burgage tenure, were necessarily burgage tenants. In this sense, and in this sense only, it is a legal right founded upon our ancient law, and ought to have prevailed in Liverpool, to the establishment of the right of the free inhabitant householders, and not as has been the case of the freemen of the corporation. The petition is important, as shewing what in the reign of Henry V. was considered to be the real intention and effect of the liberties granted to boroughs.

* Pet. Parl. n. 2. p. 55.

Those granted to Liverpool are described as being the same as those which other boroughs had; and the being a free borough is connected with the having a free court, or independent jurisdiction, separate from the county at large: which we have from the commencement shown to be the essential characteristic of a borough. And so it appears to have been considered in this petition from Liverpool. Whilst, on the other hand, the usurpation upon its privileges is described to be by the officers of the county coming within the town to hold courts there. The remedy sought is the restoration of the charters of the several kings under which it acquired its exclusive jurisdiction. And it should not be overlooked, that the parliament petitioned the king upon these grounds; even in those times when the commons, proud of their newly acquired power, often trampled upon the rights of the king, yet on this occasion they displayed a due regard to the prerogative of the crown by refusing in this instance, as they did in many others, to interfere with these matters of executive government, which undoubtedly belonged to the crown, and therefore they properly and constitutionally referred it to the decision of the king in council."* Liverpool Parish.

In the 2 and 3 years of Philip and Mary, a confirmation of preceding charters was granted "for the burgesses of Liverpool," which may be abridged in these terms:—"The king and queen to all to whom, &c. we have inspected a charter and letters patent of the lord Richard II., late king of England, our progenitor of the said queen, in these words." Charter of Philip & Mary.

[Here follows Richard II.'s charter, reciting at length Edw. III.'s confirmation, Henry III.'s charter, and king John's charter.]

"We, moreover, the charters and letters patent and all and singular in them contained, &c. for us and our heirs of the aforesaid queen, as much as in us is, accept and approve, and to our beloved new burgesses of the aforesaid borough we ratify and confirm as the charters and letters aforesaid do reasonably testify. In testimony whereof, &c. Witness the king and queen at Westminster, 4th day of January."

It has been said that a charter was also granted to Liverpool by queen Elizabeth, but no such document has hitherto been discovered.

In 26 Elizabeth, the resolutions passed at common hall are entered in the corporation books, and are sufficiently remarkable to be transcribed:— Resolutions of Common Hall, 26 Eliz.

"*Edward Halsall Armig̃ Maior* &c. An Assembly holden in the Comon Haule of this Towne, the xiiij$^{th}$ daye of Januarie, in the xxvj$^{th}$ yeare of o$^{r}$ Sov$^{n}$aigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, &c. before Mr. Maio$^{r}$ aforesaid, w$^{th}$ all his bretheren thaldermen of the said Towne, and a greate number of the Comon Burgesses of the same, then and there assembled, upon good consideration had for the reformac̃on of div$^{n}$s disorders, have condiscended and agreed as foloweth, viz.

* Hist. Bor. Vol. II. p. 829—831.

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" Forasmuche as upon due consideracõn of the auncient customes of this towne, it semethe there owe to be (amongest other thinges) a comon councell w^th^in the same, of the maio^r^, aldermen, and xxiiij^ti^ others of the most discrete and substantiall free burgesses inhabitants thereof, by whose discreacõn or the greater nomber of theime in their comon assemblies, w^th^out the rest of the comunaltie (lyke as in other corporacõns is most comonlie used) all causes touchinge the comon wealthe and good governem^t^ of this towne awe from tyme to tyme to be ordered and disposed, w^che^ said good usage by usurpacõn of late disordered assemblies of wholle comons, (wherein, throughe the varietie of oppinions of suche a multitude, seldom any good successe hath ensued) is now so defaced, that in effecte there remayneth noe memorie thereof at all, savinge that xxiiij^ti^ burgesses, once ev̄ye yeare, being empanelled and sworne at the nexte Portmote Courte holden after the election of the maior, to enquier of offences passed, have further, for some remembrance of the form̄ custome taken upon them to p̄scribe roules and orders for the governem^t^ of the said towne, w^ch^ by reason that the mayo^r^ and aldermen have not bene pties there unto, have bene seldom kept or observed, wherefore the maior for this present, muche mislykinge hathe desyred a reformacõn. It is now, therefore, at the request of the said maior, and in hope of the advancemente of the said towne, concluded & fullie agreed, by the whole assente & consent as well of the maiore & aldermen as of all the comons at this p̄sente assembled, That the said auncient custome of comon councell shall be restored and inviolablie used and observed; and for that p̄pose the p̄sons under named are nowe by the same assente chosen & sworne from henceforth in lieu and place of the said comons, to joyne in the said office of comon counceⁱⁱ touchinge the affaires of the said towne, with the maio^r^ & aldermen of the same, whoe, for that twoe of theym were wanting, are now reduced to their just nomber (whiche they owe to be at the leste) by choice in this assemblie of John Crosse, esquier, and Robert More, gent. the name of all w^ch^ said aldermen be lykewise after wrytten: and to the entente that this order maye have contynuañce, yt is further concluded & agreed, by the consente afforesaid, that if anye of the said counceⁱⁱ shall happen to avoide by deathe or otherwyse, that then the reste of the sayde counceⁱⁱ which shall remayne, or the greatter nomber of theym, shall, in the next comon assemblie after such avoidance had, electe and chuse an other to supplie that defaute, and so as often as anie suche wante shall happen to be, others from tyme to tyme to be chosen then in place, so that the comon councell be not decayed in nomber in anie wyse; all and ev̄ye such p̄sones so to be chosen to be sworne upon the othe hereafter folowinge, and now ministered to ev̄ye of the said comon counceⁱⁱ elected at this p̄sent."

Observations thereon.

Upon this document, Mr. G. H. Wilkinson, one of the parliamentary commissioners on corporations, makes the following judicious observations:—

" 1st. So far is it from disproving the inherent corporate privilege of the free burgesses at large to enact by laws (a right of which nothing short of strong opposing evidence could deprive them) that it actually recognises the exercise in point of fact of that privilege by assemblies of the whole commons.

" 2dly. Although true it is, that the document characterizes those acts of the commons as usurpation; yet a usurpation, of which there 'remaineth no memory' to the contrary saving that the usurping body have annually permitted 24 of themselves to exercise a concurrent authority, would be held rather to furnish evidence in confirmation of the right, than of usurpation, by any less partial tribunal than the assembly of mayor, aldermen, and commons (the number of the latter of whom present does not appear) of that day.

"3dly. This very document rests the establishment of the common council upon the authority of a common hall; and places it in the light of a mere emanation from the burgesses at large, who, so far as the usage is evidenced by this entry, might at any time retract the authority so delegated by them."* Liverpool Parish.

On the whole, then, it appears from the letter and the spirit of the various charters granted to the borough of Liverpool, sanctioned by the authority of these learned commentators, that the inhabitant householders, paying scot and lot, were the original burgesses by whom members of parliament were returned, and the other corporate privileges exercised.

The charter granted by Charles I., on the 4th of July in the second year of that monarch's reign, commences with a recital that the town of Liverpool was an ancient and populous town, and the sole port in the county of Lancaster. That the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses from time immemorial had enjoyed divers liberties, &c. by reason of charters that had been granted to them by the name of "Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Liverpool in the county palatine of Lancaster," and also by prescription and custom. That the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses had besought the king for the government and advantage of the town and port, by whatsoever name of incorporation, or whatsoever names of incorporation, the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses had been incorporated, or whether they were incorporated or not—to create them a body corporate. Charter of Charles I.

The king accordingly granted that the town of Liverpool should for ever be a free town of itself, and the burgesses and their successors one body corporate and politic, by the name "Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town of Liverpool," and that they should have perpetual succession, &c. That there should for ever be one burgess to be mayor, and two to be bailiffs. A power is then given to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, to assemble and make by-laws for the government of the town, upon public notice given for that purpose. The first mayor (lord Strange) and two bailiffs are then named and appointed. And it was granted that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses might assemble yearly to choose and name one of themselves to be mayor, and two of themselves to be bailiffs. That the mayor, bailiffs, burgess (and a clerk appointed to take recognizances) might have power to take recognizances according to the form of the statute merchant and statute of Acton Burnel.

The first common-clerk being named and appointed, the mayor and senior alderman were directed to be justices of the peace, with the same powers within the town as justices have in the county. All the lands, &c. which the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses ever had are confirmed to them, reserving the usual rents that had

* Report, P. IV. fo. 2703.

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been hitherto paid. The power of making and enforcing all by-laws and ordinances is granted in the following translated terms :—

"And We further will, and by those presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, we grant to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town aforesaid, and their successors, that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the said town for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom the said mayor and one of the bailiffs of the town aforesaid for the time being We will to be two,) upon public notice thereof given, for that purpose assembled, may and shall have power and authority of granting, constituting, and ordaining and making from time to time, reasonable laws, statutes, constitutions, decrees, and ordinances in writing, which to them or the greater part of them (of whom the mayor and one of the bailiffs of the said town for the time being We will to be two) shall seem to be good, wholesome, useful, honest, and necessary, according to their sound judgment, for the good rule and government of the town aforesaid, and of all and singular the officers, ministers, burgesses, artificers, inhabitants, and residents of the town aforesaid, in their offices, functions, ministries, trades, and callings within the said town, and the liberties and precincts thereof for the time being, shall behave and conduct themselves for the further public good, common advantage, and good rule of the said town, and the victualling of the same, and for all other things and causes, touching or in any manner concerning the town aforesaid; and that the same mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the town aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom the aforasaid mayor and one of the bailiffs of the town aforesaid for the time being We will to be two) as often as they shall have made, appointed, ordained, or established such laws, institutions, rights, ordinances, and constitutions in the manner aforesaid, may and shall have power to make, ordain, limit, and provide in like manner such pains, punishments, and penalties, by imprisonment of the body, or by fines or amerciaments, or by either of them, against and upon all offenders against such laws, rights, ordinances, and constitutions, or one or any of them, as, and which, to the same mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the same town aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom the said mayor and one of the bailiffs of the town for the time being We will to be two) shall appear to be necessary, fit, and requisite for the observation of the same laws, ordinances, and constitutions, and the same fines and amerciaments to levy and have to the use of the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors, without hindrance of Us, Our heirs and successors, or some or any of Our officers or ministers, or those of Our heirs or successors, and without any composition to be paid out of the same to Us, Our heirs or successors; all and singular which ordinances, laws, and constitutions made so as before said We will to be observed, under the penalties in the same contained, so nevertheless that such laws, ordinances, constitutions, imprisonments, fines, and amerciaments, be reasonable, and not repugnant, nor contrary to the laws, statutes, customs, or rights, of Our kingdom of England."

Abrogated charters.

Charters were also granted to the borough of Liverpool by Charles II. and James II.; but they were afterwards abrogated, and of them it is to be observed, that in 1627, the year after the concession of the charter of Charles I., the burgesses met in a common hall; and from an entry in the corporation books it appears, that a by-law was there passed, appointing fifty-six persons to be a common-council, with powers to superintend and direct all corporate concerns. It further appears from the

council books, for upwards of fifty years, that the council so delegated continued to exercise the powers vested by the charter of Charles I. in the burgesses in common hall assembled. But in the reign of Charles II. this council succeeded in procuring an express recognition by charter of their authority; and in depriving the burgesses of the sole privilege which in effect continued to be exercised by them, namely, that of annually electing the mayor and bailiffs. This charter, of 29 Charles II. appointed sixty persons to be a common-council, with power for thirty of them, exclusive of the mayor and bailiffs, to elect the mayor, the bailiffs, the members of the common-council, and the freemen, without any reference to the charter of Charles I. In 1684, the charter of Charles II. was surrendered to the crown, and the following year the same parties by whom the surrender was made obtained the charter of 1 James II. upon the same model with that of Charles II. but extending the numbers of the council to sixty-one, exclusive of the mayor and bailiffs, and reserving to the crown a power which it did not omit to exercise, of removing obnoxious officers.* With respect to the surrender of the charter, Mr. Sergeant Merewether has the following observation:— Liverpool Parish.

"Whether it was on the ground of the whole corporation of the burgesses of Liverpool claiming a right to interfere in the business of the town, or upon what other ground, would be difficult to say; but it seems that Liverpool was thought not to be sufficiently dependent upon the court; and in this year chief justice Jefferies demanded, on the part of the king, a surrender of the charter, which was delivered up to him, but soon after returned to the mayor—with what understanding or promises cannot now be discovered." †

Of the portmote, and removal of officers, Mr. Sergeant Merewether says, that "it appears in the books of Liverpool, that the ancient portmote court, which ought to have been held after Christmas 1647, was adjourned, in consequence of sickness and infection existing in the town. Portmote.

"In the year after the passing of the corporation act, several of the aldermen and common-councilmen, together with the common-clerk, were removed from their offices, by commissioners appointed under the statute of the 13 Car. II., for refusing to take the oaths therein prescribed. The common-council, thus purified by the commissioners, seem to have formed a plan for vesting in themselves and their associates all the powers of the corporate body, independently of the burgesses, which they accomplished by obtaining from Charles II., in the 29th year of his reign, the charter of which the substance has already been given. It appears, from the proceedings at Liverpool at this period, that the common-council took upon themselves to order that a levy of £60 should be assessed upon the inhabitants; so Removal of officers.

* Parl. Comm. Rep. on Municipal Corp. P. IV. p. 2692. † Hist. Bor. p. 1711.

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of some doubt as to their power of making by-laws for the government of the town under the subsisting charter. In order, therefore, to prevent all opposition, they applied, in the year 1751, to George II. to give them a new grant, stating in their petition their former charters, and particularly that of William III., which they inaccurately describe as ordaining that, "for the future, to preserve the peace, tranquillity, and good government of the town, there should be for ever forty-one good and descreet burgesses who should be called to common-council," &c. omitting (as they say) to give them the least power in express terms; though it was the manifest, if not the sole, intent of that charter to give the forty-one the power of making by-laws, as under king Charles's charter, in order to prevent the populous meetings of the burgesses upon every trifling occasion, the town being so much increased since that time. They then suggest to the king, that it might thereafter cause disputes, unless the charter was explained for this purpose, by adding the clause of king Charles's charter, or in such manner as his majesty should think fit. They, therefore, requested that the king would give to the select body of the common-council the same power of making by-laws, which the body possessed under the charter of Charles I.; and they conclude with petitioning that the mayor might act as justice of the peace for four years, and that the recorder might have the power to appoint a deputy.

The petition was referred to the attorney and solicitor general, sir Dudley Rider and Mr. (afterwards lord) Mansfield, who recommended that the whole should be withdrawn, excepting so much only as related to the appointment of justices of the peace, and the nomination of a deputy recorder. To this recommendation the common-council prudently assented, and, upon the report of the attorney and solicitor general, a new charter was obtained, which granted their request, and confirmed all former privileges, but left the common-council, as to their legislative authority, in the same situation in which they stood by the charter of William III. This charter (Pat. 25 George II. p. 4) was merely explanatory—granting that every mayor of Liverpool should continue to be and act as one of the justices to keep the peace in the town, liberties, and precincts thereof; that the four aldermen for the time being, next the senior alderman, whilst they remain members of the common-council of the town, should be additional justices to keep the peace within the town and liberties thereof; that the recorders might appoint deputies during their absence or indisposition; and that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses might enjoy all their former liberties and privileges.

The common-council, however, still continued to make by-laws, but they were rarely acted upon, and, in case of resistance, were never enforced by legal proceedings. Few of them have at present any active existence.

The receipts and expenditure of the large income of the corporation have rested entirely with the corporation. Liverpool Parish.

In 1791 a majority of the resident burgesses presented a petition to the mayor and bailiffs, requesting them to call together a general assembly of the burgesses in the common hall. These officers complied with the requisition, and a meeting was accordingly held and numerously attended. Measures were adopted for bringing to trial at law the important question which had been so long the subject of debate among the burgesses, viz. in what part of the corporation the making of by-laws and electing the common-council resided. Power of making by-laws in whom vested.

A case respecting the by-laws was tried at the assizes at Lancaster, in the same year, before baron Thompson, Mr. Erskine being leading counsel for the select body, and Mr. Serjeant Adair for the burgesses. The jury found that the power of making by-laws was, under the charter of Charles I., recognized by that of William III., expressly given to the corporation at large; the judge having directed that "no evidence of a custom ought to be admitted against the express words of a charter."

A motion was afterwards made in the court of king's bench for a new trial, when, after a long argument, the judges of that court were of opinion that the evidence of the custom ought to have been admitted, and directed a new trial, which came on the following year. The records of the town were produced, and given in evidence to prove the usage; but the second jury were also of opinion, that no practice could be legal which was in direct opposition to the clause in the charter of Charles I. giving the power of making by-laws to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses by public notice for that purpose, and they gave a verdict against the claim of the common-council.

A third trial was then moved for, which the court of king's bench, on what grounds it does not appear, thought proper to grant. But the expenses incurred in these proceedings deterred the burgesses from a further prosecution of their claim. The common-council, notwithstanding the opinion of the two juries, still continued to exercise the exclusive power of the corporation, in the same manner as before the proceedings were commenced.

The question respecting the right of electing the members of the common-council was also tried. The burgesses contended, as the charter of William III. referred to the custom before that of Charles II., when the common-council existed not by charter, but by the appointment of the burgesses, that they had the right to elect. The common-council, on the contrary, contended that the charter of William meant to refer to the actual practice before the charter of Charles II. On this Right of electing the common council.

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point the jury were of opinion in favour of the former custom, and gave a verdict accordingly.

Ancient list of corporate officers.

The most ancient records preserved in the archives of the corporation do not extend beyond the year 1555, and consequently there exists no authentic list of the chief public officers. Dr. Kuerden, as before noticed, has collected the names of several from the reign of Henry II. to that of Edward IV. The first names on this list appear to be those of bailiffs; but in 3 Henry IV. occur three, of which Robert de Derby, preceding John de Lunt and John Key, appears to have been the mayor. In 15 Henry VIII. William More, mayor of the town of Liverpool, and the commonalty of the town of Liverpool, executed an indenture with sir William Molyneux, knight, respecting land near the Moregrene.* On a roll of pleadings of 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, the crown, on behalf of sir Richard Molyneux, prosecuted Thomas More, mayor of Lyverpole, Roger Walker his deputy, and the burgesses of Lyverpole;† and a deputy mayor occurs in 1687. Dr. Kuerden's list, transcribed from his MS. in the Chetham Library, Manchester,‡ is subjoined:—

MAIORS AND BAILIFS OF CORPORATION OF LIUERPUL.

| | |
|---|---|
| | Hu. de Hen-bram. |
| 15 Hen. II. | Ad. de Berkhed. |
| 26 Hen. III. | W. de Bold. |
| 41 Hen. III. | "Henry de Lee." |
| 6 Edw. | Tho. Harbuř |
| 3 Edw. III. | W. f. Adam. |
| 29 Edw. III. | W. f. Adam. |
| 31 Edw. III. | W. f. Adam. |
| 37 Edw. III. | W. f. Adam. |
| 42 Edw. III. | W. f. Adam.§ |
| 46 Edw. III. | Ric. de Aynsarghe. |
| 47 Edw. III. | Jo. de Hoult. |
| 48 Edw. III. | Ri. Aynswall. |
| 49 Edw. III. | Ri. Aynswall. |
| 9 Ric. II. | Tho. Cross. |
| 13 Ric. II. | Tho. de la More. |
| 3 Hen. IV. | Rob. de Derby, Jo. de Lunt, Jo. Kay, Bal. |
| 4 Hen. IV. | Tho. del Moor. |
| 4 Hen. IV. | Rob. de Cuerdle. |
| 5 Hen. IV. | Tho. de More. |
| 5 Hen. IV. | Tho. del Moor. |
| 7 Hen. IV. | Tho. More, Jo. Day, Ric. del Moss, Bał. |
| 8 Hen. IV. | Tho. More. |
| 8 Hen. IV. | Rob. de Derby. |
| 8 Hen. IV. | Tho. More, Jo. Griffith, Jo. Saley, Bal. |
| 11 Hen. IV. | Ri. Cross. |
| 12 Hen. IV. | Jo. de Osbaldeston, Jo. Bickersteth et Taylor. |
| 12 Hen. IV. | Jo. Osbaldeston, Jo. Hothersall, W. Taylor, Bal. |

* Harl. MS. 2042, fo. 287.

† Duchy Records, Placit. Vol. I. Plac. L. n. 4.

‡ 4to. MS. fo. 427.

§ William fil. Adam de Lyꝟpull levied a fine in 9 An. Henr. Duc. upon Henry del Fayreclogh and Margaret his wife for land in Liverpool, and another upon Robt. de Haldcleghe and Joan his wife for a messuage and land there. Bag of Pedes Finium in the Chapter House.

| | |
|---|---|
| 13 Hen. IV. | Rob. Derby. |
| 13 Hen. IV. | Rob. de Derby. |
| 14 Hen. IV. | Rob. Derby. |
| 14 Hen. IV. | Jo. Toppax, m. de London. |
| 14 Hen. IV. | Rob. Hull. |
| 16 Hen. IV. | Rob. Derby. |
| 1 Hen. V. | Rob. Derby. |
| 2 Hen. V. | Rob. Derby. |
| 3 Hen. V. | Rob. Cowlea. |
| 8 Hen. V. | Rob. Derby. |
| 9 Hen. V. | Rob. Caudra. |
| 4 Hen. VI. | Thurstan Holand. |
| 7 Hen. VI. | Rob. More. |
| 13 Hen. VI. | Rob. More. |
| 16 Hen. VI. | Rog. Clideroe. |
| 27 Hen. VI. | Jo. More. |
| 1 Edw. IV. | Jaco. Harbro. |
| 1 Edw. IV. | James Hepburn |
| 13 Edw. IV. | Jo. Damport, Rob. Farenton, Tho. Butler, Bal. |
| 19 Edw. IV. | Ric. Bold. |
| 21 Edw. IV. | Jo. Damport, Edw. Thorp, Tho. Hurst. Thurstan Holist. |

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*Kuerden's 4to. MS. fo. 427, in the Chetham Lib.*

The corporation of Liverpool have four seals: 1. The common seal of the borough, already described; 2. The mayor's official seal; 3. The seal of the court of passage; 4. The town-clerk's seal, for sealing statutes. Seals.

There are no traces of any incorporated trades or companies having ever existed in this borough.

The officers of the corporation appointed, in pursuance of the charter of William III., which constitutes in Liverpool "forty and one honest and discreet men of the burgesses of the town aforesaid, who shall be and be called the common-council of the said town," are: The mayor; two bailiffs; the recorder; the common clerk; aldermen, an indefinite number, being all who have filled the office of mayor; two sub-bailiffs; deputy mayor, and a sword-bearer. Besides these, there are the following, respecting whose appointment there is no provision in the charter: clerk to the magistrates; treasurer; two assistant clerks to treasurer; collector (or out-door assistant to treasurer); surveyor; principal draftsman; three assistant draftsmen; out-door assistant to the surveyor; two receivers of town's dues; auditor of town's dues, with four clerks; three surveyors under building act; clerk of committees; sergeant at mace; billet master; beadle; bellman; water-bailiff, and superintendant of graving docks; deputy water-bailiff; governor of the borough gaol; superintendant of police; keeper of the Town-hall; three market-lookers, and one leave looker; besides several other subordinate officers. Corporate and incorporate officers.

The mayor is elected annually on the charter day, the feast of St. Luke (October 18), at the court of election, which is held on the hustings in front of the Town-hall. The nomination and election are by the burgesses at large; the election takes place before the retiring mayor and bailiffs, who are the returning officers. The poll is usually taken by tallies of ten voters each, and is kept open till a late Mayor. Election.

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hour of the night if needful, to enable them to effect the election on the charter-day. The numbers polled for the two candidates at the election of 1833, were 339 and 304. The mayor then chosen had held the same office in 1816. Pursuant to the charter of William III., the mayor is chosen from the body of the common-council, and sworn into office immediately on his election, pursuant to the charter of Charles I., which provides that he may and shall have power to execute the office for one whole year after having so taken the oath.

His functions.

The mayor, under the provisions of the charters of Charles I. and William III., is a justice of the peace for the town of Liverpool, its liberties and precincts; and continues such for life by the charter of George III. He is also a magistrate for the county during his year of office, by virtue of the letters patent of William III. He is the presiding magistrate at the court of quarter-sessions, at the mayor's court, and in the common-council, and the returning officer at elections of members to serve the borough in parliament; in which capacity he also acts jointly with the

Privilege.

bailiffs, at corporate elections. By a resolution of the common-council, the mayor has the privilege of nominating a freeman, after the expiration of his year of office; a privilege most commonly in practice exercised.

Salary.

After the year of office has expired, a resolution of the council regularly votes to the mayor a sum of £1200 (to which amount it was advanced in 1811, from £800), as a compensation for the various expenses which devolve upon him from the office. A carriage has also been kept for the mayor since 1820, at the sole expense of the corporation; from which source, also, the wine for the corporate entertainments is provided. These entertainments being furnished on the most sumptuous scale, and donations to several charitable institutions being expected at the hands of the mayor, it is not unusual for the expenses incidental to the office to exceed the sum voted, occasionally to the extent of £400 or £500.

Bailiffs.

Election.

The two bailiffs are elected from the body of the common-council, precisely in the same mode as the mayor. The members of the common-council have occasionally put them in nomination, and, in protracted polls, have voted as burgesses at their election; but this is not the usual practice; and, indeed, the election of bailiffs rarely goes to a poll.

Functions.

The bailiffs perform all the ministerial duties usually executed by sheriffs, where such officers exist. They also execute the functions of coroners, by virtue of the recent charter of 8 George IV.; and, by act of parliament, those of church-wardens of St. George's church. They have no salaries or emoluments. A sum of £40 is, indeed, annually voted, nominally to the bailiffs, to be paid over to the billet master; but it never even passes through the hands of the bailiffs.

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The duties of the bailiffs as coroners, (in which capacity they are empowered to act jointly with the mayor of the preceding year,) are very onerous. There is an average of about four or five inquests weekly, besides cases requiring their attendance, which terminate without any inquest. In practice, the county coroner never intromits within the borough, though no legal impediment appears to exist. The usual allowance of £1 on each inquest is paid to the coroners, but ultimately received by the town-clerk, who acts as clerk to the coroners, by virtue of a resolution of the common-council. The expenses of the jury, of the attendance of medical witnesses, &c. are defrayed out of the funds of the corporation, who are said to be very economical in their allowances. These expenses, in the year ending 1833, amounted to £222. 15s. The fee allowed to the medical man is generally one guinea; sometimes, upon dissection, two guineas, but never exceeding that sum.

Coroner. Functions and emoluments.

Recorder. Election.

The charter of William III. provides that there shall be an honest and discreet man, skilled in the laws of England, who shall be and be called the recorder of the town, to be continued in his office during good behaviour, with the power to appoint a deputy. The recorder is chosen by the common-council; the practice has always been to elect a barrister at law. The charter requiring that he should be one of the common-council, it is usual to make him a freeman and member of the council immediately previous to his election.

Functions and salary.

The duty of the recorder is to assist the mayor at the court of quarter-sessions, and at the court of passage, which is held for the trial of causes at the same periods with the quarter-sessions. These courts, which are regularly attended by the recorder, occupy a considerable portion of his time; at the October sessions, in 1833, nine days were occupied in this way, of which three were devoted to the business of the court of passage. The salary of the recorder is £525, in addition to which he holds briefs at the assizes in those cases in which the corporation are prosecutors; and assists, upon retainer, at contested elections for the borough, on which last account he received in 1831 £420, and in 1832 £210.

Common-clerk. Election.

The office of common-clerk is instituted, like that of recorder, by the charter of William III., and is also to be held during good behaviour, with the addition, however, of his being removeable for a reasonable cause by the mayor, bailiffs, and common-council, or the greater part of them, for the time being. He is also to be chosen by and from among the common-council.

Functions.

Previous to August 1, 1832, the office of clerk to the magistrates had been uniformly held in conjunction with that of common-clerk; at that time, on occasion of the death of the late common-clerk, a resolution of the select finance committee was passed, by which the offices were detached from each other, the borough magistrates for the time being having come to an agreement to appoint another

Liverpool Parish.

gentleman to act as their clerk. His appointment, however, was considered as mere matter of compact among themselves, and the resolution does not profess to bind the magistrates, who might resume, whenever they chose, the power of nominating their own respective clerks. By this resolution, the duties of common-clerk are thus stated:—"The town-clerk is the keeper of the corporation records and title-deeds, and has the preparation and registry of the corporation leases and purchase deeds: he is the clerk of the peace at the licensing and quarter sessions: he is the officer of the mayor's, or civil court: he is the clerk to the mayor and bailiffs, as returning officers at elections: he may be the clerk to the coroners of the borough, with the approbation of the coroners for the time being: he is the official legal adviser of the mayor for the time being, in reference to the various duties he is called upon from time to time to discharge in his municipal character, and is to prepare all documents and other matters connected with the mayor's office, (except such as are connected with his magisterial duties in the police office.) As clerk of the council, he has the custody and arrangement of all the minutes and proceedings of that body: and he has the conduct and management of all the legal and parliamentary business."

Salary.

Upon the division of the offices of common-clerk and clerk to the magistrates, in 1832, the fixed salary of the town-clerk, which had previously been the annual sum of £500, for certain business, and for stationery, coals, and candles, was reduced to £105 per annum, in consideration of all other general business not enumerated in the preceding resolutions, together with stationery, coals, and candles. His other emoluments consist of the fees of office, as clerk of the court of passage and of the peace, and of charges made by him as an attorney for business done for the corporation. The produce of the office was reputed to be formerly worth from £4000 to £5000 a year; and the extent of the business may be inferred from the fact, that the present common-clerk pays, in salaries to his assistants, £600 or £700 a year. A public office and stationery are found by the corporation for him, and his chief clerk has a house, rent free, contiguous to the office.

Aldermen.

The charter of William III. provides, that every one who shall bear the office of mayor of the town, immediately after the taking of that office shall be and be called an alderman of the town during his natural life, unless for a just cause he should be removed from thence. Five first and modern aldermen were appointed by that charter; there are now sixteen besides the mayor. All the aldermen, by virtue of the charter of 48 George III., are justices of the peace for the borough. The magisterial business is transacted by them entirely in open court, and is very burdensome. Besides the business of a parochial nature, each magistrate has four weeks' duty in the year, upon the daily business of the town, and four weeks'

Functions.

attendance at the dock police office, upon the daily business there. These attendances are regulated by formal routine lists kept for the purpose. Upon an average, full three hours a day are occupied upon the town's business, and about half that time at the docks; the daily average of business being about sixty cases requiring their adjudication. The aldermen have no salary or emoluments whatsoever. Liverpool Parish.

The interpretation of that part of the charter of William III. by which the common-council was made to consist of forty and one honest and discreet burgesses, including the mayor, two bailiffs, the recorder, and five aldermen, has been a very fertile subject of debate and litigation, into which it is not the province of this work to enter. By that charter, the first common-council was nominated by name, and in exercising the functions of future elections, the practice has been for the town-clerk to summon every member of the council, and none other, (by a card left at his house,) to attend on a stated day and hour. The vacancy is then announced at the first succeeding council, and the election takes place at the second. Forty-eight hours' notice is given of every special meeting. If there are not twenty-five members assembled together at 11 o'clock on the appointed day, the meeting disperses. This order of proceeding is in conformity with the interpretation put by the existing municipal body on provisions of the charter. Common-council. Mode of election.

The provisions of this charter, by which the common-council was to remain self-elected, and to be the body from which all the chief officers must be chosen, coupled with that of Charles I., by which no common hall or assembly of the burgesses could be holden without the assent of the mayor and one bailiff, have been found practically to oppose an insuperable bar to the rights of the burgesses. And although in the mayoralty of James earl of Derby, in 1735, and again upon the memorable trials in 1792, spirited attempts were made to assert those rights, and to put in force the will of the burgesses, expressed in by-laws enacted at common halls, yet the select body has ultimately prevailed, and the corporation of Liverpool still continues to wield irresponsibly in practice an uncontrolled power.*

Besides the general functions of the common-council in the administration of the affairs of the corporation, important duties of a special nature devolve upon various sections of their body, as members of several committees, of which the following are the principal:— Functions.

The Finance Committee, twenty in number, who assemble weekly on Fridays; all the aldermen are ex-officio members of it;—The Town Improvement Committee;—The Schools' Committee;—The Freeman's Committee, for inspecting Committees.

* Report of Municipal Commissioners, p. 2704.

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claims for admission to freedom;—The Customs Committee;—The Town Dues Committee;—The Audit Committee;—The East India Committee.

All the above are standing committees; certain portions of other committees are required to be chosen from time to time, from among the common-council, as,

| | |
|---|---|
| Of the Dock Committee . . . . . | 13 members. |
| Of the Commissioners for Auditing the Dock Accounts . | 4 members. |
| For the Board of Sewers . . . . . | 9 members. |
| For the Court of Requests . . . . . | 4 members. |
| For watching, lighting, and paving, under a localact . . | all the aldermen. |

The common-council have no salaries or emoluments whatever.

Sub-bailiffs.

Election.

The charter of William III. provides, that the common-council assembled, or the greater part of them, shall have power and authority of choosing and nominating, yearly on the feast of St. Luke, two of the free burgesses of the town, who shall be the sub-bailiffs for one entire year then next following. They are

Functions & salaries.

removeable for misconduct or other reasonable cause by the same body. It also defines their functions; declaring that they shall assist and be auxiliary to the bailiffs in all matters concerning their office. Each sub-bailiff receives a salary of £20 out of the corporate funds for his year of office.

Deputy mayor.

The same charter ordains, that for the better rule and government of the people of the town, and lest any defect in the administration of justice should happen in the absence of the mayor, he shall have full power and authority of deputing and constituting any one other free burgess of the town to execute the office of mayor in his absence or sickness, and of swearing in such deputy to the good and due execution and performance of the office during his absence or sickness, as often as the occasion shall happen to arise. The appointment is by a regular power under the hand and seal of the mayor. The deputy has no salary or emoluments.

Sword-bearer.

Election.

The charter of William III. also concedes to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses the privilege of having a sword, and full power and authority of bearing such sword before the mayor of the town for the time being. For which purpose the common-council, in council assembled, or the major part of them, (of whom the mayor and one bailiff must be two,) are empowered to choose and nominate one honest man to be sword-bearer, to continue in office during their pleasure. The sword-bearer attends upon the mayor on public official occasions, and receives a salary of £210 a year. The present officer has been fifty-two years in the service of the corporation, during great part in the office of sword-bearer. Formerly certain fees were payable to this officer on the issuing of summonses by the borough magistrates, and the annual salary at that time was only £80. But complaints having been made on the

subject, the common-council, on the appointment of the present sword-bearer in 1814, abolished those fees and advanced the salary. A fee of 2s. used also to be payable to the sword-bearer by each freeman newly appointed, on being sworn in. That fee was subsequently withdrawn from the sword-bearer, without any further compensation, and made payable to the sergeant-at-mace. Liverpool Parish.

With the sword-bearer terminates the account of those officers of the corporation of Liverpool who are appointed by charter. For the appointments, functions, and salaries of the others, we must refer to the Report from Commissioners on Municipal Corporations.[a]

[a] P. IV. p. 2707.

The freedom of the borough of Liverpool is acquired in the following modes:— 1. *By birth.* Every son of a freeman born within the borough, whose father had been admitted at the time of his birth, is entitled to admission to the freedom. 2. *By servitude* within the borough, as appentice to a freeman for a term of seven years. 3. *By gift* from the common-council without restriction. 4. By annual appointment of one freeman by the mayor for the time being. Freedom of the borough.

By a resolution of the common-council, passed 6th November, 1816, confirming an ancient order of 6th April, 1674, admissions to freedom acquired by servitude must be enrolled in the town-clerk's office within three months after the date of the indenture, on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

In former times it happened frequently, but rarely of late, that freedom has been conferred by gift from common-council; and although very large admissions of parties entitled to their freedom by birth or servitude have taken place upon their own motion in 1812, and at other contested elections, with a view to electioneering purposes, yet it is admitted that there has been no instance in modern times of any creation by gift, of batches of freemen, with any such objects.

Up to the year 1780, however, the corporation sold the freedom of the town, at a price varying with the circumstances of the purchasers, from three to fifty guineas. In 1792 the corporation sold the freedom of the borough to an Irish merchant named Lloyd for one hundred guineas. The corporation, as the town increased in trade and importance, after that period declined to sell the freedom of the borough, and thus arose a serious pecuniary distinction between traders who are free, and those who are not. By some, the refusal to sell the freedom of the borough is considered to have worked much injustice.* The gross amount received by the corporation from such sales, in the interval from 1773 to 1792, appears to have been £626. 9s. 10d. Sale of freedom.

The extent to which bribery and corruption at elections for chief magistrates and members to serve in parliament have been carried within the borough of Liverpool has been a subject so frequently and largely discussed in parliament, and Bribery at election.

* Report on the Payment of the Town's Dues, p. 8.

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particularly by the select committees of the House of Commons in 1831 and 1833, that it is not thought necessary in this work to do more than to refer to the parliamentary reports upon that subject.*

Exemption from tolls.

The freemen of Liverpool are exempt from tolls in Waterford, Wexford, and Bristol; the freemen of which places, as already shewn, are reciprocally exempt from dues at Liverpool, so long as they continue resident in their own respective towns, of which fact they must send a certificate, in order to claim the exemption for their goods or vessels in Liverpool. These exemptions are in practice exercised by all parties. But incomparably the most important privilege of the freemen of Liverpool is their exemption from their own town dues.

Boundaries of the borough and parish.

The local boundaries of the ancient borough of Liverpool are described in a document among the muniments of the corporation as follows:—

"The western boundary, commencing at low water mark of the river Mersey, at a point where a certain brook, called 'Beacon's Gutter,' enters the said river, and continuing from thence along the said river as far as and to the centre of a certain slip or basin, called 'Etna Slip.' The southern boundary, commencing from the centre of the said slip, and running eastwardly from thence across the southernmost end of the Queen's Dock to the western termination of Parliament-street, and then along the south side of the said street and of Upper Parliament-street to the south-eastern termination of Crown-street. The eastern boundary, commencing at the termination last specified, and running from thence along the east side of a certain street, called 'Crown-street,' situate between Upper Parliament-street aforesaid and Pembroke-place; then running along the line of a certain ancient ditch, or water-course, between Pembroke-place and London-road, at the distance of —— feet eastward from the walls of the yards, or inclosures, of the houses there; then along the east side of a certain street, called Moss-street, situate between the London-road aforesaid and Upper Islington, to a certain boundary-stone at the north-east corner of Carver-street; then along the north-east side of Carver-street, the east end of certain intended streets to be made through certain land in the several occupations of John Lightbody, John Ewart, and Henry Williams Ross, and the north side of Mansfield-street as far as Soho-street, and thence across and along the north side of Richmond-row as far as Fox-street, the east side of the improved line of Fox-street into Great Homer-street, up to and as far as its ultimate termination at the township of Kirkdale. The northern boundary, commencing at such last-mentioned termination, and running from thence westwardly in a straight line, on the north side of certain intended streets as far as New Scotland-road; then crossing the said road and running further westwardly along the north side of the continuation of such intended streets as far as Vauxhall-road; then crossing Vauxhall-road in an oblique direction, and running further westwardly across the Leeds and Liverpool canal for the space of 460 yards, and then turning off at a right angle and running northwardly on the east side of the further continuation of such intended streets for the space of 248 yards, and then turning off at another right angle, and running further westwardly on the north side of the further continuation of such intended streets as far as a certain street, intended to form a continuation of Regent-road, for the space of 200 yards; and then running still further westwardly in a straight line on the shore of the river Mersey, along the said brook, called 'Beacon's Gutter,' to the before-mentioned low-water mark of the said river."

* See Report on Municipal Corporations, P. IV. pp. 2710, 2711.

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The limits of the parish of Liverpool, which are perambulated yearly, and have never been the subject of litigation, are strictly co-extensive with those of the borough. They adjoin on the west side to the river Mersey; on the south to the township of Toxteth; on the east, in part to the township of West Derby; and in another part to the township of Everton; and on the north to the township of Kirkdale.

Criminal courts.

The criminal courts now held in Liverpool are the assize court for the hundreds of West Derby and Salford, held by adjournment from the county court at Lancaster; and the court of quarter sessions, in which the proceedings of the ancient court-leet and portmote-court are entirely merged. The style of these courts is still retained, in entitling the proceedings of the quarter sessions; but no other traces of them remain. The mayor is the presiding officer of the quarter sessions, and is assisted by the recorder. Four or five borough magistrates generally attend. Petty sessions are also held daily by the borough magistrates.

Court of passage.

The chief civil court is styled the court of passage. The proceedings and practice of this court have been materially amended since the inquiry at Liverpool, by an act of parliament which received the royal assent on the 30th of July, 1834. Formerly the mayor and bailiffs were the presiding officers, the mayor and one of the bailiffs at least attending, and on the trial of causes the recorder also uniformly attended; but by the recent act, the court may be held before the mayor and one bailiff, or before the mayor alone, or before the two bailiffs only, and provision is made for the appointment of a barrister-at-law of not less than seven years standing, to be assistant to the said mayor and bailiffs, upon the trial of all causes, and hearing of all special arguments in the said court.

Court of requests.

The act for the establishment of the Liverpool court of requests is the 25 Geo. II. c. 43. by which the commissioners consist of the recorder, two of the aldermen, four of the common-council, and ten inhabitants, and are appointed monthly by the common-council. The commissioners, or any three of them, are to hold a court once a week or oftener; but, say the corporation commissioners, there is no quorum clause in the act; and in fact the recorder has never attended; the aldermeu and common-council rarely.

Juries.

The juries at quarter sessions are selected by the borough bailiffs. A list of the names of those from whom the grand juries are to be selected, is kept in a book, alphabetically arranged. The bailiffs exercise their discretion in placing names upon this list.

Police.

The local police is entirely under the management of the corporation, by virtue of the act 21 Geo. II. c. 24. amended by 28 Geo. III. c. 13. The watch consists of about 130, and the town is divided into 16 districts, for each of which there is a captain of the police. Independently of this establishment, there is a constabulary

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force, consisting of 53 persons, appointed and paid by the corporation. There are nine head constables; one for the landing places (the water-bailiff) and eight for each of the districts, into which the town is divided for this purpose. The dock police has already been mentioned.

Gaols.

The places of confinement for prisoners are, the borough gaol, built about 1783, at a cost to the corporation of £67,348; the bridewell, and three lock-ups, besides a separate bridewell for the dock estate. These places of imprisonment are independent of the gaol at Kirkdale, usually called the house of correction, and now appropriated to a certain extent to the use of both the hundreds of West Derby and Salford.

Charters.

The borough of Liverpool has to boast not fewer than seventeen royal charters, of which the following forms the enumeration, with the names of the royal granters, and the years in which they are dated:—

ROYAL CHARTERS GRANTED TO THE CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.

I. 19 Henry II.
II. 9 John.
III. 13 Henry III.
IV. 6 Edward III.
V. 5 Richard II.
VI. 1 Henry IV.
VII. 2&3 Phil. & Mary.
VIII. 2 Charles I.
IX. 29 Charles II. Abrogated by 3 Will. & Mary.
X. 1 James II. Abrogated.
XI. 3 Wm. and Mary. Inspecting and abrogating 29 Charles II.
XII. 7 William III.
XIII. 10 William III. Letters Patent.
XIV. 25 George II.
XV. 25 George II.
XVI. 48 George III.
XVII. 8 George IV.

Revenue.

A considerable portion of the fee-simple of Liverpool is in the corporation. Formerly, as we have already seen, the manorial rights were vested in the family of Molineux, and the corporation held on lease, but in the year 1777 they purchased both the manor and the reversion of the estate, and are now themselves the great lessors of the place. Up to the year 1815, the amount of the revenues of this very opulent body was not very generally known, but in that year, Thomas Leyland, esq. the mayor, being, as he says, of opinion, "that it is incumbent on the mayor, bailiffs, and common-council, to lay before the burgesses of the borough an account of their money transactions," directed the account for the seventeen years preceding, to be published for their perusal. From this important document, and from the annual accounts since published, it appears that there is frequently an excess of expenditure over the income, which is occasioned by the very extensive improvements that are continually in progress, and every year makes an important addition to the value of the corporation property. At the breaking out of the wars of the French revolution, or at least when England became a principal in those wars, the trade of Liverpool felt so severe a shock, that the corporation came to the resolution to relieve the mercantile interest from that ruin with which it was menaced, by issuing negotiable securities for the use of the merchants suffering under the revulsion. The better to carry into effect this liberal design, an act of

parliament was obtained, and it became necessary to make a disclosure of their affairs, to shew that the security they had to offer was real and substantial. The state of their revenue for the year 1792, was accordingly laid before parliament, and the following is the summary of that document:— Liverpool Parish.

GENERAL ACCOUNT AND VALUATION OF THE ESTATE AND REVENUE BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL, TAKEN MARCH 1, 1793.

| *Income for* 1792. | £. | s. | d. | *Interest and Annuities paid in* 1792. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fines received for renewal of leases | 2,270 | 14 | 4 | Annual interest upon the Bond Debts, principally at 4½ per cent. per annum | 15,835 | 14 | 3 |
| Ground rents received for 1792 | 1,027 | 1 | 10 | Annuities upon Bond | 2,109 | 12 | 10 |
| Rents for buildings in possession, let to tenants at will | 5,166 | 17 | 6 | Balance in favour of the corporation | 7,055 | 10 | 10 |
| Rents for land in possession, let to tenants at will | 1,349 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| Amount of town's duties | 12,180 | 7 | 0 | | | | |
| Graving docks | 1,701 | 16 | 5 | | | | |
| Anchorage | 211 | 15 | 3 | | | | |
| Small tolls, called Ingates and Outgates | 321 | 9 | 7 | | | | |
| Weighing machine | 143 | 4 | 0 | | | | |
| Rents of seats in St. George's Church | 268 | 11 | 0 | | | | |
| Arrears of interest from the parish of Liverpool | 360 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| | £25,000 | 17 | 11 | | £25,000 | 17 | 11 |
| Valuation of the above articles, adding that of land not built on, and the strand of the river | 1,044,776 | 0 | 0 | Valuation of the debt | 367,816 | 12 | 0 |
| | | | | Balance in favour of the corporation | 676,959 | 8 | 0 |
| | £1,044,776 | 0 | 0 | | £1,044,776 | 0 | 0 |

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exclusive of a balance due from the trustees of the docks, and of the reversionary interest of certain lots of ground laid out for building, both together estimated at | 60,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Exclusive, also, of public buildings, and ground appropriated to public purposes, valued at | 85,000 | 0 | 0 |

Since the year 1792 the revenues of the corporation have materially increased in value, and the following analysis from the Report on Municipal Corporations,[a] ordered to be printed by the house of commons on the 30th of March, 1835, shews the comparative state of the property during the years ending 18th October, 1831, and the 10th of October, 1832, independent of the dock estate.

[a] Part IV. p. 2717.

Liverpool Parish.

## Corporation Balance Account, in the Mayoralty of Samuel Sandbach, Esq.

Dr. Oct. 18, 1832.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Balance due to Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co. in Bank Account, brought from last year's account | 16,573 | 0 | 9 |
| To Balance due to Leyland and Bullins, in Bank Account, brought from last year's account | 16,639 | 16 | 0 |
| To Corporation Account for 1831, for Interest in arrear | 153 | 14 | 0 |
| To Bonds on Interest paid off | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| To General Annuities | 825 | 14 | 4 |
| To General Salaries | 11,834 | 15 | 0 |
| To Town Clerk | 1,102 | 17 | 4 |
| To General Law and Parliamentary Expenses | 848 | 17 | 4 |
| To Officers' Clothes | 636 | 8 | 3 |
| To Police Expenses | 2,264 | 3 | 0 |
| To Borough Gaol | 352 | 4 | 5 |
| To Establishment of the Borough Gaol | 2,171 | 17 | 3 |
| To Town Hall | 400 | 2 | 10 |
| To Establishment of the Town Hall | 1,470 | 13 | 9 |
| To Streets and High Ways | 2,109 | 7 | 0 |
| To Rates under the Paving and Sewerage Act | 6,134 | 13 | 9 |
| To St. George's Church | 1,111 | 8 | 6 |
| To St. Luke's Church | 2,011 | 10 | 0 |
| To General Interest Account | 34,445 | 13 | 8 |
| To Subscriptions and Gratuities | 1,388 | 15 | 0 |
| To Taxes and Leys | 6,847 | 7 | 10 |
| To General Disbursements | 2,710 | 14 | 9 |
| To Sessions House | 218 | 12 | 5 |
| To Public Works and Gardens | 499 | 4 | 1 |
| To Baths | 1,055 | 11 | 9 |
| To Black Rock Lighthouse | 1,488 | 11 | 9 |
| To Sewers, &c. | 235 | 18 | 7 |
| To Estate North Shore | 2,733 | 14 | 10 |
| To Mayor's Carriage | 716 | 8 | 7 |
| To opening and widening Pool Lane | 651 | 0 | 3 |
| To Stock of Wine | 347 | 5 | 7 |
| To Bevington Market | 26 | 10 | 10 |
| To opening and widening Trafford Lane | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| To Custom House Contingent Expenses | 278 | 5 | 11 |
| To Public Free Schools | 604 | 7 | 3 |
| To opening and widening James's Street | 63 | 18 | 3 |
| To opening and widening streets (under Act of 1820) | 1,591 | 10 | 1 |
| To Establishment of the Sessions House | 479 | 17 | 8 |
| To St. Martin's Church | 608 | 3 | 8 |
| To opening and widening streets | 5,199 | 15 | 8 |
| To Establishment of St. Luke's Church | 349 | 9 | 9 |
| To General Repairs | 1,461 | 0 | 10 |
| To Warehouse, east side of George's Dock | 5,444 | 3 | 9 |
| To Barracks at the Old Lunatic Asylum | 348 | 17 | 7 |
| To St. Michael's Church | 184 | 16 | 5 |
| To Moveable Landing Piers | 317 | 9 | 6 |
| To Corporation Account for 1833, for Rent in Arrear | 924 | 16 | 7 |
| To Balance in hand, carried to next year's account | 41 | 14 | 9 |
| | £138,478 | 18 | 1 |

Cr. Oct. 18, 1832.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| By Balance in hand of the Treasurer, brought from last year's account | 329 | 13 | 4 |
| By Corporation Account for 1831, for Rent in Arrear | 303 | 11 | 7 |
| By Fines for Leases | 13,210 | 11 | 11 |
| By Ground Rents | 1,132 | 16 | 0½ |
| By Town Duties | 35,176 | 12 | 6 |
| By Anchorage | 588 | 16 | 10 |
| By Town Duties, &c. received at Runcorn | 631 | 2 | 9 |
| By Weighing Machines | 102 | 1 | 5 |
| By Estate, Salthouse Dock | 2,028 | 15 | 6 |
| By Estate, Wapping | 2,113 | 2 | 3 |
| By Tobacco Warehouse | 4,633 | 14 | 5 |
| By Old Tobacco Warehouse | 254 | 18 | 6 |
| By Oil House | 112 | 9 | 2 |
| By St. James's Market | 111 | 0 | 0 |
| By Tenants at Will | 1,357 | 5 | 9 |
| By Sales of Land and Premises in possession | 1,915 | 0 | 0 |
| By opening and widening Lord Street | 224 | 1 | 8 |
| By Custom House | 2,258 | 5 | 11 |
| By opening and widening Dale Street | 255 | 4 | 7 |
| By Improvements | 3,209 | 16 | 3 |
| By Markets | 2,930 | 13 | 2 |
| By Chain-Cable Trial Machine | 137 | 8 | 5 |
| By Estate, Birkenhead, &c. | 1,658 | 6 | 5 |
| By Arrears of Town Duties | 94 | 11 | 11 |
| By Establishment of the Baths | 283 | 19 | 8 |
| By Graving Docks | 2,045 | 3 | 8 |
| By Sales of Ground Rent | 1,587 | 15 | 5 |
| By Bonds on Interest received | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| By Corporation Account for 1833, for Interest in Arrear | 104 | 7 | 11½ |
| By Balance due to Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co. in Bank Account, carried to next year's account | 29,898 | 19 | 6 |
| By Balance due to Leyland and Bullins, in Bank Account, carried to next year's account | 59,677 | 8 | 0 |
| | £138,478 | 18 | 1 |

8 November, 1833. (Signed) Thomas Shaw, Henry Ashton, Jo. Deane Case. Treasurer.

Liverpool Parish.

The rapid rise of commerce, with its usual concomitants, wealth and population, constitute the grand characteristic of the town and port of Liverpool; but before we enter on a summary view of the dock estate property, by which this property is best exhibited, it will be proper to enumerate the local acts of parliament of the borough, with their dates and titles, as comprehended in the following schedule:—

Local Acts.

10 and 11 Will. III. c. 36. An Act to enable the town of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to build a church, (St. Peter's,) and endow the same, and for making the said town and liberties thereof a parish of itself distinct from Walton.

8 Anne, c. 12. An Act for making a convenient dock or bason at Leverpoole, for the security of all ships trading to and from the said port of Leverpoole.

1 Geo. I. c. 21. An Act for building and endowing a church (St. George's) upon the site of the castle of Liverpool, held by lease from the duchy of Lancaster, and for explaining a former act for building another church there.

3 Geo. I. c. 1. An Act for enlarging the time granted by 8 Anne, c. 12.

11 Geo. II. c. 32. An Act for enlarging the time granted by 3 Geo. I. and other purposes.

21 Geo. II. c. 24. An Act for the building a church (St. Thomas's) in Liverpool, and for enlightening and cleansing the streets of the said town, and for keeping and maintaining a nightly watch there.

25 Geo. II. c. 43. An Act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts in the town and port of Liverpool, and the liberties thereof.

2 Geo. III. c. 68. An Act for building two new churches, (St. Paul's and St. John's,) and providing burial places within the town of Liverpool, and for the better preserving the pavements of the streets, and for ascertaining the fares and prices to be paid carters, carmen, hackney coachmen, and chairmen, and for regulating their behaviour within the said town.

2 Geo. III. c. 86. An Act for enlarging the term and powers granted by 11 Geo. II., and for building a pier and erecting lighthouses.

7 Geo. III. c. 80. An Act for enlarging the term and powers granted by the act of 2 Geo. III. c. 68.

11 Geo. III. c. 16. An Act to enable his majesty to license a playhouse in Liverpool.

12 Geo. III. c. 36. An Act for completing a building intended for a new church (St. Anne's) or chapel at Richmond, near Everton, and for other purposes.

25 Geo. III. c. 15. An Act to enlarge the term and powers of several acts relating to the harbour, and for making two additional docks.

26 Geo. III. c. 12. An Act for opening, making, widening, and altering certain streets, passages, and places in Liverpool, for supplying it with fresh and wholesome water, for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances therein, for additional market-places, and for extending so much of the powers of the 2 Geo. III. as relates to hackney coachmen, chairmen, carters, and porters, to a certain distance beyond the liberties of the said town.

26 Geo. III. c. 15. An Act for augmenting and ascertaining the income of the rectors of the parish church and parochial chapel of Liverpool.

28 Geo. III. c. 13. An Act for enlarging and varying some of the powers contained in certain acts of parliament relating to the watching, lighting, and cleansing the streets and other places in Liverpool, and for removing and preventing nuisances and annoyances.

Liverpool. Parish.

32 Geo. III. c. 76. An Act for building a new church or chapel (Trinity) within the town and parish of Liverpool.

38 Geo. III. c. 72. An Act for the better security and defence of the town and port of Liverpool.

39 Geo. III. c. 36. An Act for better supplying the town and port of Liverpool with water from certain springs in the township of Bootle; (enlarged by 50 Geo. III. c. 165, and 53 Geo. III. c. 122.)

39 Geo. III. c. 59. An Act to enlarge the term, &c., and for making two additional wet docks and piers.

39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 106. An Act for establishing a new church or chapel (Christ's) lately erected on the south side of Hunter-street in Liverpool.

42 Geo. III. c. 71. An Act for enabling certain persons in the town and port of Liverpool to erect an Exchange there, for the accommodation of themselves and the merchants, and others concerned in trade in the said town and port, and for incorporating the proprietors thereof.

50 Geo. III. c. 165. *See* 39 Geo. III. c. 36.

51 Geo. III. c. 143. An Act for the improvement of the port and town of Liverpool, and amending several acts.

53 Geo. III. c. 122. *See* 39 Geo. III. c. 36.

53 Geo. III. c. 156. An Act to authorise the advancement of money for the improvement of Liverpool.

54 Geo. III. c. 111. An Act for building a new church, (St. Michael's.)

56 Geo. III. c. 65. An Act for establishing a new church, called the church of St. Mark.

58 Geo. III. c. 66. An Act for lighting with gas the port and town of Liverpool, and township of Toxteth Park.

59 Geo. III. c. 9. An Act for abolishing the payment of certain tolls, called ingates and outgates, collected at the several entrances into the town of Liverpool, and of certain tolls and stallage now payable in the markets and fairs there; and for granting other tolls and stallage in lieu thereof; and for the better regulation of the markets and fairs there.

59 Geo. III. c. 130. An Act for the improvement of the lighthouse at Anglesea, and the management of the docks.

1 Geo. IV. c. 2. An Act for regulating and supporting a new church or chapel (St. Philip's) in Liverpool, and for the solemnization of marriages therein.

1 Geo. IV. c. 13. An Act for revising, extending, and varying the powers of 26 Geo. III. c. 12.

3 Geo. IV. c. 19. An Act for erecting and endowing a church, to be called St. Luke's church, and for revising and amending an act of 21 Geo. II., so far as relates to St. Thomas's church.

3 Geo. IV. c. 77. An Act to repeal so much of 26 Geo. III. c. 12, as relates to supplying the town with water, and to grant other powers for supplying the said town and port, and the shipping resorting thereto, with water.

4 Geo. IV. c. 39. An Act for lighting with oil gas the town of Liverpool and certain places adjacent thereto.

4 Geo. IV. c. 89. An Act to repeal 54 Geo. III. c. 111., to vest the said church (St. Michael's) in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Liverpool, to authorize the purchase of land in the town, to be appointed to the use of public cemeteries, and to restrict the burial of corpses in the present cemeteries of the parish church and parochial chapel there.

6 Geo. IV. c. 187. An Act for the further improvement of the port, harbour, and town of Liverpool, and for altering, amending, and extending several acts.

7 Geo. IV. c. 49. An Act for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road from Liverpool to Manchester, with certain branches, enlarged and amended by several subsequent acts. Liverpool Parish.

7 Geo. IV. c. 51. An Act for erecting and endowing a church to be called the church of St. David.

7 Geo. IV. c. 52. An Act for providing an additional cemetery (St. James's) in the parish of Liverpool.

7 Geo. IV. c. 57. An Act for widening and improving certain streets, for the further prevention of nuisances and annoyances therein, for the regulation of weighing machines, weights, and measures, and the establishment of a fire-police therein.

10 Geo. IV. c. 11. An Act for vesting a new church (St. Martin's) in the parish of Liverpool in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the said town, and for authorizing the appointment of districts for the better performance of ecclesiastical duties within the said parish.

10 Geo. IV. c. 15. An Act for establishing and governing an institution in Liverpool, called "The School for the Indigent Blind at Liverpool;" for incorporating the subscribers thereto; and also for regulating and supporting a chapel (St. Mary's) attached to the said institution.

10 Geo. IV. c. 51. An Act for erecting and endowing a church (St. Catharine's) in Abercrombie-square, Liverpool.

11 Geo. IV. c. 15. An Act for the better paving and sewerage of the town of Liverpool, and for settling the boundaries between the said town and the township of Kirkdale, and parts of the townships of Everton and West Derby.

1 Will. IV. c. 21. An Act for the better assessing and recovering of the acts for the relief of the poor, and of the ecclesiastical or church rates upon small tenements in the parish of Liverpool.

1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 49. An Act for endowing a church called St. Bridget.

2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 14. An Act to authorize the payment out of the consolidated fund of a sum of money towards the erection of certain revenue buildings at Liverpool.

4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 92. An Act for amending the proceedings and practice of the Court of Passage of the borough of Liverpool.

Summary of dock acts.

Of these acts, the 8 Ann. c. 12, gave power to make the wet-dock or basin, with wharfs, now called the Old Dock; and to levy duties, enacting that the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, common-council, and their successors, be nominated and appointed trustees for making by-laws, and other purposes named in the act; as also empowered them to borrow any sum of money, not exceeding £6000, upon security of the duties. The act 3 Geo. I. c. 1, extends the powers of borrowing money, and continues the dock duties. 11 Geo. II. c. 32, principally refers to the erection of the Salthouse Dock; 2 Geo. III. c. 86, to George's Dock; 25 Geo. III. c. 15, to King's Dock and Queen's Dock; 39 Geo. III., to Prince's Dock; 51 Geo. III. c. 143, makes the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and common-council a corporate body, under the name of "The Trustees of the Liverpool Docks;" 53 Geo. III. c. 156, authorizes the establishment of a floating light at the entrance of the port; 59 Geo. III. c. 187, constitutes the present dock committee, refers to the completion of Brunswick Dock, and provides for the erection of proper accommodations for steam boats; 6 Geo. IV. c. 187,

Liverpool Parish.

repeals s. 56 of 51 Geo. III. c. 143, by which the commissioners for inspection were empowered to appoint an agent upon jury trials, to ascertain the value of lands. By section 45 of this act, the trustees are empowered to erect, on part of the site of the Old Dock, among other buildings therein specified, a police office; and, by sect. 103, the trustees are empowered to employ such persons in and about the office, as they shall from time to time think fit, and to pay them out of the rates and duties such salaries, allowances, and recompenses, yearly or otherwise, for their time and trouble, as to the said trustees shall seem meet and reasonable.* 9 Geo. IV. c. 55, empowers the trustees to raise a further sum of £200,000, and 9 Geo. IV. c. 114, amends former acts; 11 Geo. IV. c. 14, gives the power of raising £200,000, in addition to the sum of £1,200,000, authorized to be raised by the former acts, making the extent of the debt at the present time £1,400,000, 2 Wm. IV. c. 14.

Annual statement of the trustees of the dock estates.

In the annual statements of their accounts, printed and published by the trustees of the Liverpool docks, are included the sums received as principal money on land, on the one hand, and those paid off, on the other; the money paid for property purchased under authority of 6 Geo. IV., and also the amount of the balances in the hands of their treasurer and bankers, at the commencement and end of the respective years. Of course, the sums total exhibited on the debtor and creditor sides of those accounts greatly exceed the actual ordinary receipts and disbursements of the trustees.

The following analysis, extracted by Mr. Wilkinson, the municipal commissioner, from the printed accounts for the two years, ending respectively on the 24th of June, 1832 and 1833, will shew (with an approach at least to accuracy) the actual receipts and disbursements in those years.

* The establishment of the police consists of 1 superintendent, 4 inspectors, 12 sergeants, and 138 privates.

Liverpool Parish.

| RECEIPTS. | 1832. £. s. d. | 1833. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Duties on tonnage | 74,530 4 11 | 79,558 3 11 |
| Duties on goods, foreign, inwards | 60,944 1 2 | 64,578 6 5 |
| coastwise, inwards | 19,442 6 3 | 21,769 9 1 |
| foreign, outwards | 15,130 14 7 | 17,076 16 11 |
| Lighthouse duties | 8,491 4 1 | 8,903 6 2 |
| Floating light duties | 3,799 8 6 | 3,987 14 11 |
| Graving dock duties | 2,773 19 0 | 2,574 15 0 |
| Graving block duties | 1,101 1 0 | 1,216 10 0 |
| Total duties | 186,212 19 6 | 199,665 2 5 |
| Extra dock rent, rent of premises and cranes, weighing machines and landing waiters, sheds, old stores, &c. | 1,660 2 1 | 1,711 8 6 |
| Total receipts | 187,873 1 7 | 201,376 10 11 |
| PAYMENTS. | | |
| Interest money | 46,605 9 5 | 55,316 11 11 |
| Annuities | 744 3 8 | 740 16 0 |
| Salaries to officers and clerks | 8,075 8 3 | 8,185 5 3 |
| Police establishment | 6,955 19 10 | 7,059 16 5 |
| Lighthouse establishment | 885 18 1 | 592 11 7 |
| Telegraph establishment | 998 15 6 | 1,019 18 0 |
| Dock-gatemen's wages | 3,528 3 5 | 3,883 2 0 |
| Floating light vessel | 906 14 9 | 967 10 5 |
| Watching graving docks | 199 12 8 | 195 17 4 |
| Wages: clerks of weighing machines | 151 8 6 | 156 0 0 |
| assistant-clerks, foremen, &c. | 54,180 16 0 | 15,476 8 4 |
| artificers, life-boatmen, &c. | 12,918 1 7 | 8,338 3 8 |
| Tradesmen for work | 7,080 7 0 | 1,321 13 5 |
| Masonry | 59,158 14 5 | 27,696 1 7 |
| Stone | 35,136 10 6 | 5,272 8 9 |
| Limestone | 10,511 6 1 | 2,808 17 3 |
| Paving stone and bricks | 4,143 15 2 | 1,907 19 2 |
| Timber | 10,046 8 9 | 2,393 18 2 |
| Coal | 3,813 7 9 | 1,309 19 7 |
| Iron and ironmongery | 11,153 0 0 | 9,079 5 3 |
| Other goods | 6,143 10 3 | 2,981 8 1 |
| Law expenses | 363 0 3 | 131 13 8 |
| Quarrying and hewing granite | 12,222 10 11 | 11,571 14 5 |
| Hire of carts, boats, &c. | 165 17 8 | 1,117 5 1 |
| Rent, flats, and lighting lamps | 3,503 11 0 | 2,122 16 7 |
| Taxes and miscellaneous | 2,953 0 2 | 2,030 19 8 |
| Total payments | 303,545 11 7 | 173,678 1 7 |

Liverpool Parish.

The amount of the debt, when redeemable, and rate of interest thereon, with the available capital of the trustees, in cash and materials unexpended, will appear from the following general statement, which is published annually:—

"GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS, 24th JUNE, 1833."

DR.

| 1832. | | £. s. d. | 1833. | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 23 | To amount of bonds & assignments outstanding this day | 1,348,756 0 11 | June 24 | By amount of bonds & assignments paid off since 24th June last | | 56,277 12 0 |
| 1833. | | | | Amount of bonds and assignments outstanding this day, viz. | | |
| | | | | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | |
| | | | | Bonds at 4 per cent. 230,023 19 8 | | |
| | | | | Ditto 4½ ditto 800 0 0 | | |
| | | | | Assignments 4 ditto 221,187 8 0 | | |
| June 24 | To amount | | | | 452,011 7 8 | |
| | | | | Redeemable on demand | | |
| | of bonds | | | Bonds 4 ditto 27,800 0 0 | | |
| | | | | Ditto 4½ ditto 4,550 0 0 | | |
| | issued | | | Ditto 4½ ditto 80,250 0 0 | | |
| | | | | | 112,600 0 0 | |
| | since 24th | | | Redeemable in 1834 | | |
| | June last | 57,973 18 0 | | Ditto 4 ditto 37,055 0 0 | | |
| | | | | Ditto 4½ ditto 43,635 0 0 | | |
| | | | | Ditto 4½ ditto 14,800 0 0 | | |
| | | | | | 95,490 0 0 | |
| | | | | Redeemable in 1835 | | |
| | | | | Assignments 5 ditto 25,500 0 0 | | |
| | | | | Bonds 4 ditto 164,180 0 0 | | |
| | | | | | 189,180 0 0 | |
| | | | | Redeemable in 1836 | | |
| | | | | Ditto 4 ditto 176,350 7 0 | | |
| | | | | Ditto 4¼ ditto 69,796 14 3 | | |
| | | | | | 246,147 1 3 | |
| | | | | Redeemable in 1837 | | |
| | | | | Ditto 4 ditto 12,650 0 0 | | |
| | | £ 1,406,729 18 11 | | Ditto 4¼ ditto 23,000 0 0 | | |
| | | | | | 35,650 0 0 | |
| | To amount of bonds & assignments as above | 1,350,452 6 11 | | Redeemable in 1838 | | |
| | | | | Ditto 4 Redeemable in 1839 | 69,973 18 0 | |
| | | | | Ditto 3½ ditto 15,000 0 0 | | |
| | | | | Ditto 4 ditto 45,200 0 0 | | |
| | | | | Assignments 5 ditto 25,000 0 0 | | |
| | | | | | 85,200 0 0 | |
| | Interest unclaimed | 707 9 8 | | Redeemable in 1840 | | |
| | | | | Bonds 4 Redeemable in 1841 | 46,100 0 0 | |
| | | | | Ditto 4 Redeemable in 1842 | 13,100 0 0 | |
| | | | | Ditto 4 Redeemable in 1845 | 5,000 0 0 | |
| | | | | | | 1,350,452 6 11 |
| | To sundry balances due to different persons | 1,997 6 3 | | By cash in the hands of A. Heywood, Sons, and Co. bankers | 40,397 2 3 | 1,406,729 18 11 |
| | | | | In the hands of the treasurer | 613 2 10 | |
| | | | | | | 41,010 5 1 |
| | | | | By balance due in open account from the corporation of Liverpool | | 21,354 14 9 |
| | | | | Due in open account from John Orrell and Co. | | 139 2 1 |
| | | | | Due in open account from Normington and Dyson | | 356 2 10 |
| | | | | Due in open account from Foster and Stewart | | 407 15 8 |
| | | | | Due in open account from James Hunt | | 60 0 0 |
| | | | | By amount of materials unexpended | | 62,829 14 3 |
| | | | | By balance | | 1,227,008 8 2 |
| | | £ 1,353,157 2 10 | | | £ | 1,353,157 2 10 |

The property purchased by the trustees from the corporation alone, since 1816, amounts to £317,638. 13s. 7d.; and from the corporation, as well as from other persons, purchased under authority of the act 6 Geo. IV., the amount is £413,459. 19s. 7d. Liverpool Parish.

The existence of various grievances and abuses led to the publication, in January, 1833, of a statement of the "Grounds for an Inquiry into an Alteration of the Constitution" of the Liverpool dock trust. These were embodied in a petition presented to the house of commons, in which, after stating the amount of debt to be nearly £1,400,000, and the income £180,000, per annum, and after a review of the several acts of parliament in reference to the dock trust, the petitioners remark, "that, in 1823 the eight commissioners appointed by the merchants under the salutary provision of the act of the eleventh year of king George II., succeeded in obtaining an investigation (which they had long urged in vain) into the administration of the affairs of the dock trust; the result of which was, the exposure of lavish expenditure, and 'very gross frauds' (to use the language of a committee of the common-council themselves,) attributable to the culpable negligence of their servants, and which could not have existed if the trustees themselves had maintained a proper superintendence over the management of the trust." Into these points it is not now necessary to enter, any further than by referring to the Report of the Municipal Commissioners, in which they are treated at considerable length.*

Another abundant source of revenue to the corporation is found in the town's dues—a rate levied (with some exceptions) generally by that body on all merchandises imported or exported into or out of Liverpool, at the discretion of the common-council. The persons now admitted to be exempt from this impost are, the burgesses of Liverpool, wherever resident; and the freemen of London, Bristol, Waterford, and Wexford, resident within their respective cities or towns; viz. the freemen of London under a charter of Henry I.; those of Bristol under charters of Henry II., in 1173, and Richard I.; and those of Waterford and Wexford under charters of king John, in 1205, more than two years antecedent to the granting of his charter to Liverpool. The freemen of Lancaster also claim exemption, under a charter from John, earl of Morton, who granted them the liberties of Bristol in 4 Richard I., and the confirmation of king John, in 1199, with an exemption from toll throughout all England and the ports of the sea. This claim was the subject of a protracted litigation, from 1689 to 5 William and Mary, but the final result is unknown; the freemen of Lancaster, however, derive no practical benefit from their claim to exemption. Town's duties.

* See Commissioners' Report on Liverpool Dock Estate, p. 2747—2780.

Liverpool Parish.

The following table shows the amount of the town's dues every tenth year from 1730 to 1832, each year ending the 12th of October :—

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1731 . . | 648 | 16 | 3 | 1761 . . | 2,162 | 7 | 10 | 1791 . . . | 10,440 | 11 | 2 | 1821 . . . | 33,090 | 5 | 6 |
| 1741 . . | 1,163 | 9 | 2 | 1771 . . | 2,899 | 11 | 8 | 1801 . . . | 19,728 | 3 | 5 | 1831 . . . | 47,007 | 14 | 5 |
| 1751 . . | 1,338 | 1 | 5 | 1781 . . | 4,479 | 15 | 8 | 1811 . . . | 21,418 | 5 | 3 | | | | |

The merchants of Liverpool who are not freemen, have long and loudly complained of the unequal pressure of this impost, as seriously affecting their interests. It is stated, that in one year a single mercantile house paid £1,061. 17s. 9d., and another paid £1,413. 7s. 9d., for town's dues. That there is great inequality in the rates upon different articles, with reference to their respective bulks, qualities, and actual value, appears by a table of articles imported and exported, selected from the "Table of Duties."*

Several trials, arising out of resistance to the power of the corporation to levy these dues, have terminated in favour of the corporation's claim; the last and most important of which took place in the court of King's Bench on the 16th of February, 1833, wherein the corporation were the plaintiffs, and Thomas Bolton, Robert Lewin Bolton, Jonathan Ogden, and John Ferguson, were defendants. The sum claimed by the corporation from the defendants for dock dues, was £486. 9s. 10d.; and this claim rested on the charter of Henry III.† granted to the inhabitants of Liverpool, giving to them certain dues on imports. In addition to these ancient grants, successive leases from the crown to the corporation were produced, as well as evidence of the purchase of lands and of manorial rights for the sum of £17,000, in the year 1777, by the corporation from the Molyneux family. On the other hand, it was contended that the claim set up by the corporation was unfounded in its origin, and unequal in its operation; that the dues, if ever granted at all, which was denied, were granted without consideration, and that the grant was therefore bad in law, and was absolutely void. It was further contended that the corporation did not in fact maintain the docks, and that therefore they had no right to the tolls. Upon this issue the jury deliberated for a very few minutes, and then returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, damages £486. 9s. 10d.; thus establishing the claims of the corporation.

* Rep. on Mun. Corp. P. IV. p. 2695. † See Vol. IV. p. 59.

Drawn by Samuel Austin. Engraved by Robt Wallis

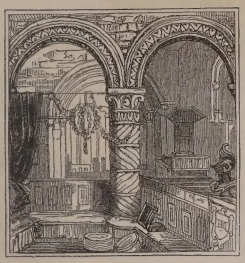
LIVERPOOL, FROM THE MERSEY, No III.

*COMMENCING AT THE NEW BATHS, KING GEORGE'S PARADE.*

Drawn by Samuel Austin. Engraved by Robt Wallis

LIVERPOOL, FROM THE MERSEY, No IV.

## Chapter II.



HE brief history of the corporation of Liverpool, sketched in the foregoing pages, embraces a period of nearly seven centuries, namely, from the 19 Henry II. to 5 and 6 William IV. Liverpool Parish.

On the 9th of September, in the year 1835, an act, entitled "An Act to provide for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales," having passed the two houses of parliament, after long discussion and deep deliberation, received the royal assent; by which law it is enacted, "that so much of all laws, statutes, and usages, and so much of all royal and other charters, grants, and letters patent, now in force relating to the several boroughs named in the schedules A and B, to this act annexed, or to the inhabitants thereof, or to the several bodies or reputed bodies corporate, named in the said schedules, [Liverpool being one of them,] as are inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed and annulled." New corporation.

The former charters of incorporate laws and usages therefore remain matter of history, but it is by the municipal corporation act of 1835 that the corporation of Liverpool is in future to be regulated. A very general view of the provisions of this act—the Magna Charta of modern municipal government—will serve to shew, that from and after the first day of the year 1836 an essential alteration will take place in the constituent parts of the Liverpool corporation, both as regards the elective and the governing body. Hitherto the style or title of this corporation has been—"The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the TOWN of Liverpool;" for which is now to be substituted, "The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the BOROUGH of Liverpool." New title.

The broad line of distinction between the old and the new corporations consists in the council of the former being self-elected, and for life; and in the council of the latter being elected for a limited period by the rated inhabitant householders, with no other restriction than the payment of the poor's rate for three successive years previous to the election. The inevitable effect of this important change will be, that while the offices of the former corporate body were close and exclusive, the appointments which take place under the new system will be open to all the inhabitants that Characteristics of the old and new corporations.

Liverpool Parish.

may enjoy the confidence of their fellow-citizens, without distinction of sect or party. Two clauses of the municipal act secure these objects; the first of these important enactments is the 9th clause, expressed in the following terms:—

Borough suffrage.

"And be it enacted, that every male person of full age, who, on the last day of August in any year, shall have occupied any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, within any borough during that year and the whole of the two preceding years, and also during the time of such occupation shall have been an inhabitant householder within the said borough, shall, if duly enrolled in that year according to the provisions hereinafter contained, be a burgess of such borough, and member of the body corporate of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough." This burgess-ship confers the privilege of a voice in the choice of the town-council, provided he has been rated, and paid his rates, for the relief of the poor for the specified period, and provided that he is not an alien, and that he has not received parochial relief.

The next fundamental clause of the new act is the 25th, and is expressed in these terms:—

Choice of the council.

"And be it enacted, that in every borough shall be elected, at the time and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, one fit person, who shall be and be called 'The Mayor' of such borough; and a certain number of fit persons, who shall be and be called 'Aldermen' of such borough; and a certain number of other fit persons, who shall be and be called 'The Councillors' of such borough; and such mayor, aldermen, and councillors, for the time being shall be and be called 'The Council' of such borough; and the number of persons so to be elected councillors of such borough shall be the number of persons in that behalf mentioned in conjunction with the name of such borough in the schedules (A) and (B) to this act annexed; and the number of persons so to be elected aldermen shall be one-third of the number of persons so to be elected councillors; and on the ninth day of *November* in this present year the councillors first to be elected under the provisions of this act,* and on the ninth day of *November* in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in every third succeeding year, the council for the time being of every borough shall elect from the councillors, or from the persons qualified to be councillors, the aldermen of such borough, or so many as shall be needed to supply the places of those who shall then go out of office, according to the provisions hereinafter contained; and that upon the ninth day of *November*, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and in every third succeeding year, one-half of the number appointed as aforesaid to be the whole number of aldermen of every borough shall go out of office, and the councillors immediately after the first election of the aldermen shall appoint who shall go out of office in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and thereafter those who shall go out of office shall always be those who have been aldermen for the longest time without re-election: provided always, that any aldermen so going out of office shall not be entitled to vote in the election of a new alderman."

* The act gives a power to the king in council to postpone the first election, if it should be judged necessary, to any period not exceeding the first of February, 1836; and by an order in council, dated the 11th day of September, 1835, issued in virtue of this authority, it is directed that the first "councillors" shall be elected on the 26th of December, 1835; that the aldermen of the borough shall be elected on the 31st of December, 1835; that the first quarterly meeting of "council" shall be held at noon on the 1st of January, 1836; and that the mayor of the borough [who is to be elected every year from the councillors] shall be chosen on the same day.

Drawn by G. & C. Pyne. Engraved by W. Watkins.

TOWN HALL, LIVERPOOL.

FISHER, SON, & CO. LONDON, 1838.

Liverpool Parish.

In adjusting the number of councillors, the act awards forty-eight to the borough of Liverpool, with sixteen aldermen, which latter is the number of wards into which the borough is to be divided by the barrister or barristers to whom the duty is confided of revising the burgess and counsellors' lists for the present year.

Number of councillors, aldermen, and wards for the borough of Liverpool.

By the second clause of this act, all the rights of property, and the beneficial exemptions to freemen, and to their wives and children, are reserved to the present generation, but no freedom is to be acquired hereafter by gift or purchase. The elective franchise in the choice of members of parliament vested in freemen, is not disturbed by this act.

Freemen's rights reserved.

Trustees.

The seventy-fourth clause of this act provides that members of bodies corporate, being trustees for certain purposes for an indefinite time, or for life, shall give up their trust on the 1st of January, 1836, but an exemption is made in favour of the trustees of the Liverpool docks; and it is enacted, "That any person who, at the time of passing this act, shall be a trustee of the Liverpool docks, and none other, shall be continued to be such trustee until the 1st day of November, 1836, and no longer."

Liverpool dock trustees.

Large sums of money have been expended at different times by the corporation of Liverpool in the erection of churches—not less than £150,000—and of course considerable church patronage attaches to the corporate body, [see p. 103;] but as it is provided by section 139 of the Municipal Act, that corporations shall dispose of their advowsons, and add the proceeds of the sales to their corporate funds, the patronage of the churches of St. Nicholas, St. George, St. Luke, St. Martin, St. Michael, and St. James, will pass in due time into other hands.

Justices of the peace.

By the 38th section of this act, the present justices of the peace for the borough of Liverpool, so constituted under the corporation charter of 48 George III., will continue in office till the 1st of May, 1836, at which time they will be superseded by the new commission appointed to be issued by the king.

It is unnecessary to prosecute this comparison further; the distinction between the corporation of Liverpool, as governed under the ancient charters, and the new-modelled corporation of 1835, is sufficiently obvious, and the details will be best collected from the act itself.

The Municipal Act, which effects these changes, transfers the property of the old corporation to the new corporate body; and in no borough in the kingdom (the city of London exempted) is that transference of so much importance, because in none is the amount of corporate property so large as in the borough of Liverpool.

Liverpool Parish.

Liverpool ranks amongst the most ancient of the parliamentary boroughs of Lancashire, and the return of members for this borough is of a date as early as the representation of the county itself.* The first election was in 23 Edward I. when Adam Fitz-Richard and Robert Pynklowe, burgesses of Liverpool, were returned to represent this borough in the commons house of parliament, under the guarantee of John de la More, Hugh de Molendino, William Fitz-Richard, and Elias le Baxster. The next return extant for the borough of Liverpool is in the year 1306, when Richard de More and John de More were elected; but from that time till the year 1547 the returns were suspended by reason of the "debility and poverty" of the inhabitants, though the wages paid to their members were but two shillings a day while on duty in sessions, not averaging one month in duration.†

Parliamentary history.

First election.

The following list, drawn from official documents contains the names of the members representing the borough of Liverpool, from the first establishment of the electoral franchise to the present time:—

List of members.

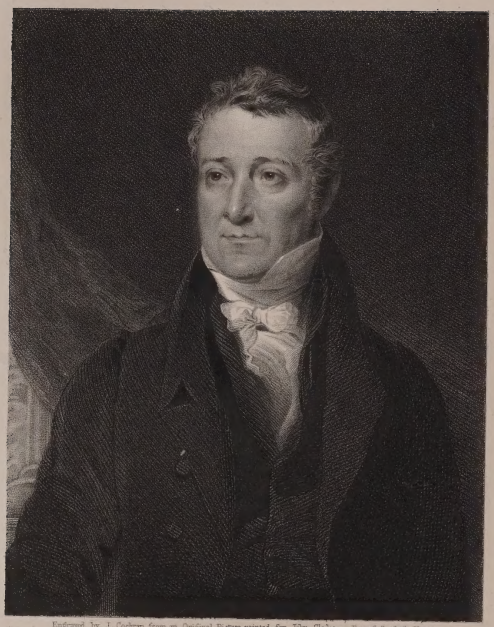
## List of Members of Parliament for Liverpool.

1295. Adam fil' Ricardi, Robertus Pynklowe.
1306. Ricardus de Mora, Johannes de Mora.
[Returns suspended from 1306 to 1547.]
1547. Thos. Stanley, Esq. Anth. Cave, Esq.
1552-3. Ralph Ashton, William Bromley.
1553. William Bromley, Esq. Giles Allington, Kt.
1554. William Bromley, Esq. William Norreys, Kt.
1554. William Bromley, Esq. John Beaumont, Esq.
1555. Richard Sherborne, Kt. John Beaumond, Esq.
1557. Wm. Stopforth, Geo. White, Gent.
1558-9. Thos. Smith, Kt. Ralph Browne.
1563. Hump. Radcliff, Kt. Wm. Winter, Esq.; in their places, Richard Molineux, Ralph Sekerston, Gent.
1571. Thos. Avery, Esq. Ralph Sekerston, Gent.
1572. Ralph Sekerston, Esq. Thos. Greenacres, Esq.; in Sekerston's place, deceased, Matthew Dale.
1585. Arthur Atye, Esq. John Molineux, Gent.
1586. John Poole, jun. Gent. William Cavendish, Esq.
1588. Edwd. Warren, Esq. Francis Bacon, Esq.‡
1592. Mich. Doughty, John Wroth, Gent.
1597. Thomas Gerard, Peter Proby.
1601. Edward Anderson, Esq. Henry Calverley, Esq.
1603. Giles Brook, Alderman, Thos. Remchinge, Gent.
1614. William Johnson, Thos. May.
1620. Thos. May, William Johnson, Esq.
1623. Thos. Gerard, Kt. Geo. Ireland, Esq.
1625. James, Ld. Strange, Edw. More, Esq.
1625. Edward Bridgman, Esq. Thos. Stanley, Esq.

* See Vol. I. p. 293.

† See Vol. I. p. 308-9.

‡ Afterwards lord Verulam, the celebrated lord high chancellor of England.



Engraved by J. Cochran, from an Original Picture painted for John Gladstone Esq. of Seaforth House, near Liverpool, by John Graham, Esq., of Edinburgh, three months previous to Mr. Huskisson's death.

THE RIGHT HONBLE WILLIAM HUSKISSON.

W. Huskisson.

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON, 1833.

1628. Henry Jermin, Esq. John Newdigate, Esq.
1640. James Lord Cranfield, John Holcroft, Esq.
1640. John Moor, Esq. Richard Wyn, Kt. and Bart.; in Wyn's place, Thos. Birch, Esq.
1653. (No return for Liverpool.)
1654. Thomas Birch, sen. Esq.
1656. Thomas Birch, Esq.
1658-9. Col. Gilbert Ireland, Esq. Alderman Blackmore.
1660. Wm. Stanley, Sir Gilbert Ireland
1661. The same, The same.
1678. Richard Wentworth, John Dubois.
1681. The same, The same.
1685. Richard Atherton, Thomas Leigh.
1688. Lord Colchester, Thomas Norris.
1690. Jasper Morditt, The same.
1695. The same, William Norris.
1698. Wm. Clayton, The same.
1701. The same, Thomas Johnson.
1702. The same. The same.
1705. The same, The same.
1708. Rich. Norris, Sir Thos. Johnson.
1718. John Cleveland, The same.
1713. William Clayton, The same.
1714. Edward Norris, The same.
1722. Wm. Cleveland, Langham Boothe.
1727. Thos. Brereton, Thomas Boothe.
1734. The same, Richard Gildart.
1741. The same, The same.
1747. The same, The same.
1754. Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Charles Pole.
1761. The same, Sir Wm. Meredith.
1762. Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Bart., Sir Wm. Meredith, Bart., Richard Pennant, Esq.
1768. The same, The same.
1774. The same, Right Hon. Sir William Meredith, Bart.
1780. B. Gascoyne, jun. Esq. Henry Rawlinson, Esq.
1784. The same, Rich. Lord Penayn.
1790. Bamber Gascoyne, Banastre Tarleton, Esq.
1796. Isaac Gascoyne, Esq. The same.
1801. The same, The same.
1802. The same, The same.
1806. The same, Wm. Roscoe, Esq.
1807. The same, Banastre Tarleton.
1812. The same, G. Canning.
1819. The same, The same.
1820. The same, The same.
1826. The same, W. Huskisson.
1830. The same, The same.
1830. The same, Wm. Ewart.
1831. Wm. Ewart, J. E. Dennison.
1834. The same, Lord Sandon.
1835. The same, The same.

Liverpool Parish.

Originally, as has been already shewn, the right of returning members for this borough was vested in the burgesses at large;* but for many ages that privilege was exercised by the free burgesses only, familiarly designated by the term Freemen. The franchise was greatly extended by the act of 2 William IV. cap. 45. intituled "An Act to amend the Representation of the People in England and Wales," usually called "The Reform Act," by which not only the freemen but all the resident male occupiers of houses, &c. of the annual value of £10 and upwards, within the limits of the borough, became entitled to vote in the choice of members of parliament for Liverpool; and by the act of 2 and 3 William IV. cap. 64. "for settling

Extension of the elective franchise.

Parliamentary boundaries of the borough.

* See Vol. IV. p. 112.

Liverpool Parish.

the division of the counties and the limits of cities and boroughs in England and Wales," so far as relates to the election of members to serve in parliament, the electoral boundaries of the borough of Liverpool is fixed as follows:—

"From the western extremity of Dingle Lane, on the south of the town, along Dingle Lane, to the point at which the same meets Ullet Lane; thence along Ullet Lane to the point at which the same meets Lodge Lane; thence along Lodge Lane to the point at which the same meets Smithdown Lane; thence along Smithdown Lane to the point at which the same is met by the boundary of the township of Wavertree; thence, northward, along the boundary of the township of Wavertree to that point whereof which is nearest to the south-eastern corner of the wall of the new Botanic Gardens; thence in a straight line to the said south-eastern corner; thence along the eastern wall of the new Botanic Gardens to the point at which such wall reaches Edge Lane; thence, eastward, along Edge Lane to a point seventy yards distant from the point last described; thence in a line parallel to the new street called Grove-street to the point at which such parallel line reaches the London-road; thence along the London-road to the point at which the same is joined by Deane-street; thence in a straight line to the boundary stone in Rake Lane, near the southern extremity of Whitfield Lane; thence, northward, along the boundary of the township of Everton to the point at which the same joins the boundary of the township of Kirkdale; thence, northward, along the boundary of the township of Kirkdale to the point at which the same reaches the high-water mark of the river Mersey; thence along the high-water mark of the river Mersey to that point thereof which is nearest to the point first described; thence in a straight line to the point first described."

Operation of the Municipal Corporation Act on the parliamentary franchise of the freemen.

The 5 and 6 William IV. cap. 76, "for the regulation of Municipal Corporations," although it alters essentially the constituent parts of the corporation of Liverpool, does not immediately affect the elective franchise for members of parliament, as by the fourth clause of that act the parliamentary franchise of the freemen is reserved, and by the fifth clause the town-clerk of every borough in which freemen exists is required to make out, on or before the 1st of December, 1835, a list of the freemen, under the designation of "The Freemen's Roll," of all persons who at the time of passing this act "were admitted as burgesses or freemen of such borough; and whenever any person shall hereafter become entitled to be admitted as a burgess or freeman of such borough, in respect of birth, servitude, or marriage, and shall claim to be admitted accordingly, the mayor of such borough shall examine into such claim; and upon such claim being established, every such person shall be admitted and enrolled by the town-clerk upon "The Freeemen's Roll," for the purpose of recording his claim to the enjoyment of the rights reserved to him by the second and fourth clauses of this act. The present number of freemen, burgesses of Liverpool, resident and non-resident, are estimated at 5000, but as, by the third clause of the Municipal Corporation Act, no person is in future to be admitted a burgess or freeman of any borough by gift or purchase, it is probable that those numbers will gradually diminish. At the last election for members of parliament

in this borough, the number of electors who actually voted amounted to 8103, of which number 2678 were freemen, and 5425 electors endowed with the new franchise. Liverpool Parish.

The rise and progress of the manufactures of this county having been traced in that part of the history of Lancashire with which they are naturally connected, it now remains to sketch, under its appropriate head, the history of that extensive commerce by which this county is not less distinguished than by its manufacturing greatness. The two subjects, as will naturally be concluded, possess a close and inseparable connexion: the manufactures of the county having stimulated its commerce, and its commercial facilities having promoted its manufacturing prosperity. The points of resemblance in the histories of the manufacturing and commercial progress of the county, are therefore numerous. In both, the origin is humble, the early progress slow, the impulse recent and powerful, the subsequent advances rapid, and the promise of future greatness certain. Commerce of Lancashire.

The only port of Lancashire which has reached any high degree of commercial wealth and importance is Liverpool: our history of the commerce of Lancashire will therefore consist principally of a history of the commerce of this port. Principally confined to Liverpool.

It is to its unrivalled local situation that the port of Liverpool owes all its greatness. Placed near the mouth of a deep and navigable river, easy of access to those acquainted with the navigation of the port, and affording safe anchorage to commercial vessels of every size, it was admirably adapted, even before the formation of its numerous docks, to attract ships visiting the north-western coast of England. Since the decline of the port of Chester, however, it has become not only the best, but the only outlet and inlet for that part of the commerce of the northern and central counties which is directed to the western coast. To the south, the mountainous district of Wales cuts off the central counties of England from the sea, and gives to all their commercial intercourse with the western coast a northern direction; whilst to the north extends a long line of shore, without a single harbour accessible to ships of considerable size. From these circumstances, the port of Liverpool is free from rivals, and not only possesses the commerce of the neighbouring district, but of others more remote. It is not only the port of south Lancashire, and the west riding of Yorkshire, but of Cheshire, Staffordshire, and even of Warwickshire. Thus it concentrates the foreign trade of districts not only vast in extent, but abounding above all others in mineral wealth, manufacturing skill, and all the elements of national prosperity. Through the port of Liverpool are poured into the interior the raw materials of our manufactures, and all the various commodities which minister to the wants and wishes of a wealthy and highly-civilized people; and through the same port are sent forth, to every corner of the globe, those innumerable products of British industry which render England the workshop of the world. Advantageously situated.

Liverpool Parish.

The early history of the commerce of Liverpool is principally remarkable for the contrast which its former insignificance furnishes, when compared with its present greatness. It is like the tiny rill which gives origin to a mighty river, insignificant in itself, but interesting as the commencement of a capacious stream, capable of bearing navies on its waters, and spreading health and fertility through distant lands.

Origin of the commerce of Liverpool.

It has been mentioned in the general history of Liverpool, that the second charter granted to this borough was given by king John in the year 1207; and from that event the origin of the commerce of Liverpool may be dated, though even in the reign of Edward III. this place was little more than an obscure fishing village. By that charter, the holders of burgage tenures in the town of Liverpool were secured in the possession of all the privileges usually granted in these early times to the inhabitants of commercial places. Amongst the most valuable of these were, probably, exemption from the exactions of feudal lords and rival ports; and the privilege of trading on equal terms with all the other commercial towns of the kingdom. In the year 1229, the civil and commercial privileges of Liverpool were still further extended by Henry III., who raised Liverpool to the rank of a "free borough for ever;" authorised the burgesses to form a mercatorial guild; gave them the power of excluding from the trade of the town all persons not burgesses thereof, freed the burgesses themselves from all toll, lastage, pontage, and stallage, throughout all the ports of the kingdom; exempted them from feudal suit of county or wapentake for the burgages held by them; authorised all foreign and other merchants to resort to the port, assuring them of safety during their residence there and at their departure therefrom, inflicting the penalty of £10, (at that time a very heavy fine,) on any one who should do the said burgesses any injury, damage, or grievance—in short, securing to the burgesses of Liverpool every commercial privilege and exemption, both at home and abroad, rendering the port a safe and advantageous resort for foreign and English traders, and extending to the inhabitants the civil rights and protection so greatly needed in those turbulent ages, and so advantageous to the pursuits of industry in every age. With the exception of the clause empowering the burgesses to prevent other persons from trading within the borough, this charter was an invaluable gift from the crown, and a safe basis on which to rest the future prosperity of the port. These charters were respected and confirmed by several subsequent monarchs, as already shewn, but nothing of material importance was added to them, so that they remained for several centuries the title-deeds of the inhabitants of Liverpool to all their commercial and many of their civil rights.

Slow progress of commerce.

Notwithstanding these valuable charters, the progress of the commerce of Liverpool for many ages was extremely slow, owing to the influence of various causes.

Liverpool Parish.

From the disturbed, semi-barbarous, and ignorant state of the people, it was long before any part of England rose to commercial eminence. When, however, the impulse was first given, it operated principally on the southern and eastern coasts of the kingdom, the parts nearest to the continent of Europe, and especially to Flanders, France, the Spanish peninsula, and the commercial republics of the Mediterranean. At an early period, London became the seat, not only of government, but of the principal commerce of the kingdom; Bristol, from its excellent position, the ready communication which it afforded with Ireland, the early rise of the woollen manufactures of the west of England, and the general wealth and tranquillity of the southern and western districts of the kingdom, also became a place of great importance. Hull, from its position opposite to the coasts of Holland and Flanders and the Hanseatic towns, then the great seats of manufacturing and commercial prosperity, also rose rapidly; whilst the cinque-ports, and the great naval arsenals, were left little behind. For many years, however the ports of the north-west of England were destitute of all these sources of prosperity. No manufactures existed in the interior; no means of communication with the districts where manufactures now exist; no capital for distant enterprises; no communication with Holland beyond the occasional sailing of a military expedition. A few fishing-boats and coasting vessels formed, for ages, all the commercial marine of the port of Liverpool, which now sends forth its ships by thousands to all parts of the world, and from which not less than four hundred vessels have been known to sail with a single tide.

The charters of king John and Henry III., as we have already stated, were granted in 1207 and 1229: upwards of a hundred years after, namely, in 1338, when the different ports of the kingdom were required to furnish ships according to their size and commerce, a single bark, with a crew of six men, was all that Liverpool could afford; and even so late as the year 1540, this port possessed only twelve vessels, carrying 177 tons, and navigated by seventy-five men.

In the year 1560 the haven of Liverpool was destroyed by a dreadful storm, an event which led to the formation of a new and more convenient one. The progress of the port still, however, continued to be slow, though in the year 1618 the commerce of Liverpool had taken the lead of that of Chester. At that date it appears, from a return made to the privy council, that Liverpool possessed twenty-four vessels, of the burden of 462 tons, whilst the number of ships belonging to Chester was only fifteen, with a burden of 383 tons. Liverpool had also by this time become a frequented passage to Ireland, and began to advance in prosperity, until the great civil war swept over it with destructive fury. In the course of that terrible contest, Liverpool was besieged and stormed by prince Rupert, and the town and its commerce were for a time reduced to ruin.

Liverpool Parish.

The town rebuilt.

This period of depression, however, did not last long. The town was rebuilt by means of liberal grants from parliament, and began to advance rapidly in size, population, and commerce. From that period to the present day its progress has been uninterrupted, and its onward progress has every year become accelerated. In the year 1669 the population had increased to 5000 souls, and the commerce was so rapidly increasing, that the first dock formed in this port, and long known as the Old Dock, was that year opened. The ship Marlboro' was the first vessel which entered the dock.

The causes of commercial prosperity began to develop themselves.

About this period some of the principal causes in which the prosperity of the port of Liverpool may be said to have originated, began to operate more powerfully. From the close of the great civil war, to the accession of the house of Brunswick, the country enjoyed internal peace, and arts, manufactures, and population advanced rapidly, especially in the northern counties. The manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire already began to require not only raw material for their fabrics, but numerous articles of comfort and luxury, which foreign commerce alone could supply, and in return sent forth various articles from their looms and workshops, in exchange for the commodities imported. From that period to the present time not a year has elapsed which has not added to the wealth and population of the districts dependent on the port of Liverpool for their communication with foreign nations, and consequently not a year which has not added to the prosperity of this great entrepôt.

At the same time that the manufacturing prosperity of Manchester and the adjoining districts was increasing rapidly, additional facilities began to be afforded for communication with the seaports of the kingdom and the counties of the interior, by means of inland navigation. The progress of these improvements was more or less rapid, but the result has been, that Liverpool is now connected with all the manufacturing districts of the north and centre of England. The formation of these great works has occupied upwards of a century, but each of them as completed has added something to the prosperity of Liverpool, and, united, they form one the principal sources of its commercial greatness. They are, as it were, arteries and veins, through which the life-blood of commerce is carried from the heart to the most distant parts of the system, brought back again in due time, and kept in healthy, active, and constant circulation.

Inland navigation.

By means of the Irwell and Mersey navigation, commenced in the year 1720, the port of Liverpool was connected with Manchester, even then a rising place, but which has since advanced with increasing and almost incredible rapidity, until it has become the manufacturing capital of the north: the formation of the duke of Bridgewater's canal, forty years later, gave to both places the benefits of compe-

tition, and, by reducing the price of transport, communicated a fresh stimulus to trade, which was still further increased by the formation of canals from Manchester to Bolton, Bury, Ashton, Oldham, and Rochdale, and, in fact, to all parts of the cotton district. The Weaver navigation commenced, like the Mersey and Irwell, in 1720, threw open the salt mines of Cheshire. The Sankey canal, formed in 1755 and 1761, connected the valuable coal-fields of south Lancashire with Liverpool; a connection greatly extended, a few years later, by the formation of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which also opened to the commerce of this port a cheap and expeditious communication with the West Riding of Yorkshire, a wealthy and rising district, only second in manufacturing importance to the cotton district of Lancashire. The Grand Junction canal, with its numerous branches, opened to the commerce of Liverpool the potteries of north Staffordshire, the iron districts of the south, the hardware and metal manufactures of Birmingham, and all the foreign trade of the central counties of England. These facilities of internal communication still continue to increase, and promise to give additional effect and value to the commerce which they have done so much to create. Liverpool Parish.

Whilst the manufacturing districts of England have thus increased in wealth and importance, and the improvements in internal communication have enabled them to pour down their products to the sea-ports of the kingdom, and especially to Liverpool, the capacity of our own colonies and of foreign nations to consume them, and supply us with valuable returns, has increased with scarcely less rapidity. During the last century and a half, the great communities of North America and the West Indies have risen from insignificance to greatness; the trade with European nations has been greatly extended; and, within a much more recent period, the commerce with the East, and with the republics of South America, has been created; and the trade with Ireland and the other parts of the British empire has risen to importance. Having thus sketched out some of the general causes in which the prosperity of this port has originated, let us return to those details from which its actual progress can be best estimated. Foreign commerce.

It may be regretted, but cannot be denied, that part of the prosperity of Liverpool during the eighteenth century arose from a traffic, now happily abolished by all civilized nations, and detested by all men of humane feeling. In the year 1709, the first slave-ship sailed from this port. The traffic, once commenced, spread rapidly. In 1730 fifteen vessels sailed for the coast of Africa from the port of Liverpool; in 1737 not less than thirty-three; in 1751 fifty-three vessels, with a tonnage of 5,334 tons, were engaged in the trade; in 1756, sixty vessels; in 1764, seventy-four; in 1771, one hundred and six, of 10,929 tons; and in the last year of the trade, 1806, one hundred and eleven vessels, of the burden of 25,949 tons. In the following year this hateful traffic ceased, and the only moral Slave-trade.

Liverpool Parish.

stain on the commerce of Liverpool was wiped away. No man in the present times will be hardy enough to say any thing in defence of a traffic like the slave-trade; yet it must be borne in mind, that for many years nearly all the ports of the kingdom were engaged in it, as well as all foreign nations, and that it was long regarded with so little disapprobation, as to have received the sanction of the legislature by repeated acts of parliament; a fact which does not indeed in the least alter its character, but which shews that the ignorant and selfish views which so long prevailed on the subject, were not confined to the port of Liverpool.

Increase of dock dues indicative of the extension of commerce.

It is, however, a great mistake to suppose that the slave-trade was at any time the principal, or anything approaching to the principal, traffic of the port. Other and more innocent branches of business grew up contemporaneously with it, as the following table, which exhibits at one glance a view of the progress of the commerce of Liverpool from the year 1752 to the present year, 1835, will clearly prove. This table, it will be seen, contains an account of the dock dues paid in the port of Liverpool every year, from 1752, when they amounted to £1,776, to 1835, when they had increased upwards of a hundred-fold, and amounted to £198,637, 18s. 9d.; an account of the number of ships which have entered the port from 1757, when the number was 1,371, to 1835, when it had increased to 13,941; and a return of the tonnage of those ships from the year 1800, when it amounted to 450,060 tons, to 1835, when it had increased to 1,769,426 tons. There is probably no document in existence which furnishes evidence of so rapid an advance in any part of the kingdom.

AMOUNT OF DOCK DUTIES AT THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL,

*From the Year 1752, ending 24th June each Year.*

| YEAR. | NO. VESSELS. | £. s. d. | YEAR. | NO. VESSELS. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1752 | —— | 1,776 8 2 | 1776 | 2,216 | 5,064 10 10 |
| 1753 | —— | 2,034 16 2 | 1777 | 2,361 | 4,610 4 9 |
| 1754 | —— | 2,095 11 0 | 1778 | 2,292 | 4,649 7 7 |
| 1755 | —— | 2,417 13 11 | 1779 | 2,374 | 4,957 17 10 |
| 1756 | —— | 2,187 16 9 | 1780 | 2,261 | 3,528 7 9 |
| 1757 | 1,371 | 2,336 15 0 | 1781 | 2,512 | 3,915 4 11 |
| 1758 | 1,453 | 2,403 6 3 | 1782 | 2,496 | 4,249 6 3 |
| 1759 | 1,281 | 2,372 12 2 | 1783 | 2,816 | 4,840 8 3 |
| 1760 | 1,245 | 2,330 6 7 | 1784 | 3,098 | 6,597 11 1 |
| 1761 | 1,319 | 2,382 0 2 | 1785 | 3,429 | 8,411 5 3 |
| 1762 | 1,307 | 2,526 19 6 | 1786 | 3,228 | 7,508 0 1 |
| 1763 | 1,752 | 3,141 1 5 | 1787 | 3,567 | 9,199 18 8 |
| 1764 | 1,625 | 2,780 3 4 | 1788 | 3,677 | 9,206 13 10 |
| 1765 | 1,930 | 3,455 8 4 | 1789 | 3,619 | 8,901 10 10 |
| 1766 | 1,908 | 3,653 19 2 | 1790 | 4,223 | 10,037 6 2½ |
| 1767 | 1,704 | 3,615 9 2 | 1791 | 4,045 | 11,645 6 6 |
| 1768 | 1,808 | 3,566 14 9 | 1792 | 4,483 | 13,243 17 8¼ |
| 1769 | 2,054 | 4,004 5 0 | 1793 | 4,129 | 12,480 5 5 |
| 1770 | 2,073 | 4,142 17 2 | 1794 | 4,265 | 10,678 7 0 |
| 1771 | 2,087 | 4,203 19 10 | 1795 | 3,948 | 9,368 16 4 |
| 1772 | 2,259 | 4,552 5 4 | 1796 | 4,738 | 12,377 7 7 |
| 1773 | 2,214 | 4,725 1 11 | 1797 | 4,528 | 13,319 12 8 |
| 1774 | 2,258 | 4,580 5 5 | 1798 | 4,478 | 12,057 18 3 |
| 1775 | 2,291 | 5,384 4 9 | 1799 | 4,518 | 14,049 15 1 |

DOCK DUTIES—CONTINUED.

| YEAR. | VESSELS. | TONNAGE. | £. s. d. | YEAR. | VESSELS. | TONNAGE. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1800 | 4,746 | 450,060 | 23,379 13 6 | 1806 | 4,676 | 507,825 | 44,560 7 3 |
| 1801 | 5,060 | 459,719 | 28,365 8 2½ | 1807 | 5,791 | 662,309 | 62,831 5 10 |
| 1802 | 4,781 | 510,691 | 28,192 9 10 | 1808 | 5,225 | 516,836 | 40,638 10 4 |
| 1803 | 4,791 | 494,521 | 28,027 13 7 | 1809 | 6,023 | 594,601 | 47,580 19 3 |
| 1804 | 4,291 | 448,761 | 26,157 0 11 | 1810 | 6,729 | 734,391 | 65,782 1 0 |
| 1805 | 4,618 | 463,482 | 33,364 13 1 | 1811 | 5,616 | 611,190 | 54,752 18 5 |

| YEAR. | VESSELS. | TONNAGE. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1812 | 4,599 | 446,788 | 20,260 3 5 | 44,403 7 11 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 24,143 4 6 | |
| 1813 | 5,341 | 547,426 | 24,134 18 8 | 50,177 13 2 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 26,042 14 6 | |
| 1814 | 5,706 | 548,957 | 28,630 11 3 | 59,741 2 4 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 31,110 11 1 | |
| 1815 | 6,440 | 709,849 | 36,310 1 9 | 76,915 8 8 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 40,605 6 11 | |
| 1816 | 6,888 | 774,243 | 43,765 6 3 | 92,646 10 9 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 40,881 4 6 | |
| 1817 | 6,079 | 653,425 | 35,186 8 0 | 75,889 16 4 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 40,703 8 4 | |
| 1818 | 6,779 | 754,690 | 43,842 16 6 | 98,538 8 3 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 54,695 11 9 | |
| 1819 | 7,849 | 867,318 | 50,042 7 8 | 110,127 1 8 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 60,084 14 0 | |
| 1820 | 7,276 | 805,033 | 44,717 17 10 | 94,412 11 10 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 49,694 14 0 | |
| 1821 | 7,810 | 839,848 | 43,131 6 2 | 94,556 9 1 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 51,425 2 11 | |
| 1822 | 8,136 | 892,902 | 47,229 10 4 | 102,403 17 4 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 55,174 7 0 | |
| 1823 | 8,916 | 1,010,819 | 52,837 5 5 | 115,783 1 6 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 62,945 16 1 | |
| 1824 | 10,001 | 1,180,914 | 60,878 9 7 | 130,911 11 6 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 70,033 1 11 | |
| 1825 | 10,837 | 1,223,820 | 59,446 7 8 | 128,691 19 8 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 69,245 12 0 | |
| 1826 | 9,601 | 1,228,318 | 60,411 9 11 | 131,000 19 9 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 70,589 0 1 | |
| 1827 | 9,592 | 1,225,313 | 61,601 0 6 | 134,472 14 3 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 72,871 13 9 | |
| 1828 | 10,703 | 1,311,111 | 62,969 7 10 | 141,369 15 7 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 78,400 7 9 | |
| 1829 | 11,383 | 1,387,957 | 66,128 18 10 | 147,327 4 11 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 81,198 6 1 | |
| 1830 | 11,214 | 1,411,964 | 68,322 9 11 | 151,329 17 10 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 83,007 7 11 | |
| 1831 | 12,537 | 1,592,436 | 81,039 11 11 | 183,455 4 3 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 102,415 12 4 | |
| 1832 | 12,928 | 1,540,057 | 74,530 4 11 | 170,047 6 11 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 95,517 2 0 | |
| 1833 | 12,964 | 1,590,461 | 79,558 3 11 | 182,980 16 4 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 103,422 12 5 | |
| 1834 | 13,444 | 1,692,870 | 84,061 15 11 | 191,729 17 8 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 107,668 1 9 | |
| 1835 | 13,941 | 1,768,426 | 87,644 14 5 | 198,637 18 9 |
| | | Duties on Goods | 110,993 4 4 | |

GEORGE WITHERS, Treasurer.

*Dock Office, Liverpool, 24th June, 1835.*

Liverpool Parish.

The following table will shew somewhat more in detail the way in which the dock estate arises, and also the nature of some of the other principal charges to which the commerce of the port is subject:—

A Comparative Statement of the Rates and Duties received in the Years ending on the 24th of June, 1834 and 1835.

| Year. | Duties on Tonnage. | Duties on Goods. | Lighthouse Duties. | Floating Light Duties. | Graving Dock Duties. | Graving Block Duties. | Extra Dock Rent. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| 1835 .... | 87,644 14 5 | 110,993 4 4 | 9,791 16 7 | 4,424 5 10 | 3,192 19 0 | 1,528 9 6 | 249 11 0 | 217,825 0 8 |
| 1834 .... | 84,061 15 11 | 107,668 1 9 | 9,408 0 8 | 4,245 0 10 | 2,911 3 0 | 1,323 4 6 | 248 2 10 | 209,865 9 6 |
| Increase | 3,582 18 6 | 3,325 2 7 | 383 15 11 | 179 5 0 | 281 16 0 | 205 5 0 | 1 8 2 | 7,959 11 2 |

| Year. | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|
| 1835 . . . . . | 13,941 . . . . . | 1,768,426 |
| 1834 . . . . . | 13,444 . . . . . | 1,692,870 |
| Increase . . . | 497 . . . . . | 75,556 |

*Dock Office, Liverpool, 24th June*, 1835. George Withers, Treasurer.

Such results as those which are exhibited by the above tables, could only have been produced by a commerce embracing within its influence all the principal countries of the world, and designed to supply the wants of a most wealthy and flourishing people. Such, in fact, is the commerce of Liverpool, as will be seen from the following details.

West India Trade.

The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies has long been one of the utmost importance. For upwards of two hundred years, the beautiful and flourishing islands, which gem the Gulf of Mexico and the adjoining seas, have furnished Europe with its chosen luxuries, and with many articles, once considered luxuries, which, by constant use, have become almost indispensable necessaries of life. At an early period the merchants of Liverpool began to be engaged in this trade, the progress of which has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the pressure of extravagant and oppressive government duties on the principal articles of the West Indian produce. It is to be hoped that wiser financial views will remove some part at least of the heavy duties which now press upon almost every article of tropical produce, and give a fresh impulse to a trade, which has added so much to the wealth of the country, and which, since the abolition of slavery, has lost its only objectionable feature. Next to London, the port of Liverpool has already engrossed the greatest share of West Indian commerce, and the benefits of a more liberal system of finance would therefore be more extensively felt here than in any other port of the three kingdoms, the metropolis only being excepted.

Liverpool Parish.

The following table, exhibiting the quantities of the three principal articles of West India produce, namely, sugar, coffee, and rum, into London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Bristol, during the last five years, shews the extent of the trade as a whole, and shews the proportion enjoyed by the principal ports of the empire.

## IMPORTS OF SUGAR, COFFEE, AND RUM, INTO THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

*Liverpool, 31st December*, 1834.

### BRITISH PLANTATION SUGAR.

| | 1830 | 1831 | 1832 | 1833 | 1834 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Casks. | Casks. | Casks. | Casks. | Casks. |
| London | 158400 | 157000 | 145000 | 132400 | 143000 |
| Liverpool | 42000 | 48000 | 45000 | 49000 | 50000 |
| Glasgow | 29100 | 29500 | 31000 | 30600 | 28500 |
| Bristol | 30000 | 31500 | 27000 | 26000 | 25500 |
| Totals | 259500 | 266000 | 218000 | 238000 | 247000 |
| Mauritius, bags. | 400000 | 444500 | 415000 | 429300 | 421000 |
| E. India, &c. bags. | 198800 | 177500 | 136800 | 162000 | 105000 |

### COFFEE, (including East India and Brazil.)

| | 1830 | | 1831 | | 1832 | | 1833 | | 1834 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Casks. | Bls & Bgs | Casks. | Bls & Bgs | Casks. | Bls & Bgs | Casks. | Bls & Bgs | Casks. | Bls & Bgs |
| London | 24600 | 94000 | 16200 | 159000 | 20000 | 163400 | 11500 | 130000 | 17500 | 113000 |
| Liverpool | 7800 | 7300 | 8500 | 5500 | 9700 | 12500 | 6900 | 16600 | 8000 | 15000 |
| Glasgow | 1100 | 2160 | 620 | 1120 | 900 | 1700 | 640 | 5100 | 700 | 1700 |
| Bristol | 320 | 40 | 70 | 20 | 100 | 250 | 150 | 120 | 560 | 20 |
| Totals | 33820 | 103500 | 25390 | 165640 | 30700 | 177850 | 19190 | 151820 | 26760 | 129720 |

### RUM.

| | 1830 | 1831 | 1832 | 1833 | 1834 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Punchs. | Punchs. | Punchs. | Punchs. | Punchs. |
| London | 40300 | 48500 | 27000 | 32000 | 29700 |
| Liverpool | 12000 | 16000 | 9200 | 10400 | 10000 |
| Glasgow | 2300 | 3000 | 2200 | 1200 | 3100 |
| Bristol | 3700 | 4300 | 2100 | 2000 | 2000 |
| Totals | 58300 | 71800 | 40500 | 45600 | 44800 |

It will be seen from the above table that the second rank is held by Liverpool, London alone preceding it in the extent of its East India trade.

Liverpool Parish.

United States.

In the extent of its trade with the United States of America, this port surpasses not only all the other outports of the kingdom, but London itself. The history of the cotton trade has been so fully gone into in another part of this work, that little need be added here respecting that gigantic source of our commercial and manufacturing greatness. Eight parts out of nine of all the raw cotton exported into Great Britain passes through the port of Liverpool, and the proportion of yarn and manufactured goods which passes through it for export is not smaller. The following table will exhibit the number of bales of cotton imported into the whole kingdom, and the proportions of it landed at Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, during the last two years.

IMPORT OF COTTON INTO THE PORTS OF LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLASGOW, IN THE YEARS 1833 AND 1834.

| Import into | From America | Brazil and Portugal | East India | Egypt | West India | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool . . . | 671250 | 100370 | 46400 | 6000 | 15350 | 839370 |
| London . . . . | 5340 | 3160 | 29400 | 150 | 2390 | 40440 |
| Glasgow . . . . | 55240 | .... | 12340 | 60 | 1530 | 69170 |
| Total in 1834 | 731830 | 103530 | 88140 | 6210 | 19270 | 948980 |
| Liverpool . . . | 619930 | 162340 | 49260 | 2170 | 10130 | 843830 |
| London . . . . | 3880 | 1780 | 31060 | 400 | 3220 | 40340 |
| Glasgow . . . | 32870 | .... | 14360 | .... | 1680 | 48910 |
| Total in 1833 | 656680 | 164120 | 94680 | 2570 | 15030 | 933080 |

In addition to the cotton trade, the principal supplies of various other articles are derived from the United States, including tobacco, rice, dye wares, &c.; and the States, in return, furnish a most extensive market for the cottons, silks, woollens, hardware, and other manufactures of the British empire. The alterations in the American tariff, as well those to be made as those already effected, cannot fail to have a very beneficial effect on the commerce of England, as well as on the internal condition of the States; and of this benefit Liverpool will, of course, come in for a very considerable share.

Colonial trade.

Since the separation of the United States of America from the British empire, the other English colonies in that quarter of the globe have rapidly increased in wealth and population, and seem likely, in a few years, to form almost as valuable an appendage to the British crown as that which was lost in the war of American independence. The provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, with the islands of Newfoundland and Cape Breton, are rapidly filling with a British population—to them the tide of English emigration is now directed; and their great resources

of every kind are developing themselves in a surprising manner. From the position of the port of Liverpool, it has naturally become the principal seat of the extensive trade now carried on with these colonies; here the crowds of emigrants, who every year direct their course across the Atlantic, chiefly sail, and here is the largest receptacle for the timber, ashes, and other produce of the forests and cultivated fields of America. The following table will exhibit the extent to which the timber trade of this port has risen, and its state during the last five years :—

TABLE,

*Shewing the quantity of Timber, Deals, Staves, Mahogany, Cedar, &c. imported into Liverpool, and the quantity delivered for consumption, during each of the last five years.*

| PRODUCE OF | IMPORT Ending 1st February in each Year. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1831 | 1832 | 1833 | 1834 | 1835 |
| BRITISH AMERICA. | | | | | |
| Pine of all sorts . . in cubic feet | 4,900,000 | 3,800,000 | 5,423,000 | 4,039,000 | 4,946,000 |
| Quebec Oak ,, | 100,000 | 191,000 | 203,000 | 180,000 | 199,800 |
| ,, Elm ,, | 39,000 | 41,000 | 123,000 | 36,000 | 84,000 |
| ,, Ash ,, | 19,000 | 6,300 | 6,000 | 12,000 | 19,000 |
| Hardwood ,, | 206,000 | 161,000 | 175,700 | 309,000 | 326,900 |
| Quebec Deals . . . in standard | 1,300 | 1,210 | 1,680 | 1,420 | 3,890 |
| Pine Planks . . feet of 2 inches | 1,900,000 | 2,426,000 | 2,946,000 | 3,445,000 | 3,422,000 |
| Lathwood . . . . . in fathom | 1,394 | 1,200 | 1,332 | 912 | 680 |
| Quebec Staves . in standard M. | 293 | 224 | 216 | 153 | 357 |
| Pun. ,, | 660 | 464 | 616 | 488 | 776 |
| NORTH OF EUROPE. | | | | | |
| Timber Riga . . . in cubic feet | 15,000 | 4,600 | 7,300 | 11,500 | 31,200 |
| Dantzig, Memel, &c. | 297,000 | 531,000 | 585,900 | 517,500 | 579,700 |
| Deals . . . . . in standard | 2,800 | 2,560 | 4,990 | 2,656 | 4,120 |
| Deck Planks . . . . in pieces | 7,600 | 2,220 | 5,723 | 11,294 | 12,526 |
| Wainscot Logs . . . in whole | 503 | 940 | 478 | 224 | 372 |
| in half | —— | —— | 77 | —— | 74 |
| Lathwood . . . . . in fathom | 477 | 336 | 544 | 530 | 512 |
| Staves . . . . . in M. | 20 | 76 | 101 | 107 | 39 |
| OTHER PLACES. | | | | | |
| Mahogany, St. Dom. . in logs | 3,749 | 1,935 | 2,537 | 3,223 | 3,581 |
| Cuba . . . ,, | 542 | 977 | 530 | 775 | 434 |
| Honduras . ,, | 1,400 | 895 | 1,184 | 1,013 | 1,639 |
| Cedar, Havanna . . . . ,, | 58 | 415 | 1,169 | 1,030 | 1,215 |
| Pencil . . in cubic feet | 900 | 700 | 1,200 | 2,600 | 2,785 |
| Pitch Pine . . . . . ,, | 11,000 | 31,400 | 37,000 | 20,700 | 16,500 |
| Teakwood . . . . . ,, | 80,000 | 110,000 | 195,000 | 71,000 | 168,800 |

Liverpool Parish.

Brazilian & South American trade.

The empire of Brazil and the republics of Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, have also of late years opened extensive markets to the commerce of England, and will doubtless become still more valuable as their resources become more developed and their governments more stable. The supplies for all the markets of those countries are also principally furnished through the port of Liverpool; consisting of cottons, woollens, linens, hardware, and other manufactured goods, they are naturally sent from Liverpool: and the returns, which are chiefly sugar, cotton, coffee, hides, and tobacco, are sent here, so far as that is possible. The enormous discriminating duties, however, on some of those articles, especially sugar, coffee, and tobacco, turn too large a proportion of the return trade to Hamburgh and other continental ports, where the articles of export are received on more favourable terms. The value of the manufactured goods exported from this country to Brazil alone, is estimated at three millions sterling, whilst the returns brought to this country are estimated to amount to not more than a million, the remainder going to the continent of Europe.*

Trade with the East.

A trade which promises to be of immense extent and vast importance is rapidly springing up with India, China, and the other countries of the East. The recent abrogation of the India Company's monopoly has now removed all the impediments by which the merchants of Liverpool have been kept out of this great field for their enterprise. The wants of the Oriental nations, which are principally for the manufactured cottons of Lancashire, and the other goods of the surrounding districts, will of course be chiefly supplied through the port of Liverpool, which will also form one of the principal depôts for Oriental produce. The indigo and cotton of India have long formed a part of the trade of the port. Large importations of tea from Canton have also taken place during the last few months; whilst the returns, constantly increasing in value, are also despatched principally from this port.

Summary of the colonial & foreign trade.

The following table, exhibiting at one view a statement of the imports of the principal articles of colonial and tropical produce into the port of Liverpool for the last five years, will serve as a summary of the trade with the countries enumerated above:—

* Petition and Remarks, by a Member of the Brazilian Association of Liverpool.

## IMPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EAST AND WEST INDIA, AMERICAN AND OTHER PRODUCE INTO LIVERPOOL (EXCEPT COASTWISE),

IN THE YEARS 1830 TO 1834 INCLUSIVE.

| | Packages and Quantities. | From 1st January to 31st December. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1830 | 1831 | 1832 | 1833 | 1834 |
| ASHES, American | barrels | 22,500 | 23,200 | 19,500 | 16,700 | 6,600 |
| COCOA | barls. and bags | 880 | 1,350 | 800 | 4,050 | 3,100 |
| COFFEE | casks | 7,800 | 8,500 | 9,700 | 6,900 | 8,000 |
| | barls. and bags | 7,300 | 5,500 | 12,500 | 16,600 | 15,000 |
| COTTON | bags, &c. | 792,350 | 793,400 | 779,240 | 843,830 | 839,370 |
| DYEWOODS, Fustic | tons | 3,900 | 4,200 | 3,600 | 8,000 | 11,300 |
| Logwood | do. | 6,200 | 5,900 | 8,000 | 13,300 | 10,300 |
| Nicaraguawood | do. | 850 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 2,500 | 3,400 |
| Barwood | do. | 650 | 1,300 | 450 | 550 | 1,500 |
| FLOUR, Amer. and Canadian | barrels | 300,500 | 648,000 | 48,200 | 42,000 | 23,300 |
| East India | bags | . . | . . | 18,000 | 14,500 | 3,000 |
| GINGER, West India | barls. and bags | 500 | 550 | 700 | 900 | 2,100 |
| East India | bags & pockets | 400 | 1,150 | 4,500 | 19,500 | 10,300 |
| HIDES, Ox and Cow | number | 396,500 | 363,400 | 231,000 | 418,000 | 476,500 |
| East India, do. | do. | 23,700 | 14,900 | 52,000 | 236,000 | 197,000 |
| Horse, B. A. &c. | do. | 89,200 | 182,600 | 67,800 | 71,300 | 36,000 |
| INDIGO | serons | 960 | 430 | 180 | 900 | 1,400 |
| East India | chests | 1,430 | 1,700 | 2,150 | 1,850 | 2,050 |
| MAHOGANY | logs | 5,650 | 2,400 | 5,350 | 4,500 | 5,100 |
| MOLASSES | puncheons | 9,500 | 15,000 | 17,600 | 17,500 | 18,200 |
| PALM OIL | casks | 27,000 | 20,000 | 33,500 | 35,600 | 34,900 |
| | or tons | 9,900 | 7,050 | 10,500 | 11,060 | 11,560 |
| PEPPER, East India | bags & pockets | 4,400 | 6,400 | 11,600 | 20,000 | 19,000 |
| PIMENTO | barls. and bags | 3,500 | 1,750 | 2,900 | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| RICE, American | casks | 1,100 | 3,300 | 1,400 | 1,800 | 900 |
| East India | bags | 31,200 | 46,000 | 43,000 | 58,000 | 60,000 |
| RUM | puncheons | 12,000 | 16,000 | 9,200 | 10,400 | 10,000 |
| SALTPETRE, East India | bags and boxes | 31,000 | 38,300 | 54,000 | 28,000 | 40,500 |
| South American | bags | . . | 1,000 | 9,000 | 10,400 | 24,200 |
| SUGAR, British Plantation | hhds. and tces. | 42,000 | 48,000 | 45,000 | 49,000 | 50,000 |
| East India | bags & boxes | 46,300 | 26,000 | 11,000 | 15,000 | 27,400 |
| Mauritius | bags | | 14,000 | 41,800 | 68,000 | 107,000 |
| Manilla | bags | . . | . . | 10,300 | 8,000 | 11,900 |
| Havana | boxes | . . | 8,700 | 1,900 | 1,300 | . . |
| Brazil | chests | 860 | 10,000 | 2,500 | 3,150 | 1,700 |
| do. & other Foreign | barls. and bags | . . | . . | 1,500 | 1,700 | 2,900 |
| TAR | barrels | 42,500 | 35,000 | 48,400 | 40,000 | 58,600 |
| TALLOW | casks | 13,500 | 11,500 | 19,500 | 22,000 | 21,500 |
| TOBACCO | hogsheads | 8,090 | 9,490 | 5,290 | 8,200 | 9,900 |
| TURPENTINE | barrels | 51,000 | 73,200 | 74,000 | 76,000 | 87,900 |

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The following estimate of the value of the export and import trade of Liverpool was given before the corporation commissioners by one of the most extensive brokers of the port, and though, like all similar calculations, it is liable to error, yet it may be taken as an approximation to the value, nothing more being possible :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Exports of manufactures . . . . | | £20,000,000 |
| Of which, Woollens . . . | £4,000,000 | |
| Cotton goods and yarn . | £12,000,000 | |
| Linens . . . . | £1,000,000 | |
| Hardware . . . | £1,200,000 | |
| Earthenware . . . | £350,000 | |
| Silk goods . . . | £150,000 | |
| Salt and other articles . | £1,000,000 | |
| Total Imports, roughly estimated. | | |
| Irish trade . . . | £5,000,000 | |
| Raw cotton . . . | £5,000,000 | |
| All other articles . . | £5,000,000 | |
| Total of Exports and Imports . . . . | | £35,000,000 |

This, however, as we have before observed, can only be considered an approximation to the value of the trade. The estimate of the trade with Ireland especially is, we believe, considerably below the truth.

The Irish trade.

The trade with the sister island has, indeed, of late years become of vast extent and of the utmost importance, both to the port of Liverpool and the United Kingdom generally. Ireland may now be considered the granary and storehouse of Lancashire. This county, distinguished as it is by its manufacturing and commercial prosperity, has never ranked very high as an agricultural district; and even if it had done so, no agricultural skill could ever have rendered so limited an extent of country adequate to the support of a population of upwards of a million inhabitants. For many years the thickly peopled manufacturing and commercial districts of this county have been supported by the produce of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire on one side, and of Ireland on the other. Of late years, the general introduction of steam navigation, both in the interior of Ireland and along the coasts, has given a prodigious impulse to the agriculture of that country, and has increased in a similar proportion its exports to the ports of Liverpool, Bristol, and London. This town, itself forming a great market for all kinds of produce, and the entrance to a district almost unequalled in wealth and population, has of course obtained a very large proportion of the trade of Ireland. The following table exhibits the nature of this trade somewhat in detail, and contains an estimate of its

value, which, allowing for the recent fall in the price of agricultural produce, may be considered as tolerably correct:— Liverpool Parish.

VALUE OF PRODUCE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL FROM IRELAND IN 1833.

| QUANTITIES. | DESCRIPTION AND VALUE. | AMOUNT. |
|---|---|---|
| | | £. |
| 93,880 | Cattle . . . . . at £10. | 938,800 |
| 4,277 | Calves . . . . . 50s. | 10,692 |
| 2,453 | Horses . . . . . £20. | 49,060 |
| 68 | Mules . . . . . £15. | 1,020 |
| 71,887 | Sheep . . . . . 35s. | 125,802 |
| 44,899 | Lambs . . . . . 20s. | 44,899 |
| 386,880 | Pigs . . . . . 75s. | 1,450,800 |
| 7,581 | Crates Eggs . . . . . £20. | 151,620 |
| 553,947 | Quarters Wheat . . . . 60s. | 1,661,841 |
| 477,284 | Do. Oats . . . . . 28s. | 668,197 |
| 20,691 | Do. Barley . . . . 35s. | 36,209 |
| 343 | Do. Rye . . . . . 30s. | 514 |
| 19,288 | Do. Beans . . . . 40s. | 38,576 |
| 1,892 | Do. Pease . . . . . 40s. | 3,784 |
| 7,907 | Do. Malt . . . . . 50s. | 19,767 |
| 255,135 | Loads Meal . . . . 25s. | 318,918 |
| 482,462 | Sacks Flour . . . . 45s. | 1,085,539 |
| 21,253 | Bales Bacon . . . . £5. | 106,265 |
| 144,535 | Barrels Pork . . . . 60s. | 433,605 |
| 5,144 | Half Barrels Do. . . . 35s. | 9,002 |
| 13,588 | Tierces Beef . . . . 85s. | 57,749 |
| 5,019 | Barrels Do. . . . . 60s. | 15,057 |
| 2,249 | Hhds. Hams . . . . . £20. | 44,980 |
| 23,437 | Cools Butter . . . . 40s. | 46,874 |
| 322,068 | Firkins Do. . . . . 50s. | 805,170 |
| 22,199 | Half Firkins Do. . . . . 25s. | 27,748 |
| 2,005 | Tierces Lard . . . . . £8. | 16,040 |
| 7,544 | Firkins Do. . . . . 30s. | 11,316 |
| | | £8,179,844 |

Exclusive of linen, feathers, hides, wool, and porter, to at least the value of £50,000, of the latter article only.

From 24th June, 1833, to 24th June, 1834, there were 260,946 tons brought from Ireland in 40 vessels, having 4,955 horses' power, together 7,460 tons register, and making 1,369 trips.

There were 140,685 tons brought from Scotland, Man, and coastwise, in 35 vessels, having 3,540 horses' power, together of 5,067 tons register, and making 1,012 trips.

Henry Booth, esq., the treasurer of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, in his lucid publication on that subject, in order to shew the extent of the importation of live stock into Liverpool from Ireland, says, that from June, 1827, to January, 1830, a period of 30 months, there arrived—

115,654 fat cattle . . . 26,507 calves
350,353 sheep . . . . 344,946 pigs.

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This trade is still rapidly increasing, and is likely to become, if it is not already, the most important branch of the trade of Liverpool.

Steam-vessels.

It is now about twenty years since the first steam-boat appeared on the Mersey, and already the intercourse carried on by means of steam navigation with all parts of the three kingdoms has become one of the principal sources of the prosperity of Liverpool. It is totally impossible to form any idea of the numbers who every year avail themselves of the advantages afforded them by this greatest of modern discoveries. The river swarms with steam-vessels of all sizes, from the ferry-boat to the steam-ship; and there is scarcely a port of any consequence in the three kingdoms, to which access may not be had by steam from Liverpool. The intercourse is increasing daily. The Irish and Scotch trade, and the trade with the Isle of Man, the north-western counties of England, and both North and South Wales, are already carried on in a great measure by steam navigation, and new lines are constantly forming with places scarcely known a few years since. The following are amongst the principal lines of packets already existing:—

His Majesty's Post-Office Packets, which are remarkably fine vessels, commanded by lieutenants of the royal navy, sail every evening for Kingstown, with passengers for Dublin, and also quit Kingstown every evening for Liverpool, where they usually arrive early on the morning following. These vessels convey the Irish mail.

The St. George's Steam-Packet Company, which despatches vessels from nearly all the principal ports of England and Ireland, keeps up a constant communication between Liverpool, Dublin, Cork, Newry, Dundalk, Beaumaris, Bangor, and the Menai Bridge.

The City of Dublin Steam-Packet Company, formed principally by the exertions of C. W. Williams, esq., a gentleman who has rendered the most essential services to the empire, and especially to Ireland, by his efforts to extend steam navigation, also keeps up a constant communication, by means of powerful and well-managed steam-vessels, with Dublin, Belfast, and Limerick.

The St. Patrick Steam-Packet Company, whose vessels are amongst the finest ever seen on the Mersey, despatch packets twice a week to Waterford.

The Belfast Packets, a line carrying on trade exclusively with that rapidly increasing and flourishing port, sail thrice a week.

The Liverpool and Newry Steam-Packets sail twice a week from each port.

The Londonderry Packets, new and most beautiful vessels, also sail twice a week, passing close to the Giant's Causeway, generally touching at Port Rush.

With DROGHEDA there is a line of steam-boats three times a week. Liverpool Parish.

Between Glasgow and Liverpool there are two lines of packets, belonging to the City of Glasgow Steam-packet Company, and the Glasgow and Liverpool Steam-shipping Company, all of them fine and well-managed vessels.

The WHITEHAVEN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY sail their vessels during the summer between Liverpool, Whitehaven, Dumfries, Kington, and the Isle of Man.

The CARLISLE STEAM COMPANY keep up a constant communication with Cumberland.

The ISLE OF MAN'S COMPANY'S packets sail constantly between Douglas and Liverpool.

And in addition to the above lines, there is a constant steam communication with Rhyl, Swansea, Lancaster, the Lakes of Westmorland, (by Ulverstone) Preston, Runcorn, and a never-ceasing intercourse with the bathing places on the opposite side of the river. It would, indeed, be difficult to say, whether the introduction of steam navigation has added more to the wealth or to the pleasures of the inhabitants of Liverpool.

Whilst the commerce of Liverpool has thus been increasing steadily, and spreading to all the quarters of the globe, the facilities supplied by the port for the reception and safe preservation of vessels, and for the rapid despatch of business, have increased not less rapidly. We have already mentioned that the first dock ever constructed in Liverpool was opened in the year 1690; and although this dock was filled up in 1827, and has become the site of the new custom-house, yet the amount of dock accommodation has increased from that time until the present day, when the docks of Liverpool extend upwards of two miles along the shores of the river, and cover an area of upwards of ninety acres. These docks, especially the new ones, are objects of universal admiration, and every day increase by the facilities which they give to trade, the commerce by which they were originally created. They already extend from Toxteth Park to Bootle Bay; and, vast as they are, and well as they are in general managed, they are scarcely adequate to the constantly increasing commerce of the port. The docks.

Few maritime cities in the world can vie with Liverpool in the number and extent of these works, or in the facilities afforded by them for the loading and unloading of vessels. On the side of the docks stand the lofty warehouses from which the export cargoes for the ships are supplied, or which receive the cargoes of foreign produce. The quays in front of the docks are sufficiently spacious to give room for loading and unloading, as well as to allow the crowd of strangers, who are frequently drawn to this busy and exhilarating scene, to pass either on foot or in

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carriages. The docks, as they at present exist, are, the Salthouse Dock, which communicates with the Canning Dock, at the bottom of Cross-hall-street; to the south, higher up the river, are the King's Dock, the Queen's Dock, and Brunswick Dock, with their basins; and to the north, George's Dock, the Prince's Dock, Waterloo Dock, and Clarence Dock, with their basins.

The following are the dimensions of the docks:—

| Docks. | Square Yards | Length of Quays in Lineal Yards. | Docks. | Square Yards. | Length of Quays in Lineal Yards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brunswick Dock . . | 60,824 | 1,092 | Canning Dock . . . | 19,095 | 500 |
| Half-Tide Dock . . | 13,105 | 497 | George's Dock . . . | 26,793 | 1,000 |
| Queen's Dock . . . | 51,501 | 255 | Basin . . . | 16,375 | 435 |
| Old Dock Gut . . . | 7,737 | | Prince's Dock . . . | 57,129 | |
| Queen's Dock Basin | 24,391 | 601 | Basin . . . | 20,904 | 509 |
| King's Dock . . . . | 37,776 | 875 | Waterloo Dock . . . | 30,764 | 1,100 |
| Salthouse Dock . . | 23,025 | 759 | Clarence Dock . . . | 29,313 | 914 |

The expense of executing these stupendous excavations has been immense; and it appears from official vouchers that the cost of making the Prince's Dock alone amounted to £461,059. 19s. 4d., exclusive of the land, the estimated value of which is one hundred thousand pounds. This application of the wealth of the town is the result of an enlightened policy, which enriches at once the commercial community for whom the accommodation is intended and the opulent body by whom it is afforded. The King's Dock and the Prince's Dock present their noble marine parades, commanding extensive views of the harbour and of the river, with a beautiful landscape on the opposite shore, the view to the west being terminated by the eminence on which stands Bidston lighthouse and the extensive range of signal posts. The duke of Bridgewater's representatives have a small dock of their own between the King's Dock and Salthouse Dock, in which the canal business carried on by the flats and barges is transacted; and the trustees of the Mersey and Irwell navigation are provided with similar accommodation at the south end of George's Dock. The accommodation for steam and ferry boats is found in the Seacombe Basin, George's Ferry Basin, and South Ferry Basin, together forming an area of 6076 square yards.

Facilities of the navigation of the Mersey.

Within the last few years the entrance to the river Mersey has been rendered much easier, by the discovery of a new channel, lying between the two, which have so long been the only inlets by which vessels could wind their way through the sands

which spread round the mouth of the river. This channel admits vessels of considerable size, even at low water; and is found especially useful by steam-vessels, to which a detention of even a few hours is a most serious inconvenience. The public are indebted for this valuable accession to the commercial facilities of the port to the dock committee, and to their able and accomplished assistant, captain Denham, of the Royal Navy. Liverpool Parish.

The Warehousing or Bonding system has tended very essentially to increase the commerce of Liverpool. In the year 1803 an act passed the legislature for allowing goods imported from foreign countries to be warehoused without payment of duty in the port of London, and in 1805 the provisions of that act were extended to such of the outports as chose to avail themselves of its privileges. The merchants of Liverpool were not slow to appropriate the benefits of so great an accommodation, and from their enterprising character this port has become the second bonding depôt in the kingdom. The number of warehouses and vaults for bonded goods are very considerable, and there are a number of yards for bonded timber, as well as ample granaries under the king's lock for foreign corn. The Tobacco warehouse is a building of immense size, covering with its area three acres and a half of ground; and the estimated value of bonded property in this port is one million and a half sterling. Merchandise of various descriptions, the produce of every clime, are warehoused in Liverpool. In consequence, the duty, which was formerly paid in cash previous to the landing of the imports, being suspended under this system till the merchandise is taken out of bond for consumption, the merchant is enabled to carry on trade with less capital than was formerly required, and foreigners are induced to deposit their merchandise in Great Britain till an opportunity presents itself for sale, either in this or other countries. By this modern improvement in our fiscal arrangements, the shipping interest is greatly augmented. Warehousing system.

There are in Liverpool numerous associations for the protection and regulation of the different branches of commerce, the principal of which are the East India Association; the Portugal, Brazil, South American, and Mexican Association; the West India Association; the Ship-Owners' Association; the American Chamber of Commerce; the Irish Chamber of Commerce; the Salt Association; the Underwriters' Association; and the Merchant Seaman's Registry. Commercial associations.

By means of the commercial telegraph between this port and Holyhead, the approach of vessels is announced in Liverpool with the swiftness of light, when they are at the distance of nearly a hundred miles, and, of course, many hours before they reach the river. This admirable establishment is under the management of lieutenant Watson. Commercial telegraph.

Such are the facilities now possessed by the commerce of Liverpool; and it is

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upon these facilities, and upon the causes enumerated above, that the future prospects of the town depend. Scarcely one of the circumstances detailed in the above sketch of the commerce of Liverpool, has ceased to operate beneficially upon the trade of the port. The unrivalled skill of our manufacturers—the internal wealth of the country are still increasing; and the intercourse with foreign nations is extending every year. Nine-tenths of the continent of America is yet thinly peopled, or not peopled at all; and it is only a few years since the wealthiest regions of Asia were opened to British enterprize; every thing at home and abroad favours the pursuits of peaceful industry, and affords reason for believing, that the future history of the commerce of Liverpool will be not less brilliant than the past.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of this town consist principally of such as are connected with maritime concerns. The absence of coal in the immediate neighbourhood of Liverpool would form an impediment to the introduction of the cotton manufacture, were not the habits and pursuits of persons residing in commercial cities incompatible with that close confinement to which the manufacturing classes submit without reluctance. Amongst the principal manufactures of the town and neighbourhood may be mentioned the making of watches and timekeepers, together with the tools used in their construction. There are also extensive sugar works, salt works, breweries, founderies and steam-engine works, with ship yards, roperies, and iron-chain-cable manufactories, with tobacco and snuff mills, and all the other trades incident to an English seaport.

Education.

The institutions for the purpose of education are very numerous in Liverpool. To enumerate the schools particularly would far exceed the space that can be allotted to this subject, but it may be stated generally, that from the "Abstract of the Education Enquiry (for England) ordered to be printed by the House of Commons on the 20th of March, 1835," and compiled by the overseers of the poor, in compliance with an order from lord Melbourne, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department, in August, 1833, it appears that there are in this parish five infant schools, forty-seven daily schools; twenty-seven day and Sunday schools; sixteen Sunday schools.

School for the blind.

The most interesting of these establishments is the school for the indigent Blind, in London-road, commenced in 1791. The benefits of this institution it is difficult fully to estimate. It ranks in public utility with the deaf and dumb asylums of this and other countries, and supplies, not the faculty of vision, indeed, but the means of becoming useful and happy members of society to those "whose visual ray is quenched." This is not a mere local establishment, its range is the united kingdom; pupils are admitted without distinction of place or sect from all parts of Great Britain. Originally the views of the founders extended not much higher than to the establish-

ment of an asylum, where the present ease and comfort of the blind might be promoted, but experience taught them that the deprivation of one faculty frequently sharpens and improves those which remain; that the capacities and aptitude of the objects of their bounty would enable them to receive instruction in the useful arts, and that they might be made figures instead of ciphers amongst their fellow-citizens. Under this persuasion, the present school was opened in the spring of 1800. At that time the number of pupils was increased to 70, but they were lodged and accommodated, not as at present, in the same building, but in different houses near the school, to which the constant inspection of the superintendent could not extend. This imperfection in the system was removed in the year 1808, when, by the liberality of the public, the buildings were erected, which at present form the dwellings of that family, who, in the midst of darkness, see great light. The year after the completion of the new buildings the number of pupils was increased to one hundred, and they now amount to one hundred and twenty. It has been the felicity of this establishment to possess for its committee of management, men of clear heads and benevolent hearts, with wisdom to form judicious plans, and perseverance to execute them. The late Pudsey Dawson, esq. one of the principal founders of the Blind Asylum, was a man of this description, and, though dead, his works live to embalm his memory, in the recollection not merely of the generation in which he lived, but in ages yet unborn. To many of his surviving compeers in this work of mercy, a similar tribute is due; but it cannot be paid with equal freedom, from the danger of indulging in the language of adulation. The monument of this departed philanthropist very appropriately adorns the interior of the church attached to the Blind Asylum. "The principal occupation of the pupils," says the committee, "is spinning; hamper and basket making; the plaiting of sash-line; the weaving of worsted rugs for hearths, carriages, and doors, of linen, and of floor-cloth, and sacking; the making of sacks, and list and worsted shoes; the manufacturing of rope-twine, pack-thread, log-lines, clothes-lines, and fish-lines, of stair carpeting, and of foot-bears, points and gaskets from old ropes; and the learning of music: in the last department the attention of the committee is principally directed to qualifying the pupils for the office of organist." The amount of goods manufactured and sold at the school, is about £1800 a year; and for these articles there is generally a sufficient demand; but a stock-in-trade is usually kept, to the amount of about £1000.

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A kindred establishment to the Blind Asylum, for the education of the deaf and dumb, was formed here on the 18th of January, 1825, which already imparts instruction to twenty-four pupils.

For the deaf and dumb.

An important class of charities in this, as in all the other large towns of the county, are those which afford medical and chirurgical assistance to the poor in time of sickness.

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Infirmary.

In the memorable year 1745, a number of benevolent men in Liverpool formed the design to erect an infirmary, and the corporation, as their contribution towards the new institution, presented the trustees with a spacious site of land, for 999 years, on the summit of Shaw's Brow. In the month of July, in that year, the building was commenced, and on the 25th of March, 1749, it was opened for the reception of thirty patients. With that provident foresight which the managers of this charity have usually displayed, the founders of the institution, in their building, made provision for one hundred patients, and the wisdom of their plans have been since sufficiently manifest. The first president of the Infirmary was Edward, the eleventh earl of Derby, and he was succeeded in the following year by his son James, lord Stanley, usually called lord Strange. As had been foreseen, the patients every year increased, and with them the cost of maintaining the establishment, which now amounts to from five to six thousand a year. The town and neighbourhood having at length overgrown the capacities of the original building, a new infirmary has been erected, under the architectural direction of John Foster, esq. in an elevated inclosure in Brownlow-street, at a cost of £27,800. The principle of this institution is so liberal and expansive, that every poor person labouring under the maladies, for the relief or cure of which the Infirmary was founded, is eligible to receive its benefits, without regard to nation, age, or sex. The Seaman's Hospital, established in 1752, and which formed part of the building of the original Infirmary, was discontinued when the old building was abandoned, and has not since been revived. Adjoining to the new Infirmary is a Lunatic Asylum,* built in 1829, at a cost of £11,000, and the Lock Hospital, opened on the 27th of March, 1834.

Dispensaries.

In addition to these establishments, there are several dispensaries in different parts of the town, all affording medical aid to the poor in their separate localities, as well as a variety of other charities for dispensing food and shelter to the distressed in times of exigency.

Parochial Concerns.

The parochial concerns of Liverpool are of vast magnitude. The whole town forms but one parish, and the workhouse has a resident population of from one thousand to fifteen hundred souls—exceeding by one half the total number of inhabitants that were contained in the town of Liverpool a hundred years after it had received its first royal charter. The workhouse, erected in 1771, at a cost of £8000, stands in a fine open situation on Brownlow Hill, occupying a site, with the fever wards and grounds, of twelve acres; and the apartments, which are lofty and convenient, are well ventilated. The internal economy of the establishment is excel-

* The former Lunatic Asylum was built in 1792, in the Infirmary Gardens, but is now discontinued.

lent; and the affairs of the parish are administered by the churchwardens and overseers, aided by a select vestry, formed in 1821. Liverpool Parish.

The items of expenditure are, in the annual parochial statement, classed under three heads, "Workhouse department,"—"Overseers' department," and "Churches and Clergy." The first head comprehends the provisions and clothing of the in-door poor, with the salaries to the governor and his assistants. The second, which is the overseers' department, includes relief to the out-door poor; and the county rates paid by the parish of Liverpool. And the third includes the expenditure "for the church and the clergy." The aged and infirm inmates of the house, who are capable of work, as well as the able-bodied, both children and adults, are engaged in various handicraft and manufacturing employments, as shoemakers, weavers, pickers, winders, &c.; but in this, as in most other workhouses, the labour of the paupers is not very productive. The supplies for the support of this establishment are raised by rates upon the assessable property of the parishioners, which last year amounted to 2s. 1d. in the pound, on rather an indulgent valuation. The following table exhibits the annual rental of Liverpool, as stated in the parish books—the amount of rates assessed, and the amount received, with the aggregate expenditure in each year for the last fourteen years:—

ANNUAL PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENT, RENTAL, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE.

| Years. | Rates on the whole Rental. | Rental. | Amount of Rates Assessed. | Amount Received. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | £. | £. | £. | £. |
| 1821 | 2 3 | 579,447 | 77,259 | 53,608 | 53,560 |
| 1822 | 2 0 | 471,120 | 52,538 | 36,578 | 40,783 |
| 1823 | 2 6 | 474,151 | 59,226 | 43,470 | 39,176 |
| 1824 | 2 6 | 487,751 | 60,287 | 44,926 | 42,385 |
| 1825 | 2 6 | 501,904 | 62,730 | 47,295 | 45,922 |
| 1826 | 2 6 | 518,500 | 64,812 | 47,920 | 48,412 |
| 1827 | 2 6 | 521,226 | 65,163 | 49,493 | 49,957 |
| 1828 | 2 6 | 530,623 | 66,327 | 50,844 | 42,870 |
| 1829 | 2 0 | 548,218 | 54,821 | 42,127 | 43,582 |
| 1830 | 2 0 | 568,531 | 56,853 | 43,637 | 51,899 |
| 1831 | 1 9 | 695,759 | 60,879 | 45,788 | 51,725 |
| 1832 | 2 6 | 854,587 | 106,872 | 80,000 | 62,415 |
| 1833 | 2 1 | 790,515 | 82,362 | 61,200 | 58,980 |
| 1834 | 2 1 | 801,964 | 83,660 | 62,500 | 54,201 |

Liverpool Parish.

Popula-tion.

Rapid as has been the general increase in the population of the county of Lancaster, the increase in the borough of Liverpool is still more remarkable. According to the estimates formed by Dr. Enfield, the number of inhabitants in this town in the year 1700 was only 5145; in 1720 that number was doubled, and amounted to 11,833; it 1750 it was nearly quadrupled, and is stated at 18,400; and in 1770 it was swelled to 34,050; in 1801 the number was 77,653; in 1811 it was 94,376; in 1821 the population amounted to 118,972; and in 1831 to 165,175.* These returns are exclusive of Edge-hill, Everton, Harrington, Kirkdale, and Low-hill, all in the suburbs; containing collectively a population of 30,000, and also exclusive of the sea-faring men belonging to the port, which are estimated at 10,000, making an aggregate of upwards of 200,000 souls. Fewer persons die in Liverpool than the general average. It is calculated that a generation of men passes away in thirty years, but in Liverpool the number of deaths yearly is only one in forty, as appears from a comparison of the bills of mortality with the population returns; the number of baptisms yearly are as one to twenty-seven; and the number of marriages as one to seventy-nine. This town has been remarkable for longevity, and the following are the names and ages of a few of its venerable inhabitants:—

| | Aged | Died in | | Aged | Died in |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel Robert Broadneux | 109 years | 1727 | Mr. Ingleby | 117 years | 1798 |
| Elizabeth Hilton | 121 | 1760 | Mary Jones | 105 | 1799 |
| Mrs. Bostock | 106 | 1767 | Mrs. Owen | 107 | 1799 |
| Mr. James Birchall | 102 | 1772 | Mr. David Salmon | 106 | 1809 |
| Mr. William Ellis | 136 | 1780 | Edward Simon | 104 | 1821 |
| Mrs. Sarah Holmes | 114 | 1783 | Ellen Tate | 110 | All died in the workhouse in 1823. |
| Mrs. Bailey | 105 | 1787 | Margaret M'Kenzie | 104 | |
| Mrs. Hunter | 115 | 1796 | Frances Dixon | 105 | |
| Mr. Roger Pye | 103 | 1796 | | | |

Public buildings.

The public buildings in Liverpool for the purposes of trade and commerce are numerous, and, in general, well adapted to their respective purposes: they consist of the Exchange, the Custom-house, the Excise-office, the Post-office, the Tobacco Warehouse, the Warehouses for bonded corn, the Corn-Exchange, the Dock-office, the Seamen's registry-office, the Stamp-office, the Railway Station, and the Fort and Lighthouse near New Brighton. Of these edifices, the Exchange buildings claim the first notice. It has already been seen that a stately building called the New Exchange, suitable to the growing consequence of the town, was built between the years 1748 and 1754, at the top of Water-street. After standing for about

Exchange.

* See Population Returns, Vol. II. p. 106.

Drawn by T. Allom. Engraved by P. Heath.

BLUE-COAT SCHOOL, LIVERPOOL.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON. 1836.

Drawn by Harwood. Engraved by R.Winkles.

INTERIOR OF THE EXCHANGE NEWS-ROOM.

FISHER, SON & Co LONDON, 1836.

forty years, the pride and the ornament of the town, the west side of this building took fire in the morning of the 18th of January, 1795, during a period of intense frost, which sealed up the public water-pipes; and in a few hours the principal part of the interior was destroyed. The spirit of enterprise, at all times so buoyant in Liverpool, suggested the propriety of rebuilding the Exchange by subscription, upon an enlarged and improved scale; it was not, however, till the 30th of June, in the year 1803, that the first stone of the new structure was laid, and six years more were required to complete that work, which has been very properly styled "the great architectural ornament of Liverpool, and the first commercial building in the empire." The expense of the building amounted to £110,848, and the supplies were raised in eight hundred transferable shares of £100 each, aided by the rents to January, 1816, and the profit on subscriptions to the Coffee-room. John Foster, esq., the architect to the corporation, erected the buildings from designs by James Wyatt, esq., and the stone, which is at once durable and beautiful, was supplied from the quarries of the earl of Sefton, in Toxteth-park. The area of the Liverpool Exchange is 194 feet by 180 feet, which is more than double the size of the Royal Exchange, in London. The buildings are formed by four inside façades or fronts, three of which join to each other, and the north front of the Town-hall forms the other side. The new building, which harmonizes with the north elevation of the Town-hall, consists of a rusticated basement, with a piazza extending round the whole, and opening to the area by a series of rustic arches, between strong piers. Above are two stories, ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and surrounded with an enriched bold cornice and parapet. In the centre of the north side, resting on the basement, is a grand recessed portico with eight handsome Corinthian columns. In the east wing is a news-room 94 feet by 52, supported on large columns; and above this is another spacious room, 72 feet by 36, appropriated to the underwriters, on the principle of Lloyd's in London. The west wing consists of a public sale-room and counting-houses. The centre of the area is adorned by a monument in bronze, of exquisite workmanship, to the memory of admiral lord Nelson, from a design by Matthew Charles Wyatt, esq., executed by Richard Westmacott, R.A., and completed on the 21st of October, 1813, at an expense of £9000.

Liverpool Parish.

The Town-hall, formerly called the Exchange, and now forming the south side of this magnificent pile, has, ever since it was re-edified, been appropriated to judicial and municipal purposes. This building corresponds in its style of architecture with the Exchange buildings already described, and is surmounted by a capacious dome, on which is placed a figure of Britannia in a sitting posture. The basement floor consists of kitchens and butteries well calculated to give effect to the festive scenes which so often enliven this seat of municipal hospitality. On the ground

Town-hall.

Drawn by Harwood. Engraved by R.Winkles.

INTERIOR OF THE EXCHANGE NEWS-ROOM.

FISHER, SON & Co LONDON, 1836.

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Town-hall.

Liverpool Parish.

story are the magistrates and the general sessions rooms, with a number of other offices. The principal story contains a suite of rooms, communicating with each other, consisting of the saloon, splendidly furnished and ornamented with full-length portraits of George III., by sir Thomas Lawrence, of George IV. when prince of Wales, by Hoppner, of the duke of York, by Phillips, and of his present majesty, when duke of Clarence, by Shee. Two drawing-rooms, one to the east and the other to the west, adjoin the saloon; and a lofty ball-room, sumptuously fitted up, of the dimensions of 89 feet by 41½, occupies the whole of the north front. There is also a smaller ball-room, forty feet in height, which is used when the company is less numerous; and a banqueting-room, in which the chief magistrate of the borough entertains his guests. The town and the surrounding country are seen with great advantage from the dome of the Town-hall, and perhaps the superiority of a commercial over a manufacturing town is never more obvious, than when they are surveyed from these elevated situations, where one presents to the eye a fine clear atmosphere, while the other is too apt to exhibit a mass of smoke so dense, as to defy the penetrating powers of vision.

New Custom-house.

The New Custom-house, now erecting upon the site of the Old Dock, which was filled up in 1827, will supersede the present Custom-house. No stronger indication can be exhibited than is to be found in the magnificent scale upon which this new erection is formed. The cost of filling up the Old Dock, "the Cradle," as it has been fitly called, of the commerce of Liverpool, and of forming the area for the New Custom-house, is estimated at £180,000. The foundation stone of the new building was laid on the 12th of August, 1828, by Thomas Colley Porter, esq., the mayor, and the edifice is erecting by John Foster, esq., the architect, to whose professional skill Liverpool is indebted for so many of her proudest triumphs of art. The Excise-office, the Stamp-office, and the Post-office will all be contained within this new commercial pile, each of which will impart facilities to the other. It is impossible to say with precision when the buildings will be completed, but the probability is, that they will be opened in the course of the year 1836.

Public markets.

No town in England, the metropolis not excepted, can boast of market accommodation equal to Liverpool. There are eleven different markets in various parts of the town, namely, St. James's Market, near Great George's-place; St. Thomas's Market, in Cleveland-square; St. John's Market, in Great Charlotte-street; St. Martin's Market, in Scotland-road and Maddox-street, Bevington; the Market in Derby-square; Islington Market; the Markets in Scotland-place, and in Pownall-square; the Pig Market, in Chapel-street; and the Cattle Markets, in Lime-street, and near the Old Swan.* Each of these different situations has its local advantages,

* The Kirkdale cattle market was discontinued, on the Cattle Market near the Old Swan being opened, in 1830.

Drawn by T. Allom. Engraved by W. Linden.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE, LIVERPOOL.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON, 1836.

Drawn by Austin

Engraved by Kelsall

THE INTERIOR OF ST. JOHN'S MARKET, LIVERPOOL.

FISHER, SON & Co LONDON 1834

but the market in Great Charlotte-street, 185 yards in length by 45 yards in width, affords convenience both for seller and buyer, unrivalled perhaps in Europe. This extensive erection was built under the architectural direction of Mr. John Foster. The building was commenced in the summer of 1820, and the market was opened on the 7th of March, 1822. Liverpool Parish.

There are two market days in Liverpool: one by prescription, on Saturday; the other, on Wednesday, under letters patent from Queen Anne, which are recited in an act of parliament, 59 Geo. III. c. 9, for abolishing the payment of certain tolls, called ingates and outgates, and of certain tolls and stallage payable in the markets and fairs, and for granting other tolls and stallage in lieu thereof; and for the better regulation of the said markets and fairs. A schedule of tolls was made in pursuance of that act, and a code of rules, orders, and by-laws, for regulating, ordering, and governing the three principal markets of St. John's, St. James's, and St. Martin's, were enacted at a special council of the corporation, held 6th of August, 1831. Great public benefit has been conferred in the erection of these spacious and covered market-places, the cost of which to the corporation has amounted to the sum of £83,005. 11s. 11d.

The literary and scientific institutions of this town are worthy of the growing opulence and continually increasing population of the place. They consist of the Liverpool Library, established in 1770, and now held in the Lycæum; the Athenæum, in Church-street, established in 1799; the Botanic garden, established in 1800; the Lycæum, at the bottom of Bold-street, established in 1804; the Union-rooms, in Duke-street, established in 1811; the Exchange News-room; the Underwriters'-room, established the same year; the Royal Institution, in Colquitt-street, established in 1814; and the Medical Library, formed in 1779; and the Law Library in 1827; the School of Arts, founded in 1825, now rebuilding as a Mechanic's Institute in Mount-street, Rodney-street; the Gymnasium, in Colquitt-street, opened in September 1828, in connexion with the Royal Institution; and the Zoological-gardens, opened in May 1833. Literary and Scientific Institutions.

The Athenæum, the Lycæum, and the Union-rooms each consist of a news-room and library, and contribute essentially to inform the public mind, refine the taste, and elevate the character of the inhabitants. The Exchange-rooms have more of a commercial character, and afford great facilities to the intercourse of the merchants with each other, and with the numerous strangers who resort hither, not only from various parts of England, but from all the countries of Europe and America, and not unfrequently from Asia and Africa.

The Royal Institution, has a charter of incorporation, of the date of Nov. 1822, and its object is "the promotion of literature, science, and the arts, by academical

Liverpool Parish.

schools; public lectures; the encouragement of societies who may associate for similar objects; collections of books, specimens of art, natural history, &c., by promoting a laboratory, and philosophical apparatus; and by association of the proprietors." The edifice in which the proceedings of the institution are conducted, was originally a stately mansion, which has undergone a number of alterations, and now affords various suites of rooms adapted to the purposes of the society. On the ground floor is a public room for the accommodation of the subscribers, amply supplied with periodical works on literary and scientific subjects; a lecture room calculated to accommodate 500 persons, and several other apartments appropriated to the use of the committee, and for the mathematical and classical schools. In the rear of the house is a laboratory, and rooms for those experiments in chemistry, and the other branches of science, which appertain to institutions of this nature. On the first floor is a large room in which the Society hold their meetings, and other rooms for the library and museum of the institution; adjoining is a spacious exhibition room for the use of the members of the Liverpool Academy; another exhibition room, in which are deposited the casts of the Elgin and Egina marbles; and two other rooms appropriated to the purpose of a drawing school. A stone platform on the roof forms an observatory, but no building in a crowded city or town is well suited to the purpose of astronomical observation. The proprietors and their families have the exclusive privilege of viewing the museum, and of introducing non-residents to a sight of its already valuable collections: and in nothing is the hospitality of Liverpool more conspicuous than in the readiness with which all their institutions are laid open to the view of strangers, who are allowed freely to participate, in common with the privileged themselves, in all the benefits of their rich stores of information and entertainment. This splendid monument to the public spirit and intelligence of Liverpool, was opened on the 25th of November, 1817, by a discourse on the origin and vicissitudes of literature, science, and art, and their influence on the present state of society, delivered by that accomplished native scholar, and historian, William Roscoe, esq.

The Philosophical and Literary Society was established in 1812, for the purpose of literary and philosophical investigations. The meetings are held on the first Friday in every month, from October to May inclusive, when visitors are freely admitted. The public business consists in hearing and discussing such papers as are voluntarily contributed by the members; but the discussions assume more of the character of *regulated conversations* than of *debates*. The members are of two classes, ordinary and corresponding, amongst the latter of whom are to be found names of many distinguished individuals both in this and other countries. The first president was the late Rev. Theophilus Houlbroke, on whose resignation the

celebrated biographer of the Medici was unanimously called to preside. The office of secretary has been filled by Dr. Traill from the commencement; and to the exertions and intelligence of that gentleman the society is much indebted, both for its formation and progress. About one hundred members are now on the rolls, and the number of contributors to its public labours is every year increasing. Liverpool Parish.

The Liverpool Botanic Garden, opened in 1803, is another institution for the promotion of science, and dates its existence from the commencement of the present century. The name of the establishment sufficiently indicates its object. The original site of these gardens, in Laurel-street, Edge-hill, having become nearly surrounded by buildings, owing to the extension of the town in that direction, the land is now offered for sale by the proprietors, and new Botanic Gardens are forming in Edge-lane, but little progress has yet been made in the removal of the plants. Botanic Garden.

The Zoological-gardens, Derby-road, comprehend about ten acres of ground, of an irregular but appropriate form, disposed in walks, grass-plots, and flower-beds, interspersed with dens and cages for various kinds of rare animals and birds, with which they are stocked, and serve at once to extend the knowledge of natural history, and to add to the rational amusements of the town and country. Zoological Gardens.

Several valuable works have issued from the Liverpool press, amongst which may be enumerated the Nurse, and the Lives of Lorenzo de Medici, and of Leo the Tenth, by Mr. Roscoe; the Medical Reports, and the Life of Robert Burns, by the late Dr. Currie; and the Life of Poggio Bracciolini, by the Rev. William Shepherd.

The periodical press of Liverpool is principally confined to newspapers, of which there are nine weekly, and one two days a week. A large printing establishment, for periodical publications, called the Caxton-office, existed in this town for a number of years, but, on the 31st of January, in the year 1821, the printing-house took fire, when property was consumed to the amount of £36,000; and in the same year Mr. Henry Fisher, the proprietor, removed his office to London.

The places of public amusement are, the Theatre in Williamson-square, built in 1772; the Olympic Circus, in Great Charlotte-street, opened in 1800; the Liver Theatre, in Church-street; the Royal Amphitheatre in Great Charlotte-street, opened in 1826; the Rotunda, in Bold-street, built in 1811; and the Wellington Rooms, Mount-pleasant, opened in 1815, for ball and card rooms. There are also races in the neighbourhood: Maghull races commenced July 25th, 1827; and Aintree races commenced July 7th, 1829; the former of which now are held in May, the latter in July, and both called the Liverpool races. There were annual races on Crosby Moor from the year 1774 to 1786, when they were discontinued.

Liverpool Parish.

Liverpool has become a town of considerable resort as a sea-bathing place; and the inhabitants from the interior of Lancashire resort hither in great numbers during the summer months, to enjoy this salubrious and gratifying exercise. The floating bath, which is moored during the season opposite Prince's Parade, affords excellent accommodations to those who prefer this novel mode of immersion, and on the shore machines are provided, as at Blackpool, Scarborough, and Ramsgate, for conveying the visitors into the briny waves, and returning them in safety to the shore. Suites of public baths, erected on the west side of George's Dock, at a cost of £30,763, were opened here in May, 1829, in lieu of the old baths, which were removed on the excavation of the Prince's Dock.

Sea bathing.

Water-works.

For many ages this place was insufficiently supplied with fresh water, brought in carts, from springs in Berry-street and Copperas-hill, and sold out to the inhabitants at a rate which created a heavy tax. As early as the year 1709, an act of parliament was obtained by sir Cleave More, for liberty to bring water into the town from the springs at Bootle, in wooden troughs; but the project failed. Notwithstanding the increase of the inhabitants, this necessary article of domestic consumption continued for nearly a century afterwards to be scantily administered. At length the demand became too urgent to be any longer resisted; in the year 1799, a Water Work Company was formed by a number of subscribers, in shares of £100 each, and in that year an act of incorporation was obtained from parliament for better supplying the town and port of Liverpool with water from certain springs in the township of Bootle. The following year another company was established, under the designation of the "Liverpool Corporation Water Work Company." The works were both embarked in with great spirit, and the town is now amply supplied with water, conveyed through pipes to almost every dwelling.

Gas-works.

There are in Liverpool two Coal Gas Companies, the former incorporated by act of parliament in May, 1818, and the latter in 1834. The New Coal Gas Company succeeded, and appropriated, with the sanction of the legislature, the Oil Gas Works, established in May, 1823, gas generated from coal having been found, after ten years' experience, more economical than that which is derived either from oil or resin.

Storms.

Like all seaports, Liverpool has been exposed at different periods to violent storms, the most memorable of which on record, in the last and the present century, are the following:—On the 15th of March, 1757, the spire of St. Thomas's Church was blown down during the prevalence of a violent gale, and five vessels sunk in the river: on the 1st of October, 1762, a tornado from the west-north-west raged with fatal violence for about two hours, and, amongst other mischief, blew down about thirty yards of the wall of St. George's Dock: on the 29th of July, 1768, by

a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, several rooms in the lower part of the town were laid under water, and the bowsprit of the ship, Wheel of Fortune, was driven through the middle window of a house at the bottom of James'-street: on the 2d of February, 1794, a hurricane filled the river with wreck, and the ancient wooden mill, on Copperas-hill, which had weathered so many storms, was blown down, and totally destroyed: and on the 21st of January, 1802, a dreadful hurricane elevated the tide six feet above the calculation in the tide-table; and Sefton church, which has stood 700 years, lost about five feet of its spire. Liverpool Parish.

Liverpool has been frequently subject to the loss and devastation occasioned by fire, but the tremendous conflagration of the Goree Warehouses in the night of the 14th September, 1802, was the most destructive occurrence of that nature with which this place was ever visited. The cause of this calamity has never been accurately ascertained, but its effects are too memorable ever to be obliterated from the minds of the present generation. Seventeen large warehouses, some of them thirteen stories high, filled with the productions of our own and of other countries, were all in flames at the same time, and, had it not fortunately been high-water soon after the fire gained the ascendancy, the shipping in George's Dock would probably have been consigned to destruction by the devouring element. The loss sustained on this occasion amounted to £323,000, and the ruins remained in a state of ignition for several months after the calamity took place. In January, 1833, fourteen warehouses and nine dwelling houses in Lancelot's Hey and the adjoining streets were destroyed by fire, by which property to the amount of £200,000 was destroyed. This disaster brought into operation the "fire police," established under the authority of an act of parliament passed in 1826, but which had lain dormant till the year 1833. Fire.

To no branch of public economy has the attention of the people of this county been directed with more zeal or with greater success, for the last half century, than to the improvement of the public roads. The facilities thus presented to locomotion far exceed those that were ever before enjoyed in any other age or country. It is true, indeed, that the Romans, fourteen centuries ago, constructed roads in Lancashire, and in other parts of England, of inimitable workmanship and of almost imperishable durability; but the Roman roads, for the most part, formed only the principal mediums by which the stream of military operations were conducted to distant stations, while in our more happy times public roads intersect every part of the country, and are made principally to facilitate the operations of trade, agriculture, and commerce. The time has at length arrived, when a new species of road, resembling the roads of the Romans in their lineal accuracy, and as trunks from which vicinal roads are to branch, will be constructed; and the Liverpool and Manchester and Liverpool railroad.

Liverpool Parish.

Manchester railway, though not the first of the kind, has given an impulse to this modern improvement, that will not cease to spread till all the principal lines of communication throughout the kingdom are furnished with similar means of safe, economic, and expeditious transport. Taking London as the centre, railways will, probably within the present generation, be formed from thence to Edinburgh and Glasgow, to the north; to Bristol and Bath, to the west; to Norwich and Yarmouth, to the east; and to Portsmouth and Plymouth, to the south; each principal road having its branches to the towns in the respective lines of country through which it may pass.

First railroads.

Railways, or tram-roads, principally for the conveyance of minerals, have existed in this country for nearly two hundred years, but it was not till the Stockton and Darlington railroad was constructed[a] that they were used for the conveyance of passengers and general merchandise. Three years before this time, Mr. William James, of London, the civil engineer, having witnessed the power of the locomotive engines in Newcastle and in Leeds, conceived that the principle might be successfully employed on a railway to be made between Manchester and Liverpool, where the quantity of merchandise passing regularly at that time amounted to a thousand tons a day. Having communicated his views to Mr. Joseph Sanders, of Liverpool, that gentleman was struck with the practicability of the suggestion, and under his patronage, and that of a number of other gentlemen, a preliminary survey was made by Mr. James of the country between Liverpool and Manchester,[a] differing in some degree from the course ultimately adopted, but embracing its great outline. Reflection and calculation served to shew the utility of this project, which was embraced by a number of public-spirited men with avidity, and a deputation, consisting of Mr. Sanders, of the late Mr. Lister Ellis, and Mr. Henry Booth, of Liverpool, and of Mr. John Kennedy, of Manchester, were appointed to proceed to Darlington, where the railway was then constructing, but unfinished, as well as to Newcastle and Sunderland, where railways for minerals were in operation, and where both locomotive engines and fixed engines were employed. On their return, they made a favourable report to a provisional committee of gentlemen in Liverpool, of which John Moss, esq. was chairman, on the 20th of May, 1824. At this meeting it was determined to execute the project, and to form a company of proprietors, with a capital of £500,000, being the estimated cost of the undertaking. A permanent committee was afterwards appointed, of which Charles Lawrence, esq., mayor of Liverpool, was chairman, and by which committee Mr. George Stevenson, of Newcastle, was appointed engineer of the proposed railway.*

[a] Opened 27 Sept. 1825.

Origin of the Liverpool and Manchester railroad.

[a] At a cost of £320.

Estimated cost.

* Mr. Henry Booth's Account of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, p. 11.

Liverpool Parish.

The first application to parliament for an act to sanction this undertaking was made in the session of 1825, and failed; but in the following session the application was renewed, and succeeded, though at an enormous cost.

Applications to parliament.

In the summer of 1826 the ground for this great national work was first broken upon Chat Moss, and in December, 1828, the expenses already incurred amounted to £461,899. This sum was, in the progress of the work, and with the cost of warehouses, stations, carriages, and steam-engines required to conduct the carrying trade, swelled to £1,200,000, the whole cost of the original undertaking, the excess of expenditure over the estimate being made up by an additional call of £50 per cent. upon the £100 shares of the proprietors, and by loans from government amounting to £400,000.

Total cost.

The line of the railroad from Liverpool to Manchester.

The line ultimately taken was from the company's yard, at the entrance to the great tunnel at Wapping, in Liverpool, whence it proceeds to the tunnel at Edge Hill, the principal station for the coaches.* At Olive Mount, about half a mile to the north of the village of Wavertree, is the great rock excavation, from whence the road proceeds to the Roby embankment, stretching across the valley for about two miles, and varying in height from 15 to 45 feet, and in breadth at the base from 60 to 135 feet. Passing through the centre of the parish of Huyton, the inclined plane commences at Whiston, and rises in the ratio of 3-8th of an inch in a yard, or 1 in 96, for a mile and a half: after traversing a level of two miles in length, the road comes to the Sutton inclined plane, beyond the Skew-bridge at Rainhill, which is similar in elevation and extent to the Whiston inclined plane; from thence the line passes over Parr Moss to the great valley of the Sankey, with its canal at the bottom of the hill. Over this valley and canal, and over the top-masts and high peaks of the barges, the railway is carried along a magnificent viaduct of nine arches, each 50 feet span, built principally of brick, with stone facings, the height of the top of the parapets to the water in the canal being 70 feet, and the width of the railway between the parapets 25 feet. The approach to the great structure, says Mr. Booth, from whom we quote, is along a tremendous embankment, formed principally of clay dug out from the high lands on the borders of the valley. The road then passes through the extinct parliamentary borough of Newton, in the parish of Winwick, to the Kenyon excavation, from which about 850,000 cubic yards of clay and sand have been dug out. Passing on from the Kenyon excavation by Bury Lane, and over the Glazebrook, the railroad next traverses the full length of Chat Moss, from west

* For the better accommodation of passengers, a tunnel is now constructing from a little above the entrance to the tunnel at Edge Hill, to Lime-street, (a distance of about a mile and a half,) where the principal Liverpool depôt will be established.

Liverpool Parish.

to east, a distance of four miles, comprising in the whole surface of the Moss an area of 12 miles, and containing 60 millions of tons of vegetable matter, the accumulation, probably, of a thousand years. Though the practicability of carrying the railway over this vast morass, in some places 30 feet deep, was seriously questioned before parliament, not only was that object effected, but the embankments are perfectly firm, and the expenditure in forming the road was less than the average expenditure on the rest of the line between Liverpool and Manchester.* From the Barton embankment, on the east side of Chat Moss, the railroad proceeds through the whole length of the parish of Eccles, and thence through Salford over the river Irwell, by a substantial stone bridge, to the company's station in Water-street, Manchester, where it terminates at a distance, by the railway, of 31 miles from Liverpool.

Distance.

This journey is now performed regularly by the first-class train, which does not stop to set down or take up passengers by the way, in one hour and a half! and by the second-class train in two hours! According to the authority, principally relied upon for the information contained in this article, there travelled along the line of the Liverpool and Manchester railway, for various distances, from the 15th of September, 1830, when it was opened with great pomp, to the 31st of December in the same year, upwards of 70,000 passengers, without personal injury to a single individual excepting one man, who had his legs severely bruised by two carriages coming in contact.

Time of travelling.

When opened.

Number of passengers.

Of the success of this great public work as a pecuniary speculation, it is only necessary to say, that the dividends declared ever since the first year of the opening to the present time have been 8 per cent. per ann. upon the £100 shares, and for the last five half years, at the rate of £9 per cent., and that the original shares of £100 are now (October, 1835,) selling for £195.

The following particulars are principally to be found in the published report of the directors; and where these have failed us, we have reason to believe the results are pretty nearly correct:—

Number of passengers conveyed between Liverpool and Manchester, viz.:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| From 16 Sept. to 31 Dec. 1830 ... | 72,000 | In the year 1833 ... | 386,000 |
| In the year ..... 1831 .. | 445,000 | ... 1834 ... | 436,000 |
| ... 1832 .. | 357,000 | | |

And in the present year, 1835, we understand there is a considerable increase upon 1834.—Of merchandise there were conveyed:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1831 .... | 91,000 tons. | 1833 ..... | 156,000 tons. |
| 1832 ... | 126,000 | 1834 . about | 169,000 |

* Booth's Liverpool and Manchester Railway, p. 100.

Liverpool Parish.

Of coals there were conveyed by this railway—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1832 . . . . . | about | 60,000 tons. |
| 1833 . . . . . | | 80,000 |
| 1834 . . . . . | | 99,000 |

Of pigs, in each of the two last years, there were conveyed from Liverpool to Manchester, from 65,000 to 70,000; and of sheep, from 40,000 to 50,000.

Large cattle have been conveyed only in very small numbers, as they can be driven more cheaply than they can be carried by the railway.

Company.

Of the railway company as a trading community, it is sufficient to say, that their conduct has uniformly been regulated by those enlarged views, which secure success by a combination of sound judgment in designing, and of judicious management in executing, great public undertakings; and of the engineer, George Stephenson, esq. it may be remarked, that his reward is to be found in the well-merited renown of having overcome all the difficulties with which he had to contend, and in having brought to a successful issue one of the most interesting and important public works on record.

Engineer.

Degree of success.

It is almost superfluous to add, that the Manchester and Liverpool railway is amongst the causes which have, within the last few years, given so powerful an impulse to the trade and commerce of these continually reciprocating places.

Having already discussed at considerable length the subject of the adjournment of the assizes from Lancaster to the towns of Preston, Manchester, and Liverpool, and expressed an opinion favourable to such an alteration as would render justice more cheap and accessible in the most populous divisions of the county,* it is not necessary to repeat the reasons assigned for adjourning the assizes "from the place where justice has been administered for seven centuries under charters from many kings." It may suffice to say, that although successive governments negatived the proposal in the various forms under which it was presented to their consideration, the ministers of the crown, in the year 1835, so far acquiesced in the proposed change, as to direct, by an order in council, that after the judges in the northern circuit had gone through the business of the assizes for the hundreds of Leyland, Amounderness, Blackburn, and the two Lonsdales, the assizes should be adjourned to Liverpool, there to be held for the hundreds of West Derby and Salford.

At the summer assizes, in the year 1835, this alteration accordingly took place, by adjournment from Lancaster, on Friday, the 14th of August, and on Monday, 17th of August, the courts of assize opened at Liverpool for the first time, before sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, knight, chief justice of the common pleas, and the right honourable lord Abinger, chief baron of the exchequer. The courts were held

* See Vol. I. pp. 222—225.

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in the Sessions House, in Chapel-street, and the proceedings terminated on Friday evening, the 28th of August.*

Execution.

On this day John Barlow, a calico printer at Elton, near Bury, was convicted before lord Abinger of the murder of his wife, Priscilla Barlow, by stabbing her with a knife. For this offence he was sentenced to be hanged; and on the Monday following he was executed in front of Kirkdale prison, on the gallows which had been brought for the purpose from Lancaster castle. An immense assemblage of people, estimated at forty or fifty thousand, witnessed the execution, which is the first that has taken place in Liverpool since the rebellion of 1715.

A short chronological retrospect will exhibit the leading features of the history of Liverpool in a connected view, and serve to supply some omissions that have been made in the details. Although the name of Lyferpole is not found in that ancient survey of judicial record called Domesday Book, we find here a Norman castle with its embattled walls,[a] soon after the Conquest.† In ancient records, as well as in more modern writings, the orthography of Liverpool has been subject to a great variety of modifications, no fewer than forty in number, as will appear from the following list, marked with the reign in which each of them prevailed:—

[a] p. 56.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lyferpole . | Saxon.‡ | Litherpole . | | Lyrpool . . | Hen. VIII. | Leverpooll . Ch. II. |
| Liferpul . . | | Liverpoll . | | Leverpoole | | Letherpoole |
| Lyrpul . . | John. | Lyverpole . | Edw. III. | Liverpolle . | Ph. & Mar. | Let-poole . |
| Litherpul . | | Lyverpull' . | | Lyverpolle . | | Leerpool . . |
| Liverpull . | | Liverpole . | | Leverpoolle | Elizab. | Leverpool . |
| Leverpol . | | Leuerpoole | Hen. IV. | Leverpull . | | Leuerpole . |
| Litherpol . | Hen. III. | Liverpooll . | | Litherpoole | | Leurpoole . |
| Letherpul . | | Livrepol . . | | Lirpoole . . | | Leurpull . . |
| Liverepol . | Edw. III. | Lyverpoole | Hen. VIII. | Lerpoole . | | Leurpole . . |
| Lyverpol . | | Lyrpole . . | | Liverpoole . . | Chas. I. | Liverpool . |

Miscellaneous Dates.

In the reign of Charles I. we first meet with the modern spelling, which was, however, subject to repeated changes, and it was not till the middle of the last century that "LIVERPOOL" became the authorised and official recognition.

The charter of Henry II.[b] to Lyrpull, preserved in the hand-writing of the late learned and reverend keeper of the public records, Dr. Adam Clarke, is not, as has

[b] p. 58.

* The number of persons for trial at these first assizes was 32, and the number of causes on the list, 145.

† See an ingenious paper contained in a Letter from Sir Wm. Hamper to Wm. Ellis, esq., on the Crest of the Corporation of Liverpool, in the Appendix to the 21st Vol. of the Archæologia, p. 543.

‡ Two editions of Camden.

been already observed, found in the archives of the corporation, and there is pregnant reason to suspect that this document is a forgery—the production of an antiquarian attorney.* Assuming this to be the fact, the first charter to Liverpull was granted by king John, and the dates of the respective charters[a] may each be considered as indicative of a separate era. The erection of "the Tower" in the time of the de Ferrers, the first line of the earls of Derby, added a new embellishment to "the village of fishermen," and seemed to portend that in the lapse of ages it was doomed to become another Venice standing upon the waters.† As early as the reign of Edward II. Lyverpol conferred a species of honorary title, and John, the son of Richard de Lyverpoole, was returned to parliament for the borough of Derby.[b]

Liverpool Parish.

[a] P. 132.

[b] P. 61.

In the reign of Edward III., and of his immediate successors, we find the dukes of Lancaster and the knightly family of Sefton casting their baronial patronage over the town and neighbourhood of Lyverpol, and probably endowing it with an edifice, "The Chapel of our Lady of St. Nicholas,"[c] for the worship of that divine Being to whose bounty it is so deeply indebted. Here masses were appointed to be celebrated by the "Good Duke of Lancaster," and by John of Gaunt, his "thrice illustrious" successor, a duty which the endowments of the chantries, if no higher motive, caused to be performed with exemplary zeal, till the Protestant Reformation discarded these services, by appropriating the monastic funds to the necessities of the state.‡

[c] P. 94.

In the reign of Henry VIII. Lyrpole had become "a pavid Towne"—"Irisch Marchantes came much hither as to a good Haven," and the advantages of the port, if port it could be called, that had a haven without a dock, began to be appreciated. Still the inhabitants amounted only to 690, and the streets but to seven.[d]

[d] 69.

Till the early part of the 17th century, the ancient city of Chester, the Deva, or Devana Urbs, of the Romans, had been the successful commercial rival of the Saxon

* Having received an intimation from a professional gentleman in Liverpool, that the charter in question was of dubious origin, we have felt it to be our duty to investigate the facts, and the inquiry has resulted in the conviction that the pretended charter is an entire fabrication. Not to mention the bad Latin, "Et quod homines de Lyrpul *quondum vocant*," which is no unusual occurrence, however, in mediæval compositions, it appears that there was no such person in existence as Robert, bishop of London, the first witness to this charter, in the reign of Henry II.; and it further appears, that on an examination of the papers of the *ingenious* fabricator after his death, a few years ago, the *original* charter was found amongst them, containing several erasures, made evidently with the design of giving to the fraud an air of plausibility. These circumstances were doubtless unknown to Dr. Adam Clarke, and, in the absence of that knowledge, the charter obtained in his estimation a character for authenticity to which it was not entitled.

† Erskine's Description of Liverpool in 1791.

‡ From the Harleian MSS. 6281 and 1052, it appears that Mr. Richard Cross, of Liverpool, in 1567, was the only gentleman in Liverpool bearing coat armour, or possessing a large mansion house.

Liverpool Parish.

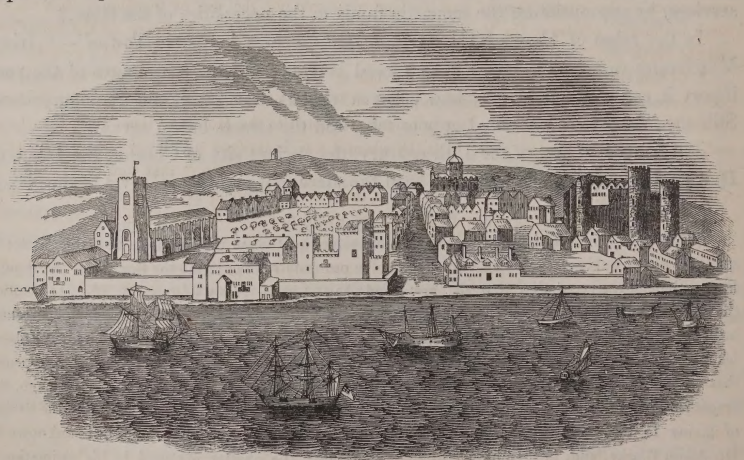
port of Lyferpole;[a] but the accumulating impediments in the navigation of the Dee, and the increased facilities in that of the Mersey, was now doomed to give a preponderance to the latter, and to destroy the equilibrium which for ages had held in suspense their conflicting claims.

[a] P. 69.

The progress of trade and commerce was retarded by the flames of civil war, and the mud walls of Leuerpoole, together with its good buildings of hewn stones,[b] fell before the cannon of the sanguine prince Rupert. The Liver, like the Phœnix, rose from the ashes; the enterprising spirit of the Roundheads gave a stimulus to commerce; and the chastisement given by Cromwell to foreign potentates served to extend the commerce of England, in which Leverpoole was suffered to participate. To divest the town of all remains of a belligerent character, and to prevent it from being again the arena of conflicting armies, the castle of Liverpoole was ordered by parliament to be demolished, and the materials to be sold for the use of the state.*

[b] P. 82.

At the period of the Revolution of 1688, the inhabitants of Liverpool were devoted to the cause of the house of Orange; and, when William III. and his royal suite visited this place, two years after he ascended the throne of England, the town exhibited an aspect from the Mersey which is delineated by a painter of some repute, in a picture, of which the following sketch conveys a tolerable outline.



1659, July 4.

* Report on Liverpool Castle made to Parliament.

"Colonel Walton reports from the Council of State, that upon a report from the Committee of the Council to whom the business touching the demolishing of Liverpoole Castle was referred, Certifying, That it will be for the service of the State that the said Castle be demolished and made

No written contrast can be so graphic as that which is conveyed to the mind by a glance at this view of the town of Liverpool, without a single dock, on comparison with a view of Liverpool of the present day, completely hemmed in by docks, and stored with the shipping that floats in safety in its port. Not one prominent object, in the view of the town of Liverpool as it existed in 1680, now remains, except the Mersey, which then, as now, washed its western foundations: the works of nature endure; but the castle, with its round towers, the square-towered steeple of St. Nicholas's church, the arched Town Hall,* the Tower of the earls of Derby of three successions—the Ferrers, the dukes of Lancaster, and the Stanleys, as well as the elevated beacon—all have disappeared; and even the delectable avenued promenade called "The Ladies' Walk," the resort of the beaux and the belles of the last century, has shared the same fate.† Liverpool Parish.

untenable together with the Walls & Towers. That the lead & materials being valued at about £35 will not answer the charge, that there is a house which with the site is worth about £100, which by computation the demolishing will amount to. It is ordered, That it be humbly reported to the Parliament as the opinion of the Council, that the said dwelling house & site which is excepted from the sale may be conveyed by the Trustees [by order, or act of Parliament, if an order be not sufficient] to such person as shall be intrusted with the care of demolishing the s[d] Castle Walls and Towers in recompence of the charge thereof, and the land to be sold for the use of the State. And the Col[l] Birch be humbly offered to the Parliament to be intrusted with the demolishing of the said Castle and the Walls and Towers upon the Terms aforesaid."—*Commons' Journals*, Vol. VII. p. 704.

* Of this edifice it is said, in a MS. of the date of 1709, "Of late, they [the merchants of Liverpool] have built a Town House placed on pillars and arches of hewn stone, with the public exchange for the Merchants underneath it. It is principally indebted to the Mores of Bank Hall, then Lords, and owners of the greatest share of it, by whom it was beautifyed with many goodly buildings of hewn stone, so that some of the streets are named from their relation to that family. They have a free school which was formerly a chapel, and at the west end thereof, next the river, there stood the statue of St. Nicholas, (long since departed and gone) to whom the Mariners offered when they went to sea."

† There were formerly in Liverpool two public promenades, one on the north-west and the other on the south-east side of the town, each having the name of "The Ladies' Walk." The reminiscence of an old inhabitant in the year 1823, thus describes these scenes of fashionable resort:—"Upper Duke-street was formerly a walk called "The Ladies' Walk;" it had a wall on one side, and trees on the other. It began about York-street, and continued nearly to the old houses at the corner of Berry-street, which were at that time standing. Where Seel-street, Bold-street, and Rodney-street now are, were fields to the top of Mount-Pleasant, where there were a few houses—amongst others, that in which Mr. Roscoe was born, pulled down in 1823, and the Bowling Green House still stands at the corner of St. Mary's-lane. From the public-house, by the mill on the Mount, a lane ran towards the Bowling-green, about the middle of which was an observatory, which was never used, nor indeed ever finished. What is now called St. James's-Walk was a wild common covered with gorse-bushes, called Quarry-hill. At the top of the Mount was a coffee-house, to which parties were accustomed to repair, for a country excursion, and which, on holidays and times of election of members of parliament for the borough, was a scene of great conviviality. At the top

Liverpool Parish.

The rapid increase of Liverpool since it became an independent parish, in 1699, has already been described; but the most authentic record of this increase is to be found in the bills of mortality, as preserved in the parish registers, from which the following results are derived:—

| | 1700. | 1760. | 1800. | 1810. | 1820. | 1830. | 1834. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 132 | 986 | 3,033 | 4,001 | 4,718 | 7,258 | 8,154 |
| Burials . . . . | 124 | 599 | 3,157 | 1,544 | 3,680 | 3,845 | 5,881 |
| Marriages . . . | 35 | 408 | 1,217 | 1,434 | 1,653 | 2,220 | 2,675 |

Exclusive of the baptisms, marriages, and burials, in the places of public worship in Toxteth Park and Everton, and of the burials at the Necropolis, which, in 1824, amounted to 1586.

The first of that splendid series of docks by which the west side of Liverpool is now intrenched was constructed when the inhabitants did not amount to more than half the number that is now judged fit to constitute a newly enfranchised parliamentary borough.[a]

[a] P. 85.

The era of commercial greatness, with its various and multiplied causes, now began fully to develop itself, and its progress may be read in the preceding pages.[b] The history of the corporation, the first in wealth and importance in the kingdom, London alone excepted, has also been sketched,[c] with the amount of its revenues, and the nature of its constitution. The parliamentary history of the borough enters naturally into this branch of the subjects,[d] and the miscellaneous matter not embodied in these details bring up the narrative to the present period, but leave much to be supplied by others less circumscribed in their limits.

[b] P. 149.

[c] Pp. 109—135.

[d] Pp. 146—148.

The manners, like the pursuits of the people of Liverpool, contain something that is characteristic, and that differ from the general manners of the county. Accustomed to a daily influx of strangers, there is a freedom and frankness in their address, and a politeness in their demeanour, which can only be attained by unrestricted intercourse with "travelled men," familiar with the manners and

of Ranelagh-street was a public-house, behind which were tea-gardens. It was standing about forty years ago. Ranelagh-street and Paradise-street were at that time very genteel streets, and Hanover-street was quite the fashionable part of the town." Speaking of the other "Ladies' Walk," it is said, that at the end of Old Hall-street was formerly a fine walk called "The Ladies' Walk,"[a] with a double row of trees on each side, very much frequented by the respectable inhabitants, and especially by merchants, who found it a good post of observation from which to observe the approach of their vessels to the port. The direction of the walk was towards the shore, where it terminated in a flight of steps opposite the old baths. The destruction of this beautiful walk, with the fine avenue of trees, was cause of great lamentation at the time; and the whole site is now occupied by coal yards, while the baths, and the fort to which it conducted, have all been swallowed up by the Regent's Dock. The Ladies'-walk has been destroyed perhaps thirty years.—*Dr. Raffles's MS. Collections.*

[a] Seen in the view of 1680.

customs of other nations. The Exchange, the daily resort of the merchants of the town and the manufacturers of the county, as well as of strangers and foreigners engaged in the pursuits of commerce, and of arts and navigation, contributes to form the public manners of the town, and to expand the views of its inhabitants; and the sociability which follows in the domestic circle, where information is received and imparted with no other restraint than that which polished manners impose and the rules of good breeding dictate, leads to the same result. These effects extend themselves in a lower degree to persons in humble life, and in that way have an influence on every class of society. It would not be safe to assert that the morals of the inhabitants of a commercial port are improved in the same degree as their manners: the superintending eye of the friend and the neighbour often guard against vice in the absence of higher motives; and when the wide expanse of the ocean withdraws that superintendence, no surprise will be felt if vice is sometimes seen to stalk forth with an audacity which would shock the sedateness of the inhabitants of inland towns. Of the mercantile and trading classes in Liverpool it is truly said, that they are frank in their commercial connexions, liberal in their dealings, and in general superior to those narrow-minded jealousies which are supposed to attach to persons of less extended dealings. Formerly they are deemed to be too adventurous in their speculations, and not without reason; but even this ardent spirit of enterprise, though frequently fatal to the prosperity of individuals, has contributed not a little to raise the town and port of Liverpool to their present elevation, and by its instructive influence to work its own cure. Even the labouring class seldom exhibit that extreme penury which is so often to be seen in the streets of London, Manchester, and Dublin; and when cases of abject poverty present themselves, they are generally amongst the natives of the sister kingdom, in their annual or occasional migrations in search of harvest work, or to swell the number of labourers for the artisans employed in the construction of building or public works. Liverpool Parish.

The florid, but scarcely exaggerated picture drawn of the town and port of Liverpool in 1791, by one of the most eloquent of advocates,[a] in the happiest of his forensic efforts, is now realized, when he described it as "an immense city intersected by numerous docks—glittering with the cheerful habitations of well-protected men—the busy seat of trade, and the gay scene of elegant amusements growing out of its prosperity—as overflowing with riches, and every thing that can delight a man who wishes to see the prosperity of a great community and a great empire, and all created by the industry and well-directed management of a handful of men, in a corner of the island."

[a] Mr., afterwards lord Erskine.

# Toxteth Park.

Toxteth Park.

Domesday survey.

IN the Domesday Survey, Stochestede is estimated to contain one virgate of land, and half a carucate or ploughland, worth four shillings, successively occupied by the Saxon proprietors Bernulf and Stainulf.* This orthography preserves the obvious etymology of Toxteth, or Tocstath, the woody place; ꝑtoc, a wood, and ꝑtæþe, ꝑtaþe, or ꝑteð, a station, or place.

Extent of the district.

This district, now become a south-western suburb of Liverpool, is two miles and a half from north to south, and about two miles from east to west, comprising 2327 statute acres, and has generally been considered as extra-parochial in the Parliamentary Returns; but in the act for erecting St. Michael's church, Toxteth Park, it is designated as part of the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill. Toxteth Park is bounded on the north by the parish of Liverpool, on the north-east by the parish of West Derby, and on the east by the parish of Childwall, the point at which the boundary line of the latter touches the Mersey, which washes the western shore of Toxteth, forms the southern extremity of the district. Two rivulets, one of which is the Otterspool, formerly named Oskell's Brook, are the only supplies received by the Mersey through Toxteth Park.

Ancient tenure.

Toxteth was among the territories granted by Roger de Poictou to his castellan at Liverpool, the ancestor of the family of Molineux, and was held by them until the reign of king John, when Richard de Mulas, or Mulans, their representative, was found to hold one carucate and a half of land, in exchange of Tokestach, and a payment of 20s. to the king.† In 12 Henry III., the knights who perambulated the forests of Lancashire, describe the boundaries of Toxteth by these divisions, "where Oskelesbrok falls into the Mersee, & following the course of Oskelesbrok to the park of Magewom, and from the park to Bromegge, and following Bromegge to the Brounlowe, and thence crossing to the ancient turbaries between the two meres

* See Vol. I. p. 96-7.

† Testa de Nevill', fo. 402.

up to Lambisthorn, descending to the Watirfall of Stirpullhead, & following Stirpull in its descent to the Mersee."* Near these boundaries king John placed Smethdoun, the Esmedune of Domesday. In 5 Henry III. a writ was directed to the sheriff for an inquiry into the relative proportions borne by various places in the county, and, among the rest, the town of Shinthedun, which king John had wasted by the Hey of Toxtethe.† The same monarch conferred the honour of Lancaster upon his son Edmund Crouchback, which was confirmed 13 Edward I.‡ and we find that, in 25 Edward I., he held the forest of West Derby with the wood of Cropthale and Symmondeswood, and a place called the Earl's Smitheden.§ Toxteth Park was at this time held by the crown, or it was included in one of the preceding names. If it were not then the property of the earls of Lancaster, it soon after came into their possession; for Thomas, earl of Lancaster, on the feast of St. James, 1316, granted Toxteth and Smethedon to the abbot of Whalley, with a license that, on quitting the inhospitable and insufficient place of Whalley, they might remove their monastery and reconstruct it wherever they thought proper in Toxteth.‖ The monks, we have seen, did not avail themselves of this permission; and the earl, about 9 Edward II., granted to sir Robert de Holland the manor and land of West Derby, and the wapentake of West Derbyshire, which were confirmed 12 Edward II., and in 13 Edward II. sir Robert had a further confirmation from the crown, dated 23 February, 13 Edward III., which includes the bailiwick of all the forest lands.¶ A roll in the Duchy Office, without date, but indorsed, "Monstret' iste Rotulus E'po Dunelm," describing divers manors, lands, and tenements, of the earl of Lancaster and Robert de Holland, let to farm in the county of Lancaster in the reign of Edward II., specifies the herbage of Toxtath Park as belonging to the castle of Liverpool.** In 1327 the park was valued at £7. 9s. 4d. per annum; and in 1346 it was let to the Molineux family for £17, being then declared seven miles in circuit. In 22 Edward III. sir Thomas Stanley, afterwards chancellor of the duchy,†† ancestor of the Staffordshire branch, was parker of the park of Toxteth;‡‡ and Henry, duke of Lancaster, in the 10 An. Ducatûs sui, appointed a keeper for life, but whose name is not stated.§§ In the reign of Henry IV., William Gascoigne,

Toxteth Park.

* Toxstath p has diuīs sīc̄ vbi Oskelesbrok cadit in Mersee seq̄ndo Oskelesbrok in ascend vsq; ad parcū de Magewom ꝛ de parco vsq; ad Bromegge seq̄ndo le Bromegge vsq; ad le Brounlowe ꝛ inde extransuerso vsq; ad veteras turbarias int̄ duas maras vsq; ad Lambisthorn ꝛ de Lambisthorn in descendend vsq; le Watirfall Capitis de Stirpull seq̄ndo Stirpull in descend vsq; Mersee.—*Lansdowne MSS.* Codex 559, fo. 56.

† Rot. Literar. Clausar. p. 474.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 126.

§ Escaet. 25 Edw. I. n.

‖ See Vol. III. p. 185.

¶ Duchy Records, Bag A. n. 8.

** Ibid. Red Repertory, Bundle R. n. 30.

†† See Vol. I. p. 182.

‡‡ Ibid. p. 138.

§§ Ibid. p. 348.

Toxteth Park.

chief justice of England, obtained by royal license all the forests and chases within the duchy of Lancaster, with liberty of entrance to chase and carry away all the wild beasts [salvagina] taken in the same;* and it appears by a record of 1426, that Toxteth Park was well stocked with deer. Henry VI., in order to reward the services of sir Richard Molineux, son of the hero of Agincourt,† conferred upon him, his sons, and their heirs, the chief forestership of the king's forests and parks in the wapentake of West Derby, by letters patent dated at Brandon, 28 July, 24 Henry VI.,‡ and the grant was confirmed by a provisional clause in the act of resumption, 34 Henry VI.§

In 1461 the tithes of Toxteth, Croxteth, and Simonswood were assigned to the church of Lancaster, when it was endowed as a perpetual vicarage by dame Joan North, abbess of St. Saviour's and Bridget of Zyon. The Molineux family appear to have been ousted from their office, in the turbulent times which intervened between the grant of Henry VI. to them and their heirs, and 1 Henry VII.; for in the Act of Resumption then passed, a provision is made, "that this Acte extend not, nor in anywise be prejudiciall or hurtfull unto oure faithfull and well-beloved Subiett Thomas Scaresbreke, Servaunt unto oure right trusty and well-beloved knt Sr Edward Stanley, ne avoide, adnull, ne defeate in eny wise oure Lres Patentes made unto hym, in or of the Office of Maister Forster of our Forrest of Symondewoode, Toxstaght and Croxstaght, in oure Countee of Lancaster: but that as well oure said Letters Patentes, and all thyngs in theym conteyned, after and according to the tenour and effect of theym, be unto hym effectuell and availlable, by whatsoever name or names the said Thomas, or the said Offices, or any of theym, in eny of our said Lres be named, expressed or called."‖ Dr. Kuerden preserves the copy of letters patent granted to sir Thomas Butler and sir Richard Bold, both dated at Lancaster, 6 March, in the 20th year of some king, whose name he has omitted to append to the transcript, but which from collateral circumstances is ascertained to be Henry VIII. By one of these instruments, sir Richard Bold was appointed

* Duchy Records, Red Repertory, Bundle S. "Ducat. Lanc. In 3 Libro H. 4. fol. 78," n. 3.

† See Hist. of Sefton Parish, p. 204 infra.

‡ Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angl &c Nos grata et laudabilia obsequia que Ric. Molineaux Miles, & Ric filius eius, Arm. nobis multipliciter impenderunt & indies impendere non desistunt considerantes &c constituimus & ordinavimus ipsos Ricardum & Ricardum, tam Magistrum Forestar. Forestæ & Parcorum nostrorum in Wapentag. de Westderbyshire quam servitium nostr in eodem Wapentag nostro & Wapentag nostro de Salfordshire eodem Com. Ac etiam de Gratia nostra &c concess. ejisd. Rico & Rico Offiicium Constabular nostr de Leverpool habend. et tenend. ejisd. & hered. masculis &c. Dat. apud Brandon Ann. Regni vicess. quarto 28 die Julii.

§ Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 315.

‖ Ibid. Vol. VI. p. 363.

steward of West Derby, and by the other, sir Thomas Butler was invested for life with the office of chief forester of the forests and chaces of Simondswood, Croxtete and Toxteth, the office of parker of Toxteth and Croxtall, with their herbage and parkage, and the stewardship of Leuerpole, with the guidance and government of all the king's men, tenants, and bailiffs within the said *towns*.* Toxteth Park.

The keeper of Toxteth and maister of Symondwood had £2 for his fee about 1588,† when Toxteth was well wooded, and lady Stanley had a warrant to take wood from it to build her house in Liverpool. In 1593, the park, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaster, was granted to Henry, earl of Derby, on whose death it reverted to the crown, which had not yet parted with the full possession. In 2 James I. it was disforested, and on the 25th October, 1604, was granted to Ralph Willey, merchant-tailor, and Thomas Dodd, grocer, citizens of London, who, on the 6th March, 1605, conveyed it to Richard Molineux, created a baronet in 1611. His son Richard, viscount Molineux, succeeded in 21 James I., and was chief forester of West Derby and constable of Liverpool castle,‡ to which the herbage of Toxteth is said, in the reign of Edward II. to belong. In 16 Charles I. Charles Harbert, Christopher Favell, and others, are named as receivers for West Derbyshire wapentake, West Derbyshire forest, Croxteth, Symonswood, Toxteth, Smithdon Moss, Letherpole, and Crosby.§ Smithdon Moss is, probably, identical with Liverpool Heath, mentioned in the MS. of sir Edward Moore, of Bank, in 1667, in his account of a supposed encroachment by the second viscount Molineux, who, he says, "haith erected two water mills in Toxteth Parke, and rased dames for them w$^{th}$in his s$^{d}$ parke. And since these late warrs haith lad y$^{e}$ watter over & upon y$^{e}$ mose or torfe Rome belonging to me & my Ansest$^{rs}$ for many hundreds of years, w$^{ch}$ mose lies w$^{th}$in y$^{e}$ libertys of Leverpool, but times growing peaceable & I intending to get & dige for torfs as all my Ansest$^{rs}$ have done, I could not get y$^{e}$ s$^{d}$ torfe by reason y$^{e}$ Lord Mullenex caused his millers to lay there dame upon my mose in a great hight, where opon I caused m$^{e}$ to scoure an old ditch over w$^{ch}$ there is a great stone plate, & haith for many years bene y$^{e}$ ussell water corse, and w$^{n}$ I had opened y$^{e}$ ould watter corse y$^{e}$ Lord Mullenex sent me a threting letter how Liverpool Heath was all his, and this ditch was maid upon y$^{e}$ heath, & he would command his tennents in Toxteth Parke to come & put it all in agen—whereupon considering it was just at y$^{e}$ King's Restoration so that all those Read Letter men were so highe & y$^{t}$ y$^{e}$ Chanclor of y$^{e}$ Dutchy was y$^{e}$ Lord Semer, nere a kind to him, upon y$^{e}$ accompt of Parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. Sir Edward Moore's complaint of encroachment.

* "Infra easdem villas nostras prædictas." 4to. MS. fo. 117. In the Chetham Library.

† See Vol. I. p. 179. ‡ Duchy Records, Vol. XXVII. Inq. n. 59.

§ Ibid. Miscell. Bundle XIV. n. 10 d. *Lancastria xvj. Caroli.*

Toxteth Park.

his eldest sister she being a Semer, & likewise by the same Lady the Lord Treasur of England was his brother-in-law*—all w^ch considered maid me sete doune w^th this great wronge."†

Tithes.

In 1643, when the tithes of the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill were sequestered, a survey was taken, in which, it is stated, that Mr. Huggin, an episcopal minister, occupied Dingle chapel, that he received the tithes of Toxteth park, valued at £45 per annum, that he also obtained £10 per annum from Mr. Ward, rector of Walton, and that Toxteth Park ought to be made a parish.

Extra-parochial claims.

At this period may have originated the disputed claim to the possession of extra-parochial privileges, the park having hitherto been a royal forest. In 1650, £10 was paid to the parish of Walton from Toxteth. Some confusion may have arisen between Toxteth and Walton, from the circumstance of the advowson of Walton being vested in the owner of Toxteth. The family of Molineux held the former from 1470 until 1747, and in the course of this long possession may have granted the tithes of Toxteth to Walton, and thus laid the foundation of the present claim to them by the rector. The park was admitted to be extra-parochial in 1771, but this right has been subsequently disputed; and at the Lent assizes, held at Lancaster in 1835, a suit was tried involving this question, in which Mr. Abraham Bellis was the plaintiff, and Mr. Thomas Roberts and Mr. William Winstanley, the churchwardens of Walton-on-the-Hill, defendants.‡

* Richard, the second viscount, married Anne, daughter of William Seymour, marquis of Hertford. Sir Edward's family, in the wars of the Commonwealth, sided with the parliament, and the Molineux with the crown.

† Sir Edward Moore's MS. Observations to his Son, fo. 72, 3.

‡ LANCASTER ASSIZES.

TOXTETH PARK AND THE PARISH OF WALTON.—*Bellis* v. *Roberts and Another.*

This was an action of prohibition on the part of the plaintiff, nominally, to prevent the defendants, as churchwardens of the parish of Walton, proceeding on a suit, commenced in the Consistorial Court at Chester, against the said Abraham Bellis, for non-payment of the church-rates; but the real question at issue was, whether the township of Toxteth Park was, or was not, a part of the parish of Walton, and as such liable to the payment of rates laid for the support of the parish church at that place. The pleadings were very voluminous, there being no fewer than eight or nine issues stated, but they resolved themselves into this,—that the plaintiff denied his liability as an inhabitant of Toxteth Park, and the defendants affirmed it. The question was, whether the township of Toxteth Park was an extra-parochial place, or whether it was within the parish of Walton, and as such subject to the church-rates of that parish. There were two heads of evidence on both sides, documentary and parole, as to certain facts, and also to refutation. The jury, after an hour's consultation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, declaring thereby, that Toxteth Park is extra-parochial, and not subject to the rates of Walton parish.

The first of the episcopal places of public worship in the Park stands in Harrington, and is dedicated to St. James. The chapel is seated at the northern extremity of the Park, and nearly on the boundary line which separates Toxteth and Liverpool, adjoining Parliament-street: it has often been described as a Liverpool chapel. It is plain brick edifice with a tower, erected in 1774 by twenty-seven shareholders, at a cost of £3000, on land given by the late earl of Sefton, and opened June 4, 1775. Toxteth Park. Places of worship.

St. Michael's, which gives name to the adjoining hamlet, was built by virtue of an act of parliament, passed June 7, 1815, "for establishing a church or chapel in Toxteth Park, in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, in the county of Lancaster,"[a] and was consecrated June 21, 1816, having been completed at a cost of £8000. A small, plain marble in the interior, bearing a representation of the planet Venus, is inscribed:—

[a] 55 Geo. III. cap. 70.

"Venus in Sole Visa Nov. 24, 1639.

"In Memory of JEREMIAH HORROX, one of the greatest Astronomers this kingdom ever produced; born in Toxteth Park in 1619, died 1641, aged 22. His observations were made at Hoole, eight miles from Preston, where he predicted, and was the first person who saw the transit of Venus over the Sun. This memorial was erected by M. Holden, Astronomer, A.D. 1826."

The church of St. John the Baptist, in Park-road, Harrington, was erected by subscription, and aided by a parliamentary grant of £3000, on land given by the earl of Sefton in 1830, and was consecrated September 30, 1832. The total cost was about £6000, and the number of free sittings is 800. The patronage of these three chapels is vested in trustees for a term of years, on the lapse of which it devolves upon the rector of Walton.

In Harrington, the Catholics have a handsome brick chapel, which was founded in 1821, on the festival of its patron St. Patrick, of whom a well-executed effigy adorns the front. St. Patrick's was opened in 1823.

Dingle chapel is the most ancient religious edifice in Toxteth. The Rev. R. Mather, grandfather of the celebrated Dr. Cotton Mather, was the episcopal incumbent in 1633, but was suspended for refusing to wear the surplice. In 1643, Mr. Huggins, before-mentioned, presided over the congregation. The Rev. William Port, of Toxteth, occurs as a member of the Fifth Presbyterian Classis for Lancashire, in the time of the Commonwealth, and the Rev. Thomas Crompton, M.A. of Toxteth Park, was among the ministers ejected in 1662, and was succeeded by the Rev. Christopher Crompton. Dingle chapel was rebuilt in 1774, when petitions were circulated, of which the following are copies:—

Toxteth Park.

"The humble Petition of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Toxteth Park, near Liverpool.

"Whereas the Dissenting Chapel in Toxteth Park was in a very ruinous condition, insomuch that it was dangerous to celebrate public worship therein, and it was thought necessary to rebuild the roof, with the greatest part of the walls; and whereas the expense amounts to about Two Hundred Pounds, which the Society, of itself, is not able to defray: We, the under-written, do, in the name of the Congregation, humbly implore the assistance of our brethren and fellow Christians.

"March 14, 1775.

"William Harding, John Rigby, Jon. Mercer, Wm. Lassell, Dan. Mather, John Houghton."

"We, the under-written, being Protestant Dissenting Ministers, in and about Liverpool, do recommend the case of the people of Toxteth Park to the attention of charitable and well-disposed Christians.

"Richard Harrison, Robert Lewin, Philip Taylor, Rich. Godwin, H. Kirkpatrick, N. Clayton."*

This edifice is now used as a Unitarian chapel.

The other Dissenting chapels in Toxteth are situated in Harrington, now a component part of Liverpool;—the Welsh Methodist, or Ebenezer, Bedford-street, built in 1805; New Connexion of Methodists, in Prince William-street, opened 1818, and removed to Park-road, 1834; Wesleyan Methodists, Upper Stanhope-street, erected 1827; Independents, Mill-street, Hanover-street, 1829; Primitive Methodists, Prince William-street, opened 1831-2; Calvinistic Independents, South Hill, erected 1833; and Welsh Baptists, Stanhope-street, opened 1834.

Charities. a p. 165.

In the Twentieth Report on Charities by the Parliamentary Commissioners,[a] Toxteth Park is stated to be entitled to the interest of £300, left by John Burgess and others, about 1716; and of the £15 received as interest, £13 is considered as belonging to the orthodox minister, and £2 to the poor. The "Lost Charities," erroneously described by the commissioners under this district, were left to the poor of Walton and Kirkdale.

Rapid increase of population.

The population returns of Toxteth exhibit a remarkable increase, having doubled itself in each of the two decennaries, from 1801 to 1821, and now amounts to 24,067.† The district has experienced correspondent changes: so late as 1770, there was only one farm-house in the part of the park adjoining Liverpool, which was called Harrington, and consisted of an estate of 52 acres. In 1771, the land in the park was first broken for building ground, and in a short time the whole estate was laid out in villa grounds; but as the town of Liverpool extended to its utmost limit on this side, Harrington became gradually covered with buildings and streets, so

* Dr. Raffles' MS.

† See Vol. II. p. 106.

as to appear an undistinguishable part of the great town by which it was thus absorbed. Brunswick Dock and its basins, with a half-tide dock, are situated on the shore in Harrington, within the bounds of which are part of Queen's Dock and two of its basins. Toxteth Park.

After an unsuccessful attempt, on the part of the inhabitants of Toxteth Park, to obtain a distinct representation in parliament, made in 1832, the proposition of the Parliamentary Boundary Commissioners, to include this place in the borough of Liverpool, was adopted, and, by the act for settling the limits of boroughs, 2 & 3 Wm. IV. cap. 44, the part of Toxteth received into the borough of Liverpool is defined, "from the western extremity of Dingle Lane, on the south of the town, along Dingle Lane to the point at which the same meets Ullet Lane; thence along Ullet Lane to the point at which the same meets Lodge Lane; thence along Lodge Lane to the point at which the same meets Smithdown Lane." The northern extremity of the Park, thus included, is formed by Parliament-street, which was formerly the legal boundary between Liverpool and Toxteth, and which passes in nearly a right line from Southdown Lane to the Mersey. Included within the borough of Liverpool.

One-third of Toxteth Park being covered with buildings, and another disposed into ornamental grounds, agriculture has no considerable share in the pursuits of the occupants of the soil, of which the remaining portion consists chiefly of pasture land. Those who are engaged in the arts of commerce employ nine steam-engines, of the aggregate power of ninety horses. Ship-building, iron casting (formerly copper smelting,) tanning, soap-making, and the manufacturing of china-ware at the Herculaneum Pottery, near the river Mersey, are the chief branches of the productive industry, and all derive the peculiar advantages which accrue from intimate connexion with an opulent sea-port.

Of old buildings there are few, and none entitled to be called ancient. The "Three Sixes," a name derived from the date 1666, has erroneously been stated to be the house in which Jeremiah Horrox was born, but the date does not coincide with the received accounts of the distinguished author of "Venus in Sole Visa."

JEREMIAH HORROX, an eminent astronomer of the seventeenth century, was born at Toxteth, near Liverpool, in the year 1619. Birth-place.

He was initiated in the elements of grammar at a country school, and thence, in 1633, removed to the University of Cambridge, and entered of Emanuel College, where he spent some time in the prosecution of his academical pursuits. Education.

He began to apply himself to astronomy in the early part of the year 1633, being then in the 14th year of his age; but, residing at that time with his father, in very moderate Humble station.

Toxteth Park.

circumstances, and entirely destitute of the proper books and other assistance requisite for that science, he could not make any very considerable progress.

Progress of his studies.

Some of his first years were lost in poring over the writings of Lansberg, and in neglecting entirely the works of Tycho, Kepler, and other more approved authors; but, in 1636, having formed an acquaintance with Mr. Crabtree, of Broughton, near Manchester, who was engaged in the same pursuits, and with whom Horrox afterwards entered into a correspondence, along with professor Foster, of Gresham College, he, by their advice, laid aside Lansberg, whose tables were found to be very erroneous, and, purchasing astronomical instruments and books, applied himself closely to the working of observations.

Discovery of the passage of Venus over the Sun's disc.

In the course of his inquiries he found, by accurate calculation, that the planet Venus was about to pass the sun's disc: he communicated his ideas on that head to his friend Crabtree, with the strict injunction to observe the transit carefully, but to impart the secret to no one; nor does it appear that any other individual whatever witnessed this rare phenomenon, or that they themselves were aware of its great importance in ascertaining the parallax. In order to observe the transit advantageously, Horrox admitted the sun's image into a darkened room, upon a screen which he had prepared, and on which he had described a circle six inches in diameter, divided into one hundred and twenty equal parts, the circumference of which was also marked off into three hundred and sixty degrees, so placed that the sun's rays should, at the time, fill the whole circle; by which means he was enabled to mark the progress of the transit without injury to his sight.

These observations were made at Hool, near Preston, on the 24th of November, 1639, and his report upon them terminated only a short time before his death; as appears by a letter to Crabtree, dated the 3d of September, 1640, in which he declares his intention to finish it before he commenced his journey to visit him; which journey, by a subsequent letter, he fixes for the 4th of January following; but he died suddenly the day before; a memorandum to that effect, in Crabtree's handwriting, being found endorsed upon this his last letter.

His sudden death

His works.

Mr. Horrox's fame, as an astronomer, rests chiefly on his "Venus in Sole Visa;" but, besides this work, he had begun another, in which he proposed to refute the hypotheses of Lansberg, and to draw up a new system of astronomy, agreeably to the appearance of the heavens, from his own observations and those of others, retaining, for the most part, the Keplerian method, but changing the numbers as the observations required. He seems to have finished the first part, as far as was necessary, except reducing his papers to order; but the second is wanting, though it appears, from his letters, to have been almost finished: for he had proceeded so far in the correction of the tables, as to have begun Ephemerides for several years to come.

A singular destiny appears to have been reserved for Mr. Horrox's manuscripts: some of them, after his death, fell into the hands of Dr. John Worthington, master of Jesus College, Cambridge, a contemporary of Horrox, who found them, together with his "Venus

in Sole Visa," among Mr. Crabtree's papers. Another portion of them was carried to Ireland by his brother James, who pursued similar studies, and who died in that kingdom. It is presumed that these papers are lost. A third part fell into the hands of Jeremiah Shakerley, from which he formed his British Tables, published in 1653, and which were burnt in the great fire of London, in 1666. Toxteth Park.

Such of his writings as are extant prove how great a loss the world has sustained by his premature death. They are, "Venus in Sole Visa, anno 1639, d. 24 Novemb. st. v. Liverpoliæ a Jeremia Horroxio, nunc primum edita notisque illustrata." Dantzig, fol. 1662.—"Excerpta ex Epistolis ad Gulielmum Crabtræum, Suum in Studiis Astronomicis Socium." London, 4to. 1672.—"Observationum Cœlestium Catalogus." London, 4to. 1672.—"Novæ Theoriæ Lunaris Explicatio." London, 4to. 1673.—The whole were again published by Dr. Wallis, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, with the "Astronomia Kepleriana defensa et promota," in 4to. London, 1673, and again in 1678.

# Sefton Parish.

Sefton Parish.

EFTON parish, though comprising ten townships, extends only seven miles in length, from Aintree to Ince Blundell, and four miles in width, from Sefton to the verge of Litherland and Orrell, including within its limits 9525 statute acres. The western townships of Little Crosby, Ince Blundell, Great Crosby, and Litherland, are bordered by the Irish sea and the mouth of the Mersey; a range of dreary sandhills forms a barrier along the shore, which is lined with marshes, and covered with rabbit warrens; and the parish of Halsall, on the north and north-east, and of Walton, on the south and south-west, complete the boundaries of Sefton.

Limits of the parish.

Waters.

The river Alt, formed by numerous rills which issue from Fazakerley, Croxteth, Simmonswood, and Kirkby, flows by Aintree Lunt and Ince Blundell, and discharges itself into the Irish sea to the north, below Formby point. At Sefton, this stream appears like a canal, and in wet seasons overflows Sefton Meadows, a flat plain extending several miles, which, during the inundation, assumes the appearance of an arm of the sea. The farms and inhabitants about Altcar, before the erection of floodgates there, were subject to great injury from the sudden inundations of this river; and the reparation of its banks seems formerly to have been a charge upon the county generally. In the Harleian Collection of Manuscripts is preserved a letter from the justices of Salford hundred to the earl of Derby, lord lieutenant, dated 4 October, 1590, "beseaching his Lordship to stand favorable to that hundred; and to move the Lordes of the Priuy Counsell to excuse their non-payment of part of a summe of money, imposed upon them by the said Lords, toward the repayre of the Bancks of Altemouthe, which was but a private Cause."* Pennant correctly describes the Alt as a trout stream; a substantial bridge over it connects Ince Blundell and Formby. Landpool brook, an upper branch of Primrose brook, rising about Aintree, descends into the Mersey between Litherland and Linacre.

* Codex 1926, fo. 105 b.

Sefton Parish.

It is a generally received opinion, that in remote times the Ribble and Mersey formed a single estuary. The sea has frequently thrown up sand banks; and the roots of trees, supposed to be relics of a subterranean forest, are visible at low-water, on the sands near Crosby.

The Molineux family.

Previous to the Conquest, Sextune, one of the original parishes of Lancashire,* was held by five thanes,† William des Molines, so named from Moulins, a town of Bourbonnois, in France, is mentioned in the Norman Chronicles, before the Conquest, as a man of noble origin, held in high esteem by the duke William. In the roll of Battle Abbey, his name stands the eighteenth in order, and, soon after the Conquest, he acquired, by gift of Roger de Poictou, the lordship of Sefton, Thornton, and Kerden, and made Sefton his chief seat. According to others, it was to Vivian his son, to whom these manors were given; however this may be, Adam de Mulyneus, son of Vivian and his wife Siwarda, held half a knight's fee in Ceffton,‡ and gave lands to the abbey of Cockersand, under the seal of the cross moline.§ By Annota, daughter and heiress of Benedict Gernet, lord of Speke, he had two sons, Robert and Gilbert. The elder, Robert, marrying Beatrice, daughter and heir of Robert de Villers, descended from Pagan de Villers, first lord of Little Crosby, obtained that lordship. To him Stephen, earl of Bologne, granted Liderlant for fourteen shillings per annum, and Pagan de Villers gave him one carucate in Thorinton, by knight service. He had Richard and Simon. The former married Edith, daughter of Almeric Pincerna, of Warrington, and gave Hastencroft, between Sefton and Thornton, to his brother Simon.‖ By his wife he had Adam, and Robert, who held three bovates in Thornton. This Robert preceded Richard, father to another Robert of Thornton, progenitor of the Molineuxes of Melling.

Adam, the eldest son of Robert and Edith, succeeded at Sefton, and in the grant, without date, of the fourth part of Maghull, by Simon de Halsall, he is styled Dominus Adamus de Molyneux. He held by descent the fourth part, and the twentieth part of a knight's fee in Little Crosby,¶ and was in commission for the perambulation of the forest in 12 Henry III., to which we have had frequent occasion to refer. He is supposed to be the knight portrayed in the glass of three

* See Vol. I. p. 38. † Ibid. p. 96-7. ‡ Testa de Nevill', fo. 411.

§ The present arms are azure, a cross moline, or. This description of cross, resembling a mill rind, is termed by Upton a cross-miller, and is a bearing allusive to the name, as William des Molines, William of the mills, from which the town takes its appellation. The variations in the orthography of the family name are innumerable. It is called Moulins, Molynes, Mulans, Mulynes, Molineux, Molyneux, &c.

‖ Described in the Testa de Nevill' as unā culturā, held for 2s. Fo. 402. ¶ Ibid. fo. 396.

Sefton Parish.

windows of Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, in antique mail, with a surcoat, sword, and spurs, and bearing an equilateral, triangular shield, charged with the arms of Molineux. By his wife, Lettice de Brinley, he had William and Roger, the father of William Fitz Roger.

Sir William de Molineus, eldest son of sir Adam, married Margaret, daughter to sir Alan de Thorneton, and held by knight service 15 *libratas terræ*, equivalent to 3600 acres.* Sir William was called by Patrick de Ulvesley, sheriff of Lancaster, to receive the honour of knighthood 40 Henry III.; this sir William was the father of Richard, William,† and Symon le Molineus, which two latter had lands in Litherland by gift of their father.

Sir Richard, the eldest, by Emma, the daughter of —— Donne, had sir William, his successor; Thomas, progenitor of Molineux of Hawkley, to whom he gave Edge, or Hegg, in Sefton; and Peter, to whom he gave lands, called Ireland, for life, at a yearly rent of sixpence.‡

Sir William, the eldest son, was dubbed a knight banneret in Gascoigny, as stated in his epitaph, by Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, in 1489.§ He married Isabel, daughter of —— Scarisbreck, and had issue Richard and Joan, whom he gave with the manor of Speke to Robert de Erneys.

Sir Richard, aged 17 at the death of his father, and in wardship of John duke of Lancaster, married Agatha, daughter and heir of sir Richard Illerton, (Layton, according to Vernon, who wrote from deeds,) and died about 36 Edward III. leaving William his successor; Richard, of Layrbrick; and Roger, of Rainhill, whose granddaughter and heir was married to —— Lancaster.

Sir William, the eldest son, granted to John Dalton, a rent-charge of 50 marks out of his lands of Ellall, as appears by a deed in the family, dated at Bisham, on Saturday, the eve of the Holy Trinity, 43 Edward III. By his 1st wife Joan, daughter and heir of Jordan de Ellall, forester of Wiresdale, he had sir William his successor; sir John, of Little Crosby, who left three daughters and coheiresses; one married to —— Blundell; another to Robert Emeys, and the third to —— Chanrock, of Aston;[a] sir Thomas Molyneux, of Cuerdall, who was killed at Radcote

[a] Playfair.

* Libratam de vicis 12 acr. Spelm. Gloss. p. 212.

† Mr. Vernon has only two sons; but Playfair, Baronet. Vol. VI. p. 64, and others, have the above.

‡ Mr. Vernon has "John, a Monk in Chester;" Playfair, "Joan a man in Leicester." The former has also "Robert Mullineux filius Richardi," father of Robert, of Netherton, and in the deed of gift s. d. to Richard, son of Thomas de Wykessehou of "unam placeam terræ in Parva Crosby," the witnesses are Richard de Molineus, William de Aytre, Robert de Molineus, and others.

§ Hic jacet Willus Molyneux Banerettus factus in Gasconia cum illustri principe Edmundo, dicto Gibboso com. Lancastriæ MCCLXXXIX. Mr. Playfair says, in 1286.

Bridge, in the reign of Richard II.* and left a daughter and heir, married to Osbaldeston, of Osbaldeston; and Richard Parson, of Sefton. Sefton Parish.

Sir William, the eldest, distinguished himself under the Black Prince, at the battle of Navaret, 1367, where he was made a knight banneret. His epitaph, preserved by Weaver, records the friendship entertained for him by the third Edward :—

"Tertius Edvardus dilexit hunc ut Amicus."

Sir William married Jane, daughter and coheiress of sir Robert Holland, lord of Fulkstone, and died at Cambridge, 1372, leaving an only son.

Sir Richard Molineux, perpetual sheriff of the county for life, and knight of the shire 20 Richard II.,† married Elena, daughter of sir Thomas Ursewick. He had two daughters, Agnes, married to Thomas Clifton, and Anne, wife of Richard Nevill, of Leversedge: and three sons, 1st, Richard, his successor; 2d, Adam, LL.D. elected dean of Salisbury, 24 October, 1441; bishop of Chichester, 1445; keeper of the privy seal to Henry VI.; who was murdered at Portsmouth, Jan. 9, 1449, at the instigation of Richard, duke of York;‡ and 3d, Robert, who was heir to the bishop.

Sir Robert eminently distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and obtained the honour of knighthood. He had two wives, Joan, daughter of sir Gilbert

* According to Mr. Playfair, this sir Thomas was the 4th son of sir Richard and Agatha Illerton, "slain 10 Richard II.;" and though he shews that Kennerdale, or Cuerdall, passes to Osbaldeston, he gives to this sir William a second son, sir Thomas, of Kennerdall, killed in 1388, at Radcote Bridge. We have adopted Vernon's deduction, as more conformable to facts and dates. Sir Thomas was governor of Chester, and having the charge of conducting Robert de Veil, duke of Ireland, to the king's presence, raised 5000 men, and brought him as far as Radcote Bridge, within four miles of Chipping Norton. Here he was encountered by the duke of Gloucester, the earls of Derby, Warwick, and others, and slain by sir Thomas Mortymer. Playfair. Ibid.—Camden says, that it was Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin, and duke of Ireland, who was attacked at Radcote Bridge by the nobility.—(Britan. p. 285, edit. 1590.)

† See Vol. I. p. 313.

‡ Wilhelm Wyrcester, in his *Annales Rerum Anglicarum*, under the year 1446, merely mentions that sir Adam Moleyns, bishop of Chichester, was slain by seamen at Portsmouth, and was succeeded by Reginald Pekok, (p. 464); but, under 1449, he says, About the Epiphany of our Lord, master Adam Moleyns, bishop of Chichester, bringing the king's money to pay the soldiers, sailors, and others in the hospital at Portesmuthe, on a cry being raised against him that he was a traitor to his king and country, and one of the vendors of Normandy, was miserably killed, (p. 467.) At the year 1450, the annalist states that he was killed by these persons on the 9th January. (p. 477.) Speed has the following remarks on this obscure matter :—"When we reade in our vulgar Chronicles, that *about this time Adam Molins, Bishop of Chichester, Keeper of the King's Priuy Seale (through the procurement of Richard duke of Yorke) was by shipmen slaine at Portsmouth*, and yet no cause of so foule and wicked a murther expressed, it cannot but offend any curious reader, who would receive satisfaction rather by the reason of actions then by events. His guiltinesse in the fact was so apparant, that king Henry in his answer made a yeere or two to the Dukes dissembling & deceitful letter, confidently mentioneth the same: '*Sooth it is, that long time among the people hath*

Sefton Parish.

Hadock, and relict of sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, who died in 1439; Ellen, daughter of Radcliffe, of the Tower, whose second husband was —— Harrington.[a] By the former he left Richard, ancestor to viscount Molineux; Thomas, of Haughton, co. Notts., whose descendant, John, was created a baronet, 29 June, 1611; John, rector of Sefton; and five other sons.

[a] Vernon.

Sir Richard Molineux, of Sefton, married Elizabeth, sister of Thomas Stanley, earl of Derby,[b] and had sir Thomas, his successor, and James, rector of Sefton and archdeacon of Richmond, besides three daughters. He was in high favour with Henry VI., who by letters patent gave to him, his sons and their heirs, the chief forestership of the forests and parks in West Derbyshire, the stewardship of Salfordshire, and the office of constable of Leverpool.* Sir Richard died the death of a soldier, at Blore Heath, in 1459.

[b] Vernon.

Sir Thomas, who was in arms for Edw. IV., under Richard, duke of Gloucester, for the recovery of Berwick from the Scots, and was made a banneret on the eve of St. James, as also was his uncle, sir Thomas Molineux, of Haughton, as appears from his epitaph. He married Anne, daughter and coheiress of sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton in Cheshire, and died in 1491, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Sir William, the eldest, flourished under Henry VIII., and, being a person of great power and command in Lancashire, brought a large reinforcement to the duke of Norfolk, with which he performed signal service at the battle of Flodden, 9 Sept. 1513, where he and sir Edward Stanley commanded the rear, and with his own hand took two standards of arms from the Scots.†

*beene upon you many a strange language, and in speciall anon after your disordinate and vnlawfull slaying of the Bishop of Chichester, diuers, & many of the vntrue shipmen and other said (in their manner) words against our state, making menace to our owne person by your sayings, that yee should bee fetched with many thousands, & you should take upon you* [the Crowne of England] *that which you neither ought, nor as we doubt not will attempt,*' &c. Chron. p. 382. He attributes the bishop's death to the animosity borne by the duke against the friends of Henry VI.; a reason much too general to be satisfactory.

* Inserted in the Hist. of Toxteth Park, p. 192, note ‡.

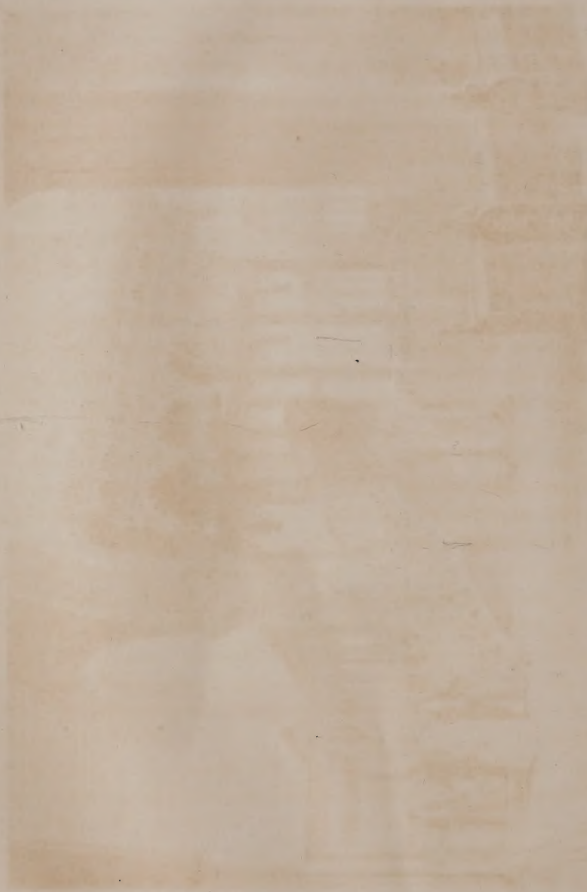
† These facts are stated in his epitaph at Sefton, which has been inaccurately printed. It is engraved upon a brass plate, under his effigies in brass, with a wife on each side—

"Gulielmus Molyneux Miles, Dominus de Sefton, ter adversus Scotos, regnante in Anglia Rege Henrico Octavo, in Prælium missus, fortiter se gessit, maxime vero apud Floydon, ubi duo Armorum vexilla, Scotis strenue resistentibus, sua manu cepit. In Pace cunctis charus, Amicos consilio, Egenos Elemosynis sublevavit, Duas Uxores habuit, priorem Janam, Richardi Rugge, in Comitatu Salopiæ Militis unicam filiam et hæredem, ex qua Richardum, Janam, et Annam. Posteriorem Elizabetham, filiam et hæredem Cuthberti Clifton Arm[i], ex qua Gulielmum, Thomam et Annam genuit. Annos 65 vixit. Hic in spe Resurrectionis cum Majoribus requiescit.——Anno Domini 1548, Mense Julii."

Drawn by T. Allom. Engraved by J. W. Lowry

SEFTON CHURCH, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & CO. LONDON.



Sefton Parish.

Sir Richard his successor was knighted at the coronation of queen Mary; he served the office of sheriff for Lancashire in 1556, and died in 1568. On his tomb in Sefton church are the effigies of himself and a wife on each side, in brass, with an inscription, now partly illegible.

His first wife was Eleanor, daughter of sir Alexander Ratcliffe, of Ordsall, and his second, Eleanor, daughter of Robert Maghull, of Maghull, esq. By the first he had William, his eldest son, who died in 1567, in his father's life-time, leaving a son, Richard, who succeeded his grandfather.

Sir Richard Molyneux was knighted by queen Elizabeth, 24th June, 1586, in whose 31st and 39th years he was sheriff of Lancashire, and, on the institution of the order of baronets, 22d May, 1611, was the second advanced to that dignity. By his wife Frances, daughter of sir Gilbert Gerard, he had Richard his successor, and five other sons and seven daughters.

Sir Richard, the second baronet, was advanced by Charles I. to the peerage of Ireland by the title of viscount Molyneux of Maryborough, December 22d, 1628. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of sir Thomas Caryll, of Bentone, in Sussex, knt. and died in 1632, leaving four sons and two daughters. The eldest—

Sir Richard, the 2d viscount, took his seat in the House of Lords, 4th November, 1634, and with his brother Caryll, at the beginning of the civil wars, espoused the royal cause, raising two regiments of horse and foot, with which they served during that war, and were at Oxford at its surrender. They also attended Charles II. in his march from Scotland to Worcester, in which battle they engaged, and on the loss of that day, made their escape: the viscount died soon after, leaving no issue by his wife lady Frances Seymour, daughter of William, marquis of Hertford, restored duke of Somerset.

Caryll became the 3d viscount, and for his services was outlawed by the parliament, and excepted from the privilege of compounding for his estate; but at length, by interest and paying an excessive fine, he was put into possession, and lived to a great age. James II. constituted him lord lieutenant and cust. rot. of the county of Lancaster, and admiral of the narrow seas. He died at Croxteth 2d February, 1698-9, but was buried at Sefton, leaving three sons and five daughters, by Mary, daughter of sir Alexander Barlow, of Barlow.

William, the 4th viscount, married Bridget, daughter and heir of Robert Lacy, of Charlecote, and died March 8, 1717, leaving seven sons and five daughters.

Richard, the 5th viscount, married Mary, eldest daughter of Francis, lord Brudenell, by whom he had a son, who died 15th February, 1706, and two daughters. He was succeeded by his brother.

Sefton Parish.

Caryll, the sixth viscount, who died in November, 1745, leaving three sons, of whom, William succeeded as seventh viscount, and, being in holy orders of the church of Rome, was succeeded by his brother William, the eighth viscount, who died unmarried, 1759. Thomas, the third brother, who died 1756, left by Maria, daughter of —— Leverly, a son, Charles-William, the ninth viscount, created earl of Sefton, 30 November, 1771, and died 30 December, 1794, having married Isabella Stanhope, daughter of William, earl of Harrington. He was succeeded by his son,

William-Philip, 10th viscount and 2d earl, who was created a peer of the realm, by the title of Baron Sefton of Croxteth, and married Maria, second daughter of lord Craven, by whom he has Charles-William, viscount Molineux, heir-apparent, born July 10, 1796, and three other sons, and three daughters.

Possessions.

The townships and manors in the parish, now belonging to this noble family, are, Sefton, Litherland, Orrell and Ford, Netherton, Thornton, Lunt and Aintree; Great Crosby having been sold a few years ago to the Blundells of Little Crosby, and the lordship of Ince Blundell being disputed between the earl of Sefton and Charles Blundell, esq.

Sefton church.

The church of Sefton, dedicated to St. Helen, is of high antiquity, and is named in a deed without date, transcribed into the Chartulary of St. Mary of Lancaster. The date assigned to this structure is 1111; but, whether the authority be tradition, or the rebuilders of the church were in possession of the date, does not appear. It was certainly existing in 1291, being then estimated in the Valor of pope Nicholas thus:—

Ecclia Ceston . . £26. 13s. 4d. (Sp. Decima) . . £2. 13s. 4d.

The present edifice was erected by Anthony Molineux, rector, in the reign of Henry VIII. Its appearance in the last century is described in the notes of Mr. Dorning Rasbotham:

Mr. Rasbotham's description of.

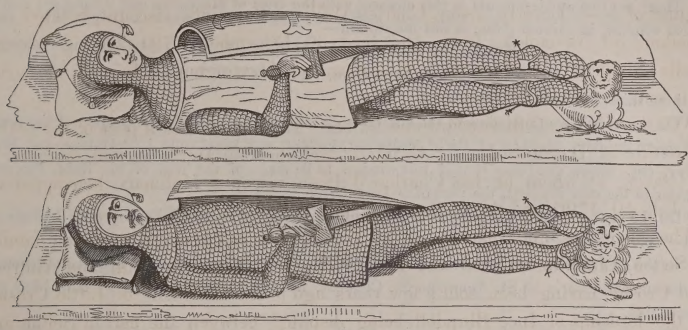
"Sefton appears to have been built in the politer age of Gothic architecture, adorned with a very handsome spire steeple, which is a pleasing object round the adjacent country. Nothing is wanting to render its external appearance a beautiful model in its kind, but to exchange the four ill-disposed, heavy pinnacles on the tower for others more light and detached from the loft of the spire. Strangers, on entering the church, are struck with the grandeur of its workmanship, particularly the choir, wherein are sixteen stalls, adorned with very curious carvings; also a canopy, of extraordinary beauty for the time of its erection, which, though now (1774) going to decay, conveys an idea of its being of more splendour, when its neighbouring lords preserved this decoration with pious care. Here are many monuments of the Molineux family. The principal are these—

"A curious old tomb, very much defaced, with an inscription round the cornice, shewing it to be the monument of *(Richard) Molineux Militis*, and *Joanna* his wife, by which he appears to have

been lord of *Bradley, Haydick, villam de Werryngton, Sankey, Burtonwode, villam de Newton— et le Walton in le Dale;* he died A.D. 1439.[a] Sefton Parish.

a 1459; his lady Joan died in 1439.

"Near this tomb lie two cross-legged figures of knights templars of the Molyneux family, as appears by their shield of arms, and the triangular form of those shields.



"On a flat marble in the chancel are inlaid the effigies in brass of sir William Molyneux and his two wives, with their respective arms over their heads, and underneath his own shield quartering 11 other coats, besides that of Molyneux, with the motto, *En droit devant.* On a brass plate is an inscription to the memory of "Gulielmus Molyneux," of the date of 1548, already inserted.

"In the same part of the church is a handsome tomb, with the effigies in brass of sir Richard Molyneux, who died in 1568, between his two ladies and their children, by the first of whom he had five sons and eight daughters, and by the second five sons and one daughter, who are all arranged by their respective mothers, with the following inscription and quaint epitaph underneath—

"Sir Richarde Molyneux Knighte & Dame Elenore his wyffe whose soules God pdon.

"Dame Worshope was my guide in life
And did my doings guide;
Dame Wertue left me not alone,
When Soule from Bodye hyed,

"And thoughe that Deathe with dinte of Darte
Hath brought my Corps on sleepe
The eternall God, my eternall soule,
Eternally doethe keepe.

"In Lord Molyneux's chapel, on the south side of the chancel, are several modern monuments of this family, one in particular of white marble, to the memory of Caryll, Lord Viscount Molyneux, who died in 1699, father to Lord Viscount Molyneux, who died in 1717. On this elegant tomb the family arms are well carved.

Sefton Parish.

" Near is the tomb of his lady, who was daughter of Alexander Barlow, esq. of Lancashire, as appears by a brass inscription to her memory. There is also another monument of black marble, to the Lady Bridget, wife of William, Lord Molyneux, the daughter and heiress of Robert Lacy, esq. of Charlest, in the county of Warwick, with their family arms.

" There are two atchievements in this chancel with the arms of Molyneux and Brudenell; and on the east window, in painted glass, is this inscription—

" Orate pro bono statu——Molineux Militis
Qui istam fieri fecit anno Dom. Millmo CCCCCXLIJmo."

with three shields of arms underneath.

" On the middle south window of the church is an inscription, invoking the prayers of the reader for Margett Bulcley, daughter of Richd Molyneux, knyght, and Wyff unto Johe Dutton, and Willm Bulcley, esq. whose goodness caused this window to be made of the Will of Sir Robt. Pkynson, Executor to the said Margett, the yere of or Lord 1543.

" On the next window, westward, is this—Orate pro bono statu—Ireland armigeri de Lydiate and Ellen—anno D'mi 1540.

" In the east window are a great number of illegible inscriptions, and some fragments extremely well drawn, particularly of St. Anna and St. Clement, near which on the top is the date 1545, in a curious label.

" There is also another chapel belonging to the ancient family of Blundell, of Ince Blundell, wherein is an achievement of the arms of Blundell.

" Stand Park formerly belonged to Sefton Hall, and hath within it a handsome lodge. It was well stocked with deer, when the family resided near it, but is since gone to decay."*

Upon a brass plate fastened to the floor of an ancient seat, near one of the windows, in the south aisle of Sefton church, was the following inscription, engraved in very old church-text characters, for prayers for the soul of Margaret, daughter of sir Richard Molyneux, wife 1st, of John Dutton, of Dutton, esq.; and 2dly, of William Buckley, esq. who, having founded here a perpetual chantry, and endowed it with rents and lands for one chaplain for ever, to celebrate divine service for the souls of Margaret, her relations and benefactors; died 21st February, 1528:—

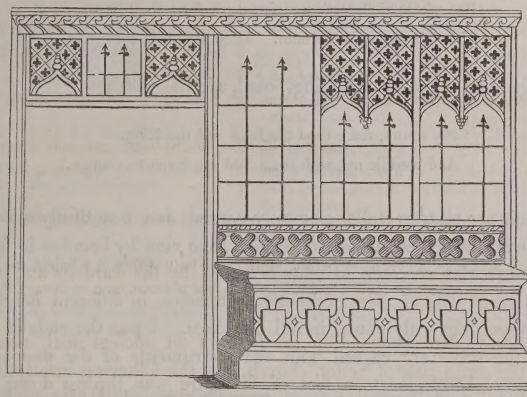
Orate. p Aīa. MARGARETE. Filie. RICI. MOLYNEUX. MILITIS. Qndam. Ux. JOHIS. DUTTON. ARMIG. DNI. DE. DUTTON. Et. Postea. Ux. WILLM. BUKLEY. ARMIG. Que. Hic. Cāteriam. Prpetuam. Fundauit. Et. Reddit°. ꝛ. Terras. Suppiet.[a] p. Uno. Capellāo. Imppetuū. Dīa. Celebratur°. p. Aibz. Eiusdem. MARGARETE. Parētū. ꝛ. Benefact. Suor. Exoratorum. Stabilitt. ꝛ. Dotavit. Que. Obiit. XXI. Die. Februarii. A°. Dni. XV.ᶜXXVIIJ. Cuius. Aīe. Prpicietur. Deus. Amen.·.

a Sic in MSo.

* Rasbotham's Short Hand Collections, Vol. V. p. 2169, &c.

Sefton Parish.

Partly in the chapel, on the north side of the altar, and partly in the choir of the church, stands the altar-tomb of white marble, referred to by Mr. Rasbotham. An inscription on the cornice, now almost illegible, shews it to be the monument of Richard Molyneux, the banneret created on the field of Agincourt, and of Joan his wife. Of this interesting monumental relic, the Rev. Dr. Raffles has sketched a spirited pen-and-ink drawing, of which the following is a copy:—



The church, as it at present exists.

Sefton church is disposed in a tower, surmounted by a spire, nave, side aisles, the chapels already noticed, and the chancel, which belongs to the rector. The exterior of the body of the church has two series of windows, of which the lower lights the south aisle, and the higher tier the gallery. The parapets of the walls are castellated or indented, the porch is larger than ordinary, and the whole building is lofty and striking. At the four angles of the tower, huge masses of stone, resembling pyramids, project at the base of the spire, probably intended to strengthen the steeple. In the interior, the arches between the nave and the side aisles rest on tall graceful columns, formed of clustered boltels, bound by rims and fillets. Galleries have been erected only in the north and south aisles. The Molineux and Blundell chapels are divided from the side aisles by partitions of wood, carved into compartments, and pierced near the top with open work. The choir, or chancel, is

Sefton Parish.

separated from the body of the church by a very elegant screen of carved work, extending across the centre aisle, and displaying a profusion of foliage, bosses, and architectural designs in miniature. The lower portions of the screen consist of four open squares, divided by intervening crosses. Against the second compartment from the north side, is placed the pulpit, also adorned with an abundance of carving, and round it, in gilt letters, is the inscription—

> "He that covereth his sin shall not prosper,
> But whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have
> Mercie: happy is the man. Anno Domino, 1633."

Round the open dome, or sounding-board, are the words—

> "My sonne, feare thou the Lord and the King,
> And meddle not with them that are given to change."

In the choir are sixteen stalls, elegantly carved, and beautifully adorned with its ancient woodwork, which is partially concealed from view by benches in front. These stalls are semicircular recesses, or seats occupied by the wardens and other officers. They are decorated with clusters of knotted pinnacles, of different heights, with the grotesque figures frequently found in old churches. Upon the ends of most of the old seats in the nave are carved with the instruments of the passion. On the 21st of January, 1802, fourteen feet of the spire was thrown down by a strong gale of wind.

The registers of 1644 and 1645 contain the following entry, "Owing to the wars being grievous in the countree the church registers were much neglected." They are now deemed so sacred, that access to them, even for historical purposes, is denied, and we cannot, therefore, give the comparative returns of the numbers of marriages, baptisms, and deaths in the parish of Sefton.

Parish register.

From the episcopal registers the names of the successive incumbents of this rectory are extracted, and appear in the annexed table:—

Sefton Parish.

## RECTORS OF SEFTON,

### IN THE DEANERY OF WARRINGTON, AND IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CHESTER.

From the Episcopal Registers.

| DATE OF INDUCTION. | RECTORS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | James Molineux. | | |
| Oct. 15, 1511 | Edward Molenex . . | Archdcn. of Chester. | Death of James Molineux. |
| Sept. 2, 1557 | Robert Ballard . . . | Sir Rich. Molineux | Death of last incumbent. |
| | John Nutter. | | |
| July 17, 1602 | Gregory Turner . . . | Sir Rich. Mollinex | Death of John Nutter. |
| | Thomas Leigh. | | |
| June 15, 1629 | Edward Morton . . . | Richard Molyneux | Death of Thomas Leigh. |
| Sept. 18, 1675 | John Bradford . . . | Anna Mosley . . | |
| April 23, 1678 | Jonathan Brideoake . . | Caryl Molyneux, visct. Molyneux | Resign. of John Bradford. |
| Aug. 30, 1684 | Richard Richmond . . | Rich. Leigh, by gift of Caryl Molyneux, baron Maryborough | Death of Jonath. Brideoake. |
| Dec. 26, 1721 | Richard Hartley* . . | John Clayton, patron for this turn | Death of Rich. Richmond. |
| April 3, 1722 | Thomas Egerton . . . | George, earl of Cardigan † | Death of Rich. Richmond. |
| Jan. 12, 1763 | Richard Rothwell . . | Jas. Rothwell, vicar of Dean, patron for this turn. | Death of Thomas Egerton. |
| 1801 | Rich. Rainshaw Rothwell, present incumbent. | R. R. Rothwell . . | Death of his father, Rich. Rothwell. |

Charities.

The charities of Sefton, as exhibited in the Parliamentary Commissioners' Report,[a] are few, and of small amount:—

[a] P. 146.

Parish.

*Thomas's Charity.* In 1726, Thomas left 5s. per annum for bread.

Sefton, Netherton, and Lunt.

*Poor's Money.* These townships were formerly united for the purposes of the poor, but were separated about 1826, each maintaining its own poor. The interest of the stock of £84 is annually divided thus: Sefton, £1. 17s. 7d.; Netherton, £1. 11s.; and Lunt, 15s. 5d. . . . per ann. £4. 4.

1727. *Molyneux's Charity.* Interest of £52 in penny loaves . . . . . £2. 12s.

Netherton.

*Poor's Stock* consists of £120, origin unknown . . . . . £6.

Great Crosby.

*Grammar School*, founded 1618, by John Harrison, who bequeathed £500 to the Merchant Tailor's Company for this and other purposes. A few boys learn to read and write, and the income is . . . . . £50.

*Girl's School*, called the *Mistress's School*, founded by Catherine Hall, 1758, and endowed with land, which the mistress lets for £18. The school is for all the children, boys and girls, of Great Crosby.

* Indorsed "Hartley's presentation to the church at Sefton, which had not effect."

† A commission was instituted to inquire into the right of presentation, which was decided in favour of the earl of Cardigan's claims. The advowson was afterwards purchased by the Rothwells.

Sefton Parish.

1733. *Fowler's Charity.* £20 for binding apprentices; increased to £39, and yields annually £1. 19.

1750. Charities of Lurting, Rice, and Williamson.—Legacies amounting to £25, to be distributed to such poor as the trustees think fit.

1727. *Molyneux's Charity.* 10s. a year for school books.

*Cross's Charity.* 20s. a year among poor housekeepers.

Little Crosby.

*Poor's Stock* amounts to £2. 2s. 6d.

1783. *Bread Money.* 5s. a year, donor unknown.

Ince Blundell.

*School*, founded 1808, by Henry Blundell, and endowed with land, from which the master receives £10, and teaches ten poor children to read; £1 a year is also paid to him from the constable's accounts. . . . . £11.

1727. *Charities of Prevarius and others.* The particulars are not stated; but it appears that the annual sum of £14. 14s. 6d. is distributed among 50 or 60 persons, in sums varying from 2s. to 12s.

Thornton.

1695. *Holme's Charity.* £5. 10s. per annum for poor housekeepers.

The table of benefactions in the church of Sefton, exhibits the following amounts:—in the year 1714, £37. 10s.; in 1721, £12. 10s.; in 1724, £47. 10s.; and in 1728, £40; in all £137. 10s. of which £57. 10s. was left for a silver flagon and chalice, and the rest to the poor of the parish . . . . . £18. 10s.

Other places of worship.

The episcopal chapels are those of Great Crosby and Seaforth, in Litherland; and four Catholic chapels at Great Crosby, Little Crosby, Ince Blundell, and Netherton, are the whole of the edifices devoted to religion in this parish, of which the population by the last census was 4,485.*

The self-styled corporation of Sefton, as mock imitation of the Liverpool corporate body, which met at the Church House inn here, has been discontinued; but the staves, arms, and other appendages of this "worthy and loyal body" still exist. The members meet annually on the 18th of October, to elect a mayor, bailiffs, and aldermen; and on the last Friday in every month, the members, chiefly gentlemen of Liverpool, amused themselves with a cavalcade, voted sums for charitable purposes, and dutiful addresses to the king.

Sefton Hall.

Sefton Hall, existing in 1372, and then in its pristine grandeur, was a stately pile, surrounded by a circular moat, still in existence, inclosing about a quarter of an acre of elevated ground, and stood opposite to the front of the church. The farm-house, which occupied the site of this ancient seat of the noble family of Molyneux, has recently been taken down, and all that now remain of this mansion are a few heaps of stones scattered from its strong and massive walls.

About forty years ago, a Catholic chapel, which adjoined the old hall, was taken down. The rectorage is at a short distance from the church, near which are only about eight houses; and the village of Sefton, commonly called Sefton Town, is merely a small cluster of dwelling houses. Many of the farm-houses are thatched. Sefton and all the other townships of the parish, except Great and Little Crosby and Ince

The village.

* See Vol. II. p. 10.

Blundell, are the property of the earl of Sefton, who has also much land in Ince Blundell. With these exceptions, the manorial descents may be considered as already traced in the historical account of the Molineux family. Courts leet and baron are held for their manors at Sefton and Aintree. Sefton Parish.

The townships, of which one is a chapelry, comprised in the parish of Sefton, are—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lunt | Litherland | Thornton |
| Ince Blundell | Orrell and Ford | and |
| Little Crosby | Netherton | Sefton. |
| Great Crosby, C. | Aintree | |

Lunt. LUNT is a small township, which anciently gave name to a family, of whom was Richard de Lund, who had by gift of Nicholas Blundell all his right in the lands of Great Crosby, which Richard, the clerk, had of the gift of Agnes his mother, in 4 Edward III. Tradition, unsupported by evidence, states that the heiress of Lunt married a Molineux, to account for the possession of this township by the earl of Sefton, whose ancestors have from time immemorial been superior lords of the parish. Lunt House, one of the twelve dwellings which compose the village or hamlet, is the residence of Mrs. Margaret Bootle.

Ince Blundell. From the time of the Conquest, the Blundells are said to have been lords of the manor of INCE BLUNDELL. William Blundell had a seat here in the reign of Henry III.; from him it descended to John Blundell, the plaintiff against John, son of Henry de Chatherton, and Katerina his wife, at Westminster, in 49 Edw. III., for the manor of Ines iuxta Sefton, with its appurtenances, and the moiety of an acre of land in Sefton, when John and Katerine acknowledged the manor to be the right of John Blundell, and remitted and quitclaimed it to him and his heirs for ever in consideration of 100 marks of silver.* The pedigrees of this family are very obscure, and certainly not very accurate, for none of them notices the John Blundell, so incontestably proved by this instrument to have held the manor of Ince in the reign of Edward III. In the pedigree of Blundell of Crosby, Alice, daughter of Nicholas Blundell, 4 Edward III., and sister of Henry, living 26 Henry VI., is stated to be the first wife of —— Blundell of Ince. As there is an interval of a century and a half between Nicholas and Henry, it is not improbable that the Crosby pedigree is also erroneous; but this is the first mention of the Ince branch, in the family papers. After this, nothing is certain until the time of Robert Blundell, who died August 5, 1763, aged 78, having married two wives; 1st, Catherine, daughter of sir Rowland Stanley, of Hooton, bart.; and 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Hugh Anderton, of Euxton, esq.; and was succeeded in Lydiate and Lostock by Henry

* Bag of Pedes Finium, Chap. House, Westminster.

Sefton Parish.

Blundell, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir George Mostyn, of Telacre, in Flintshire, bart., and died in 1810, aged 86. His representative is Charles Blundell, esq., owner of the greater part of the township, but the manorial rights are claimed by him and the earl of Sefton.*

In the midst of Ince Blundell park is the hall, a large handsome seat with stone dressings, at the eastern angle of which is the Pantheon, a circular edifice built by the late Henry Blundell, esq., for the reception of his valuable collection of antiquities and curiosities, consisting of marbles, busts, statues, urns, sarcophagi, and paintings. A Catholic chapel has existed from time immemorial within Ince Blundell Hall.

Little Crosby.

Paganus de Villers was the first lord of LITTLE CROSBY, which descended to Beatrice, daughter and heiress of Robert de Villers, who conveyed it in marriage to Robert, the son of the first sir Adam de Molines, in the reign of king Stephen. Sir Richard Molyneux, in the reign of Henry III., gave *unam placeam* of his lands in Little Crosby to Richard, son of Thomas de Wykessehou, and his heirs and assigns at the annual rent of one penny. From sir Richard descended sir John, or sir William, Molineux of Little Crosby, whose daughter and coheiress, Agnes, married David Blundell, (living 13 Edward I., and his wife 4 Edward II.,) and thus conveyed the manor into the family of Blundell, which their descendant James, in 1493, held of sir William Molineux, by knight service and a rent of 4d.; and it remained in the Blundells until Frances, daughter and coheiress of Nicholas Blundell, who died 21st April, 1737, conveyed it in marriage to Henry Peppard, of Drogheda. Their son, Nicholas Peppard Blundell, took the name and arms of Blundell in 1772, and died January 6, 1795, leaving by Clementina, daughter of Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, esq., two daughters and a son, William Blundell, esq. the present lord of Little Crosby.

Of some Saxon antiquities discovered in this township, a print is preserved in the British Museum, with the ample title: "A true purtraiture of sundrie Coynes found the 8. of Aprill & other daies following in the yeare 1611, in a certaine place called the Harkirke within the Lordship of Litle Crosbie in the parish of Sephton, in the countie of Lancaster, which place William Blundell of the said Litle Crosbie Esq. inclosed from the residue of the said Harkirke for the Burial of such Catholic Recusantes deceasing either of the said village, or of the adjoining neighbourhood,

* The inquisitiones post mortem in the Duchy Office relating to this family are few: 21 Hen. VII. William Blundell was found to have held the 3d part of a knight's fee in Ince Blundell, by a rent of 5s. and 1s. for suit of court, and the 30th part in Lydiate, (Vol. III. n. 65.) 9 Hen. VIII. Robert held the manor of Ince Blundell, (Vol. IV. n. 17.) 32 Hen. VIII. James held messuages, lands, and tenements there, (Vol. VIII. n. 18.) 1 Edw. VI. William, messuages, &c. (Vol. IX. n. 39.) 14 James I. Robert, the manor of Ince Blundell, (Vol. XXI. n. 42.)

as should be denied buriall at their Parish Church of Sephton." "In this print," says Mr. Wanley, "35 Coynes are represented, whereof 32 are Anglo-Saxon, & the other 3 are foreign. But notwithstanding their title of a true purtraiture I know that many of them are incorrectly engraven: the Priest or person who endeavoured to dispose them into the form of a cross seeming to have more superstition than learning."* Thirty-two of these coins are engraved in Spelman's Life of Alfred the Great, and a few are still remaining at Little Crosby Hall: no such place as Harkirke is now known. Sefton Parish.

John, earl of Moreton, in the reign of Henry II., by a charter dated from Merleberge, granted to Robert Aynolsdale, his forester, for his homage and service, GREAT CROSBY, with its appurtenances, to be held by him and his heirs by the service of 100s. per annum; and confirmed this donation on 18th June in the first year of his reign, after becoming king.† It has been conjectured, that Robert de Aynosdale is identical with Robert de Molines; however this may be, he was the son of Osbert de Aynosdale, whence he is called Robert Fitz Osbert in a MS. Feodary of the county, in which he is stated to hold half a carucate of land for being reeve of the manor of Crosby and the forest of Derbyshire.‡ William, earl of Ferrers, who had a charter for free warren here in 36 Henry III.,§ gave four bovates of land in Crosby to sir Adam de Aynosdale, which are stated to be worth 10s., and to be held by the service of receivership of the Crosby in one record,‖ and in another by the serjeanty of the wapentake.¶ Sir Adam gave this property to William, son of Henry de Walton, and was father of Robert, who took the name of Blundell, and was ancestor of Blundell of Little Crosby and Blundell of Ince Blundell. Sir Robert Blundell released all his claim and title in Great Crosby to Nicholas his son and heir. In the time of Nicholas Blundell, pleas of the crown were held before the itinerant justices in Lancashire, 20 Edward I., when "the town of Liverpul comes by twelve jurors concerning wreck of the sea: they say that a certain ship, which belonged to Peter le Poer, was wrecked in the port of Liverpul in a certain place called Crossebyschort, and William de Alkmundbury took away (certain) of the goods of the said Peter which were wreck of the sea, and detained them for his own use, and it is not known by what warrant, therefore, it is commanded to the sheriff that he cause him to come. Afterwards the aforesaid William came and made fine of half a mark by pledges of Adam de Tateloch and John de la More of Liverpul." Great Crosby.

* Catal. Harl. MSS. No. 1437.
† Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. III. fo. 635, Heralds' Coll. Lon.
‡ Harl. MSS. Cod. 2085, fo. 434.
§ Rot. Chart. 36 Hen. III. n. 24.
‖ Testa de Nevill', fo. 372.
¶ Ibid. fo. 401.

Sefton Parish.

Nicholas, the son of David Blundell, and his wife Agnes Molyneux, gave to Richard de Lund all his right in the lands of Great Crosby, which Richard the clerk had of the gift of Agnes his mother, 4 Edw. III. His son Henry, according to the pedigree, was living so long after his father as 26 Henry VI., but is probably the Henry Blundell of whom, in the 13th or 14th century, occurs an imperfect note "of the strife between Herre Blundell lorde of lytyl Crosseby and the kyngys tenantes of Muche Crosseby, and Syr Richard the Molyneux that tyme stewarde of Muche Crosseby."* The grandson of this Henry was Nicholas, whose only daughter Alice died without male issue, on which his brother Henry succeeded, and was ancestor of James Blundell of Crossby, in the 31 Henry VIII., who held the manor of Little Crosby of sir William Molyneux by knight service, rent 4d.; messuages, lands, and tenements in Great Crosby, of the king as duke of Lancaster, in soccage by fealty, rent 10s.; lands and tenements in Ditton, of the king, by rent of 3s. 6d. and a red rose on the day of St. John the Baptist; lands and tenements in Ince Blundell, of James Blundell, in soccage; lands and tenements in Bold, of sir Richard Bold, knt., in soccage by fealty, rent 8s., with divers other possessions under Langton, Butler, Molyneux, and others. He was father of Henry, whose son Richard married Anne Starkie, and held at his death, in 34 Elizabeth, the manor of Little Crosbie, Morhowses, and Ditton; 200 messuages, 40 cottages, 20 tofts, 1 dove house, 1 windmill, 200 gardens, 100 orchards, 1000 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of pasture, 400 acres of woodland, 500 acres of heath and ling, 500 acres of marsh, 500 acres of turbary, 200 acres of moss land, 40s. rent per annum in Crosby Parva, Moorhouses, Ditton, Great Crosby, Ince Blundell, Thornton, Bold, Liverpool, &c. The manor of Little Crosby was held of Richard Molineux, esq. by knight service, rent 4d., and the manor of Ditton, as before stated, by the service of a red rose at the feast of St. John. He died a prisoner, as a Catholic recusant, in Lancaster castle, and was succeeded by his son, William Blundell, who was born in 1560, and who was imprisoned for five years, paying sundry fines for his recusancy. He was grandfather of William Blundell, who had his thigh broken at Lathom House, fighting on the royal side. Of the sufferings and services of this gentleman during the civil war, the following extract from a letter of his, addressed to Mr. John Warmer, and dated Crosby Hall, 2d of May, 1687, gives an interesting account:—

"The importunity of friends and my own slendre fortune w$^{th}$ y$^{e}$ great number of children dependent on my family, do incline me to petition y$^{e}$ king for som small advantagious employment upon a civil account. And tho' I cannot pretend to any great degree of merit, yet it is my opinion y$^{t}$ there are

* Lansd. MSS. Cod. 559, fo. 142.

# Molineux, Earl of Sefton.

(From Vernon's MS., with Continuation.)

Paganus de Villers, de quo fit mentio in Catalogo Episcopi Bayonensis. = .... Guillam de Molines, primus Dominus de Sephton. = .... Gernet, Dominus de Especke. = ....

Alanus de Villers, D'nus de Crosseby. = .... Vivian de Munlaus, alias Mulinex, D'nus de Sephton. = Sywarda, uxor. Benedictus de Gernet, Dominus de Especke. = ....

Robertus de Villers, D'nus de Parva Crosseby. = .... Adam de Molineux, filius Viviani. = Annota, filia et unica hæres Benedicti Gernet.

Beatricia, filia et hæres Roberti de Villers prædicti. = Robertus Molineus, Dominus de Sefton. Gilbertus de Molineus. .... = Sywardus, filius filia. Annotæ.

Richard de Molineus, D'nus de Sefton. = Editha, soror Amarici Pincernæ. Simon de Molineus. Henricus, filius Sywardi de Keurden.

D'nus Adamus Molineus, D'nus de Sefton [12 Hen. III.] = Leticia de Brinley, uxor Adami. Robertus Molineus, filius Richardi. = ....

Roger Molineux, filius secundus. = .... Gulielmus de Molineus, de Sefton, Ch'r. = Margareta, filia Alani de Thorneton, militis. Richardus, filius Roberti. = ....

Gulielmus, fil's Rogeri. Ricardus de Molines, de Sefton, Ch'r. = Emma, filia — de Donne. Symon le Molineus. Robert Molineux, de Thorneton. = ....

Thomas. Peter. Agnes. = Hugo Banister, de Forneby et Meales. John, a monk in Chester. Will'us Molineux, miles 14 Edw. I. = Isabell, filia — Scaresbrecke de Scaresbrecke. Alice. = Robert Mullineux, filius Richardi.

Richard Molineux, de Sephton, ob. circa 36 Edw. III. = Agatha, filia et hæres Rogeri Layton, militis. Johanna, filia Will'i. = Robertus de Erneys, jure uxoris D'nus de le Speke. Robertus Mullineux, de Netherton filius Roberti. = ....

4. Roger Molineux, de Rainhill. .. Molineux, nupta .. Arden. 2. Richard Molineux, de Larebricke. 3. Johannes. Ellen, uxor Ricardi Bold, militis. Johanna, fil. ethær. Jurdani de Ellall et Aliciæ Tweng. = 1. Will'us Molineux, de Sefton, miles, sepult. 1372. = D'na Margeria, relicta Domini Roberti Holland, hær. de Heton.

Richard Molineux, parson of Sefton. John Molineux, de Parva Crosseby, miles. Thomas Mol., de Cuerdall, slain at Radcote Bridge. Will'us Molineux, de Sefton, miles. = Jana, filia et hæres Roberti Holland, militis.

Richardus Molineux, Ch'r, Vicecomes Lancastriæ, sheriff 20 Ric. II. = Ellena, filia Thomæ Ursewicke, militis.

2. Adam le Mullineux, Bishop of Chichester, [murdered, June 4, 1449.] 3. Robert Molineux, duxit filiam Baldwini le Strange. Johanna, fil. et hær. Gilberti Haydocke, militis. = Peter Legh, 1st husb. = Richard Molineux, de Sefton, knighted at Agincourt. = Ellen, filia .... de Tower. Ratcliffe = Harrington, 2 vir.

Eliz. sister of Tho. Stanley, Earl of Derby. = Richard Molineux, de Sefton, miles. Slain at Blore Heath, 1459. Robt. Mol., de Altcar. Edmund Molineux, duxit dominam de Cheynes, in com. Bucks. Johannes, Rector Eccl'iæ de Sefton. Johanna, ux. Rob'ti Preston, Vicecomitis Gurmaston, in Hibernia. Kath., nupt. Rob. Ratcliffe, mil. postea Joh. Stanhope. Henry. Gilbert. Eliz. uxor Richardi Southworth. Kath., filia Joh. Cotton, in com. Cestriæ. Thom. Mol. de Haughton, in com. Notts. = Eliz. filia Rob'ti Markham, militis.

Margreta, nupt. Joh. Dutton, postea Will'o Buckley, obiit 21 Feb. 1528. Ellen, uxor Joh. Leyland, milit., postea Rog. Ashton. Johanna, uxor Chr. Barton, de Smithell. Jacobus, Rector Eccl'iæ de Sefton, Archidiaconus de Richmond. Thom. Molineux, de Sefton, knt. & banneret. = Anna, primogenit. et hæres Thomæ Dutton, de Dutton. Edmund Mol., mil. et justiciarius. = Johanna, fil. Joh. Cheney, de Chesambris. Margreta, uxor Hug. Willoughby. Ellena, sponsa Joh'nis Bond, de Coventry. Anthony, rector de Sefton, Walton, &c.

Jana, filia et unica hær. Rich. Rigge milit. et Marg. filiæ et cohær. Joh. Morton, in com. Ebor. = Willielmus Molineux, de Sefton, miles, ob. 1548. = Eliz. unica hær. Cuthberti Clifton, in com. Lanc. Edward, rector de ecclesiæ de Preston. Jana, uxor Rob. Foulhurst, de Crew, mil. Eliz. = Jacobus Butler, de Rawcliffe. Richard Molineux, de Houghton. = Margret, fil. Edm. Busey. Gulielmus, fil. 2 duxit relict .... Comyn. Anne. Eliz. Kath. Mary. John Mol., de Thorpe. = Anne Lassels. Edmund, cœlebs 1589. Thomas, 3d son.

Alexander Standish de Standish, arm. = Anne, fil. Will'i Mol. Jana ux. Rich. Bold de Bold. Eleanor fil. Alex. Ratcliffe de Ordsall, mil. = Richard Molineux de Sefton, miles, ob. 1568. = Eleanor, fil. Rob. Maghull. Thomas Molineux. = Cecily Osbaldiston. Anna uxor Henry Halsall de Halsall, hæres fratris. Margareta, ob. innupta. Franciscus Molineux de Haughton. = ....

Richard Molineux. = Anna filia Joh. Molineux de Mellingwoode. 2d son. Johannes duxit Annam fil. Richardi Ratcliffe de Langley. Anthony, 4. Alexander, 5. Ellen, uxor Fran. Sutton de Sutton, in co. Cestriæ. Alice, nupt. Jac. Prescot de Unbyn, in co. Leicest. Jana. Willelmus Molineux, primogenitus, ob. ante patrem, 1567. = Bridgitt, fil. Joh. Carroll, ur. Atturnatus Ducatûs Lanc. Maria nupt. Tho. Wolfal, de Wolfall. Anna primo nupt. Tho. Dalton de Thurnham, postea Joh. Westby de Molbrecke. Margaret, nupt. John Warren de Poynton, in co. Chester. Thomas filius Francisci. = Andrae, fil. Tho. Clanor.

Eleanora, nupt. Willo' Norres, hær. de Edw. Norres de Speake. Johannes 3. = Elizabeth, filia et hæres Joh'nis Booth de Barton. Richard Molineux, miles, (created baronet 22d of May, 1611.) = Francisca, fil. Gilberti Gerrard, militis, Magistri Rotulorum Cancellariæ. Thomas. Robert. Eleanora, nupt. Joh. fil. et hær. Will'i Moore de Bankehall. Anthony, ob. apud Sanct. Dominicum 1586.

Gilbert, 5. Adam, 6. s.p. Sir Vivian Molineux, knt., living 1665, 4th son. Richard Molineux, created Viscount Maryborough, 22d December, 1628; died 1632. = Fleetwood, dau. and heir of Richard Barton, of Barton, 1st wife. = Mary, dau. and coheiress of Sir John Carryl, of Benton, co. Sussex. William, ob. infant. Thomas, son and heir, ob. 1587. Anne, wife of Sir John Byron. Alice, wife of William, son of Robert Lord Dormer. Francisca, wife of Sir Thomas Gerrard of Bryn. Bridget, wife of Ralph Standish. Elizabeth, wife of R. Sherburne. Margaret, wife of George Symon. Juliana, wife of Sir Thomas Walmesley.

Richard, 2d Viscount Maryborough, ob. s. p. soon after the battle of Worcester. = Anne, dau. of William Seymour, Marquis of Hertford. Caryll, 3d Viscount, died 2d Feb. 1698-9, having been outlawed; bur. at Sefton. = Mary, dau. of Sir Alexander Barlow, of Barlow, died 1691; buried at Sefton. Charlotte, wife of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton. Mary, wife of Sir George Selby, bart.

Mary, dau. of Lord Powis. = Richard, died s. p. Caryll, 2d son, died infant. William, 4th Viscount, died March 12, 1717, aged 62. = Bridget, dau. of Robert Lacy, of Charlecote, co. Warwick; died May 5, 1713. Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Preston, bart., died in 1732. Frances, wife of Sir Neale O'Neale, bart., married Jan. 1667. Margaret, wife of Jernico Preston, Viscount Gormonston, died in 1711. Elizabeth, wife of Edward Widdrington, of Horsley, Esq. Anne, wife of William Widdrington, of the Grange, Esq.

Richard, 5th Viscount, born 1678, died 12th December, 1738, without male issue, = Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Lord Brudenell Caryll, 6th Viscount, ; died November, 1745. =

William, died 15 Feb. 1706. Mary, married 1st., Thomas Clyfton, of Lytham; 2d., William Anderton, of Euxton; died 8 Feb. 1752. Dorothy. Richard, 7th Viscount, in holy orders of the Church of Rome, succeeded by his brother William. William, 8th Viscount, died unmarried 1759. Thomas Molyneux, of Croxteth, died 3d Sept. 1756. = Maria, wid. of John Errington, Esq., mar. 20 July, 1746; died 14 Aug. 1795.

Charles William, 9th Viscount, born 30th September, 1748; created Earl of Sefton 30th November, 1771; died 25th December, 1794. = Isabella Stanhope, daughter of William Stanhope, 2d Earl of Harrington, by Caroline, 2d Duchess of Grafton; married 3d December, 1769; died 29th January, 1819.

A son, born 22d April, 1778; died an infant. William Philip, 2d and present Earl, born 18th September, 1772; created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Sefton, of Croxteth, 1831. = Maria-Margaretta, daughter of William Lord Craven, married January 1, 1792.

Charles William, Lord Molyneux, born July 10, 1796. = Mary Augusta, dau. of Robert Gregg Hopwood, of Hopwood, Esq., 19th June, 1834. George Berkeley, born 16 July, 1799. Henry. Richard Francis. Georgiana-Isabella-Frances, wife of C. P. Grenfell, Esq. dead. Maria. Louisa-Anna-Maria. Emily (dead). Caroline. Catherine.

Sefton Parish.

few alive at y^e present of thos that served y^e king at y^e beginning of our civil warrs in 1642 that suffer'd so much for the crown and acted so little for it as I have don. I designed to have acted more; I set up my rest upon it and ventured my all. My equipage then for the warre was far above my fortune. But in y^e first day of my services, before I had mustered y^e 100 dragoons w^ch I was, by commission, raising, I lost the use of my limbs by a shot, and could never recover them since to make them sufficiently able for y^e fatigue of war. Upon this there followed y^e plunder of almost all my goods, and the sequestration of my lands w^ch was continued for ten years. My lands were then sold by an act of parliament! yet were they happily bought by my friends w^th money provided by me, for my behouf. After I was lamed in y^e war tho' I could not use a sword, I was 4 times made a prisoner and payd my ransom twice: and my estate being bought as abovesaid, I paid y^e 10^th part of y^e revenue by an arbitrary law of Cromwells for sundry years . . . ."

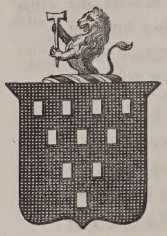
(Signed) "W. B."

Mr. Blundell was grandfather of Nicholas, the husband of the honourable Frances Langdale, daughter of Marmaduke, second lord Langdale; and was father of two daughters, who succeeded. Mary, the elder, married John Coppinger, of Ireland, and had an only son, who died an infant in 1745; Frances, the younger daughter, became heiress of Crosby, and, marrying Henry Peppard, grandson of the M. P. for Drogheda in 1640, had a son Nicholas, who assumed the arms and name of Blundell, and died 6 January, 1795, leaving William Blundell, esq., his successor, whose issue will be found in the annexed pedigree.

Within the last sixteen years, Crosby has increased fourfold, in consequence of its growing celebrity as a sea-bathing station, and the excellent accommodation for visitors. The episcopal chapel of Great Crosby, dedicated to St. Luke, is a brick building with a tower, in the neighbourhood of a spring called St. Michael's. The original date of this chapel is unknown, but it was in existence in 1629, as appears by a book of accounts, entitled, "A Booke of the Townes Stocke of Much Crosbie, and of the rent due for the same, being now in the hands of the psons herin named;" then follow a list of names.*

* Harl. MSS. Codex 2176; fo. 58.

# Blundell, of Crosby.



Osbertus de Aynosdale. =

Robert, eldest son and heir. = | Roger, 2d son, to whom Gilbert de Garston gave lands in Garston, 1199. | Richard.

Robert de Aynosdale, to whom John, Earl of Moreton, in 1155, gave Great Crosby, to be his forester, and, on his accession to the throne, confirmed the grant. =

Sir Adam de Aynosdale, to whom Will. de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, gave 4 bovates in Crosby, which he had previously held by stewardship, rendering 10s. per annum. =

Sir Robert Blundell de Crosby, gave his son Nicholas Annosdale, or Ainsdale, in 5 Edw. I. = Maud, daughter of Agnes Bowler, who held lands in Bishop's Castle, temp. Hen. III.

Nicholas Blundell, 10 Edw. I. and 1296. = Margery, or Eleanor.

David Blundell, son and heir. = Agnes Molineux, living widow, 4 Edw. II. | Nicholas, 2. whose marriage was granted to Richard Holland. | William. = Joan, dau. of Griffith de la Lee.

Nicholas Blundell, 4 Edw. III. = Ellen, dau. of Richard Holland, who was to keep her during her life. | William. | Richard.

Henry Blundell, living 26 Henry IV. = Ellen, dau. of John Page, of Thornton. | John. | Richard. | Alice, 1st wife — Blundell, of Ince.

Richard Blundell, temp. Edw. IV. = Margery, daughter of Henry Scarisbrick. | Nicholas.

Nicholas Blundell, eldest son. = | Henry, succeeded on the death of his niece, Alice. = Joan, dau. of Robert Ditton, who had lands released to him by Nicholas and Henry, 12 Edw. IV.

Alice, only daughter, died without issue. | Nicholas Blundell. = .... dau. of Samlesbury, of Samlesbury.

Nicholas Blundell, had lands in Little Crosby and Ince Blundell, in 8 Hen. VIII. = Margaret, dau. of Henry Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick.

.... a dau. of Heiton, of Heiton, 1st wife. = Henry Blundell, of Crosby, held lands in Thornton of Vivian, son of Robert de Ersam, and rent of 10s. died in battle in Scotland. = Agnes, dau. of Sir Richard Bold, of Bold, 2d wife. | Thomas. | Hugh. | George. | 4th Son. | Alice.

Edward, died young. | Elizabeth, wife of Robert Fazakerley. | Alice, wife of — Orton. | James Blundell succeeded, living 31 Henry VIII. = Margaret, daughter of — Butler, of Rawcliffe.

Henry Blundell, of Crosby. = Agnes, daughter of Sir William Leyland, of Morleis. | Jane and Anne, both died s. p.

Richard Blundell, died 34 Eliz. = Anne, daughter of Richard Starkie, of Stretton, in Cheshire.

William Blundell, of Crosby, born 1560, was imprisoned 5 years for recusancy, died in 1638. = Amelia, dau. of Edward Norreys, son of Sir Wm. Norreys, of Speke, she died 1631. | Richard. | Jane, wife of — Maddison.

Nicholas Blundell, died in 1631, leaving two sons and six daughters. = Jane, daughter of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh. | Anne, wife of — Gillibrand. | Margaret, died s. p.

William Blundell, of Crosby, eldest son, had his thigh broken at the siege of Lathom House, fighting on the royal side. = Anna, second dau. of Sir Thomas Haggerston, 1st Bart. of Haggerston, by Alice, his wife, only daughter of Henry Banaster, of Bank.

Nicholas, 1st son, died s.p. | William Blundell, heir, living 1648. = Mary, dau. of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, co. Derby. | Thomas, 3. living 1648. | Jane, 1st dau. | Amelia, 2d wife of Richard, Butler, son of Edmund, Viscount Mountgarret. | Margaret, 3. | Alice, 4. | Francisca, 5. | Mary, 6. | Clara Francisca, 7. | Anne, 8. | Bridget, 9.

Nicholas Blundell, of Crosby, died in 1737, and was succeeded by his daughters. = Frances Langdale, dau. of Marmaduke, second Lord Langdale. | Richard. | Joseph. | Mary, Anne. | Margaret, Winifred.

Mary. = John Coppinger, of Ballyvolane, co. Cork. | Frances, younger daughter and coheir, died 17th April, 1773, a widow. = Henry Peppard, grandson of Thomas P. who died M. P. for Drogheda in 1640.

An only son, died an infant, 1745. | Christopher, died s.p. 1771. | Nicholas Peppard, succeeded to Crosby, and in 1772 assumed the surname and arms of Blundell only, died 6th Jan. 1795. = Clementina, 3d dau. of Stephen Walter Tempest, of Broughton, co. York, d. 21 July, 1821. | William Peppard. | Mary, wife of Richard Lacon, of Linley, co. Salop. | Frances.

William Blundell, Esq, of Crosby Hall, a magistrate, now living. = Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley-Massey-Stanley, of Hooton. | Frances, wife of Sir Edward Mostyn, of Talacre, co. Flint, died 27th Jan. 1825, leaving issue. | Clementina, died unmarried.

Nicholas, 1. William, 2. Charles, 3. John, 4. Thomas, 5. Clementina, 1. Catherine Frances, 2. Mary Amelia, 3. Anna Maria, 4.

Litherland. Stephen, earl of Bologne, who afterwards succeeded to the crown of England, granted to Robert de Moliness, son of sir Adam, his land in Liderlant for 14s. per annum: one of the witnesses is Robert de Villers, lord of Little Crosby, whose daughter and heiress married Robert de Molines.* Richard de Mulas, or Mulans, his descendant, gave to Rannulf de Litherland two bovates in Litherland by so much knight service as belonged to so much fee, and a rent of 5s.† Richard Molyneux of Sefton, probably grandson of the former, held the manor of Sefton with the moiety of the manor of Don Litherland, in which moiety, says the Duchy Feodary, there is a carucate and a half of land, by homage and service of xi$^{s}$ per annum, viz. vj$^{s}$ sack fee and v$^{s}$ for castle-ward of Lancaster at the quarterly terms, and by the service of one knight's fee, and he performs suit to the county and wapentake by the hands of William de Mande, his tenant for the said manor: the same Richard holds the part of the moiety of Don Litherland, by the service of 20$^{s}$ per annum and suit to the county and wapentake, by the hands of Adam de Maund, and William de Mande, his tenants. The Molineux family have ever since retained possession of this lordship. Sefton Parish. Litherland.

Orrell and Ford. In 13 Edward III. Henry Blundell of Crosby gave to William, his son, all his property in Rainil, Orel, Downlitherland, Thornton, and Sephton. In 7 Henry V. John del Plat, of Orel, released to sir William Molyneux, of Netherton, all the messuages, lands, and tenements which he had by gift of Gilbert de Hesket, chaplain, and Nicholas de Ins, of Thornton, in the townships of Orel and Litherland. John del Plat in 9 Henry VI. gave to John de Bawden all his hereditary lands in Orel and Litherland. The following year John de Bawden gave to Adam de Hale, chaplain, all the messuages and lands which he had by gift of John del Plat, in Orel and Litherland; and in 12 Henry VI. Joan, widow of John Baldwin, gave to Henry Blundel, of Little Crosby, all the messuages, lands, and tenements which she had in Orel and Litherland.‡ Orrell and Ford.

Aintree. William of Aintree in the reign of Henry III. left a daughter and heiress, Alice, who married Richard Maghull, of Maghull, living 29 Edward I. Their son, Richard, was seized of lands in Maghull, Melling, and Aintree. From him it descended to Thomas Maghull, of Aintree, in 4 Henry VI., whose daughter and heiress, Alice, married Gilbert, son of Thomas Maghull, of Maghull, and had Joanna, a heiress, who married Ralph Molyneux, from whom it has descended to its present proprietor, the earl of Sefton. Aintree.

The new race-course for Liverpool is situated here, and races are annually run

* "Stephanus comes Bologniæ et Montaigniæ Vic. et omnibus Baronibus suis Sal. Sciatis quod concedo Rob. de Moliness terram suam in *Liderlant* pro 14 sol per an. et ei et hæredibus suis; S. Rob. Dap. et Rob. de Villers, &c."

† Testa de Nevill', fo. 402. ‡ Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. III. fo. L 2. In the Herald's College.

Sefton. Parish.

about July. The course is a mile and a half long, and fourteen yards wide, with a direct run of 1100 yards. The grand stand, from the summit of which there is an extensive prospect, was completed in 1830, and is a lofty and spacious fabric, of which the saloon is 90 feet by 22.

Nether-ton.

NETHERTON. Sir William Molineux, who was called to receive the honour of knighthood in 46 Henry III., gave by a deed without date to William, the son of his brother Roger, lands in Netherton near Sefton, to hold by knight's service and the yearly rent of a halfpenny; and sir William, his descendant, gave lands in Netherton to his son John, about the reign of Richard II. Netherton is still the property of this family.

Thornton.

THORNTON. Adam de Molynous and Robert Fitz Robert held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Thorinton of the fee of Almaric Pincerna, and the same Adam held half a knight's fee in Foston, (Sefton,) Thorinton, and Kerden, of the earl of Ferrars, who held it of the king.* Robert, the son of Adam, gave to Gilbert, his brother, land in Thorneton by knight's service, as much as belonged to a carucate. Richard, the son of Robert, held that land, and gave a *culturam* of land to Richard de Thorneton, for a pound of pepper per annum.† He paid twenty shillings for his relief of half a knight's fee in Sephton, Thornton, and Kerden, which Adam de Molines formerly held by knight's service, and gave to Simon, his only brother, lands called Hasencroft, on the way between Sephton and Thornton, to hold by homage and due service.‡ Richard de Molyneux of Sefton, in the reign of Edward III. held a carucate of land in Thorneton as the eighth part of a knight's fee, of William Boteler, of Werington. Thornton is the property of his descendant, the earl of Sefton.

The parish of Sefton is destitute of manufactures and of commerce. The population is of course comparatively small, and the pursuits of the inhabitants are principally rural. The sunk forest on the coast, forming the western margin of the parish, is one of its most remarkable characteristics;§ and so abundant is the quantity of timber imbedded in the earth, generally two feet and upwards below the surface, that fifty loads of trees, chiefly of oak, are sometimes found in a single acre. Many of these trees are rendered black by immersion, though still in a sound state, and they have generally the appearance of having been uprooted by a violent storm from the west.

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 396. † Ibid. fo. 402.

‡ "Sciant omnes qui sunt et qui futuri sunt; quod ego Ricardus de Molines dedi et hac presenti charta mea confirmavi Simoni fratri meo pro homagio suo et servicio Hasencrofte scilicet totam terram que se extendit in longitudine de sicco de Ytceselt usque propinquiorem siccum prædicto Hasencrofte apud viam inter Sefton et Thornton. His testibus Ric. pa de Sefton præobend pa. de Walton Silo fil et Viviano Mulans Simone de Thornton qui istam chartam scripsit et multis aliis."

§ See Vol. II. p. 106. ‖ Ibid. p. 88.

# Aughton Parish.

Aughton Parish.

UGHTON is a township and parish of itself, the one being co-extensive with the other, and is a small but well-cultivated district, between Ormskirk and Maghull, in length from north to south three miles and three quarters, and in breadth from west to east one mile and three quarters. It is bounded by the township of Ormskirk on the north; by Maghull on the south; by Lydiate on the west; and by Bickerstaffe on the east; and comprises 5280 statute acres.

Parish boundaries and extent.

Waters.

The Sudell, a branch of the Alt, issues out of this parish, dividing Aughton and Lydiate, and joins the Alt below the latter. A rivulet, named Meer Brook, also separates this parish from the town of Ormskirk.

Litherland.

In the parish of Aughton is the hamlet of Litherland, to which is usually added the prefix Up, in contradistinction to Down Litherland, in the parish of Sefton. Up-Litherland appears from ancient evidences to be a distinct manor of equal antiquity with that of Aughton; this manor comprises the whole of the west and north-west parts of the parish of Aughton, lying up to and abutting upon the parish of Halsall. Not having kept, however, in modern times, any courts of the manor, or had any constables, or other town or manorial officers of that hamlet, separately from those of Aughton, but the town officers of Aughton having served for the whole township, the exact boundaries and distinctions between Aughton and Up-Litherland have, in a great measure, now fallen into oblivion, and the name of Up-Litherland has ceased to be used in the neighbourhood.

No grant from the crown of either of these manors is in existence, nor is there any evidence of the holding of courts within them, except from family deeds and records, which were produced by colonel Plumbe (now Tempest) in support of his claim to the lordship of the manor, in a cause which was tried at Lancaster at the spring assizes in 1815.

Aughton Parish.

Antiquity of the parish.

[a] P. 109.

Achetun, a manor, and Literlond were held before the Conquest by Uctred, the Saxon proprietor of Daltone and Schelmeresdale.* By a charter inserted in the preceding history of the parish of Liverpool,[a] it appears that Henry II. gave to Warine de Lancaster Ravenesmoles, Amnolnesdal, the French and English Leas, and 8d. rent in Preston, with Liverpul and Uplitter land, which Henry Fitz-Warine remitted to king John. By deeds without date, but of the age of John and Henry III. in the possession of colonel J. Plumbe Tempest, of Aughton, and of Tong, co. York, John, son of Simon, son of Mabilla de Acton, grants to Richard Wallensis, (a name afterwards called Le Walays and Walsh,) lord of Litherland, his curtilage in the town of Acton; and to Henry, son of Henry de Acton, a piece of land in his territory of Acton. Richard le Walais, lord of Litherland, grants by deed, also without date, to William Pike, of Aspenwelle, and his heirs, land in the manor of Acton, and land composing part of his manor of Litherland. The land of Quenilda, who was wife of Richard Walensis, is valued in the Testa de Nevill' at half a mark.† Of the family de Acton, no more appears in colonel Tempest's deeds, but Richard, son of Richard Wallensis, occurs in 6 Hen. III. when he paid a fine of forty shillings for the relief of his inheritance, of which the sheriff was directed to give full seisin, November 3 of that year.‡ In 15 Edward II. a fine was levied between Richard le Walays and Robert, son of Robert Bold, deforcer of the manor of Lytherland juxta Halsall, a fourth part of the manor of Dalton juxta Lathum, a third part of the manor of Aghton juxta Bykerstath, and of the advowson of the church of the same manor of Aghton, to hold the said manor and other lands to the said Richard and his heirs male by Mabill his wife, and in default to the right heirs of the said Richard, to be held of the chief lords of the fee, by services which to the same belong; and to hold the said third part of Aghton to the same Richard of the chief lords of the fee, by services which to that third part belong, for his life, and after his death to his son John for his life, and after his death to his son Richard and his heirs for ever.§

Manor.

In the year 1371, the manor of Letherland and one third part of the manor of Aughton, together with the advowson of the church, appear to have passed into the family of Bradshagh. A fine was levied at Lancaster in the 8th year of the royalty of John, duke of Lancaster, between Richard de Sutton and Henry de Bradshagh, plaintiffs, and Roger de Bradshagh and Martille, or Mabilla, his wife, deforcers of the manor of Litherland, near Halsall, a fourth part of the manor of Dalton, near Lathom, and a third part of the manor of Aghton, near Bykerstath, together with the

* See Vol. I. p. 98-9. † Fo. 371. ‡ Rot. Fin. 6 Hen. III. m. 9.

§ Bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapter House, Westminster.

advowson of the same manor of Aghton; to hold of the said Roger and Martille, with divers remainders over.* In 5 Richard II. by deed dated July 24, 1381, Roger de Bradshagh and his wife granted to Richard de Sutton and Henry de Bradeshagh the manor of Litherland, a fourth part of Dalton, a third part of Aghton, and the advowson of the church of Aghton, to hold of the chief lords of the fee. In 5 Henry V. Mabilla, widow of Roger Bradeshagh, settled upon Richard Bradeshagh, her son and heir, and Isabel his wife, daughter of Henry Scarisbrick, the manor of Uplitherland, and all the rents, lands, and services, except a windmill in the said manor. Aughton Parish.

The Bradshaghs continued in possession until 4 Edward VI. when a deed of feoffment, dated 25th of April, 1551, was made by William Bradeshagh, of Uplitherland, to James Scarisbrick, esq. conveying his manors of Uplytherland and Aghton, and all his portion of the said manor of Aghton. The Scarisbricks held this property until 17 Elizabeth, when it was conveyed by recovery at Lancaster to Bartholomew Hesketh, esq. grandson of sir Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford, and Margaret Massey.

On a reference by order of the court at Lancaster, in 1657, it was awarded that Uplitherland was a particular and distinct manor within the parish of Aughton, and that Bartholomew Hesketh was the sole lord and owner thereof; and that Aughton was another distinct manor; and also that Caryl, lord viscount Molyneux, Laurence Ireland, and the said Bartholomew Hesketh, were the three lords thereof, and the referees set forth the boundaries between the said manors. From Bartholomew Hesketh the property descended through several generations to Alexander Hesketh, esq. who sold the estate with the manorial possessions, in the year 1718, to John Plumbe, esq. an eminent attorney in Liverpool.† Manorial award.

The family of Plumbe were originally settled at Aldeborrow, in the county of Suffolk, and afterwards at Marston, in the county of Leicester, whence, one of them having been ruined during the civil wars in king Charles's reign, retired with the remnant of his property to the neighbourhood of Prescot. John Plumbe, the first of Aughton, died in 1761, when his grandson and heir, captain Thomas Plumbe succeeded to the manor of Litherland, the third part of the manor of Aughton, and the advowson of the church of Aughton. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of captain John Tempest, third son of sir George Tempest, of Tong Hall, in the county of York, and died 7th June, 1806. John Plumbe, his eldest surviving son, assumed the arms and name of Tempest in addition to his own, as heir-general of the Tempests The Plumbe and Tempest families.

* It does not appear how the manors passed from Richard le Walays to Roger de Bradeshagh and his wife, unless the male issue of Le Walays became extinct, and this Mabilla, the wife of Roger, be the daughter or heiress of Richard le Walays and Mabilla his wife.

† The lawyer Plumbe resided in Liverpool, and owned the land on which Plumbe-street is built.—*Gregson's Fragments*, * * * 221.

Aughton Parish.

of Tong, by royal license, dated the 1st of June, 1824. This gentleman, who married his cousin Sarah, daughter of the Rev. William Plumbe, rector of Aughton, is colonel of the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Lancaster and of the West Riding of the county of York.

Colonel Plumbe Tempest holds the manor of Litherland, and part of the manor of Aughton; the same gentleman also held the advowson of the parish church of Aughton till May, 1834, when it was sold to R. Bolton, of Wavertree, esq.

In the year 1730, the following form of electing constables was made:—

"We, the undersigned, Richard, L^d^ Visc^t^ Molyneux, and John Plumbe, esq. lords of the manor of Aughton, in the county of Lancaster, according to immemorial custom of electing constables for the said township, do hereby nominate, elect, and choose Samuel Bickersteth and John Barton to serve the office of constables for the said township and parish of Aughton for the ensuing year. "R. Molyneux,
"John Plumbe."

The earl of Sefton sold his estates in the township a few years afterwards, and ever since the parishioners have elected a constable instead of the one appointed by this family. The election of one constable takes place in Aughton church every Michaelmas day; and Mr. Tempest appoints the other, as one of the lords of the manor of Aughton, and sole lord of the manor of Uplitherland within the said manor of Aughton.

Rent roll of chief rents.

In the Rent Roll of Chief Rents for 1786 are the following entries—

| | |
|---|---|
| Earl of Macclesfield . . . . . | 1s. |
| Sir Edward Stanley, bart. . . . . | 8d. |

Litherland Chief Rents.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | James Barton—a white rose, if demanded. | |
| 1774. | William Stanley, esq., for Moor Hall . . . . | 4d. |
| 1773. | Miss Stanley, for Jamesons . . . . . | 2s. 7d. |

The possessors of the manors were formerly in the habit of driving the moss on the 11th of June in each year, and taking all estrays and unclipped sheep to their own use. This practice, however, has for many years been relinquished.

Moss boundaries.

There was also a custom of walking the boundaries on Aughton Moss, of the manors of Aughton and Uplitherland on a particular day of each year. The boundaries, as stated in the award of 1657, it is said, may be distinctly traced; and a boundary deed about that time was executed by the parties.

Suit.

In 1814, lord Derby founded a claim to the manor on a grant from the crown of 43 Elizabeth; but it appears that the grant did not pass the duchy seal, and the manor had been out of the crown long before that period. Sir Thomas Stanley, another claimant, was unable to shew against colonel Plumbe, in the action above

named, that the persons under whom he claimed ever had any conveyance of the manor, or ever had exercised any manorial rights. Aughton Parish.

Whimbrick mill, exempted in the deed of 5 Henry V., stands in the centre of Aughton Moss, on the east side of the road to Ormskirk, near Ormskirk, on the most elevated part of the common. It has been called by that name for centuries, and must have been built by the owner of the waste. The commons of Aughton and Uplitherland, which have been enclosed, contain about 500 statute acres. The lord's space is about one-sixteenth of that quantity. The greatest proportion of them lie in Uplitherland, and nearly the whole fell to Mr. Plumbe, as lord, and almost sole land-proprietor. Ancient mill.

The parish church of Aughton, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small, low, but well-built edifice upon the slope of a fertile hill, which adjoins the Liverpool, Ormskirk, and Preston road. Erected at different periods, it consists of a tower with octagonal compartments, which terminate in a spire thirty-three yards high, rising from the centre of the north wall; a nave, one side-aisle on the north, and a chancel. An arch on the north side of the chancel opens to a continuation of the single aisle; but in the centre of this aisle is the base of the tower, forming a distinct portion intercepting the passage of the aisle, with an arch, however, opening into the north of the chancel. The east and west sides of the church terminate in gables, two at each end for the body and aisle, with distinct windows, differing in the form of their arches. Some of the windows are arched; those on the south are square, but divided into four compartments, each by semicircular chipstones. A little to the east of the porch are the mouldings of an old door-way now closed, and near it a very strong buttress. In the interior are the half-circular roof, one gallery on the west, and the north aisle separated from the nave by three semicircular arches, which rest on pillars with fluted ornaments at the intersections. The roof of the chancel is pointed, and formed of plain cross-beams and intersecting cross-beams, which are moulded, and the interstices decorated. The cross-timbers terminate in rudely-carved figures of angels, six on each side, their wings displayed, and each bearing a shield in front of the body. These antique ornaments have been whitewashed, and the smaller parts have consequently suffered. The first figure on the north side bears on his shield two lions passant; the second, a cross moline and rose; the third, two crescents, five mullets, and three stags' heads; the fourth, three fishes interlaced; the fifth, an escallop; and the sixth, a chevron and four billets. The first image on the south side displays a crescent between three mullets; the second, an eagle's leg, partly defaced; the third, quarterly, 1st, a lion passant; 2dly, a stag's head, but obscured; the 3d and 4th, effaced; the fourth, the eagle and child; the fifth, the arms of the Isle of Man; and the sixth, a chevron with a canton. The church.

Aughton Parish.

Monuments.

On a small brass-plate, inscribed "Jesus Salvator," in the north wall, are these lines:

" My Ancestors Have Been Interred Here Above 380 Years
This To Me By Auncient Evidence Appears
Which That All May Know & None Doe Offer Wrong
It Is Ten Foot & One Inch Broad, & Foure Yards & Half Long
Richard Mosock 1686. Amen
God Save The King To The Greate Glorye Of God."

A brass-plate in the chancel contains a Latin inscription to the memory of Edward, son of Hugh Dicconson, of Wrightington, esq., who died May 24, 1661. On a marble bearing the Stanley arms, is an inscription

" In Memory of Lady Stanley, relict of Sir William Stanley, of Hooton Bart. & daughter of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop Esq. and Lady Elizabeth Eyre, who departed this life on the 18th of April 1765 in the 78th year of her age. Requiescat in Pace."

On the south side of the altar is a marble tablet ornamented by the family bearings, and this memorial—

" Near this place lie interred the mortal remains of John Plumbe, Esquire, eldest son of the Rev[d] Thomas Plumbe, M. A. formerly Rector of this Parish, in whose character Integrity of Conduct and Benevolence of Heart, were eminently united. With such a disposition he could not fail in Life to be regarded, & in Death to be lamented by many friends. He died at Liverpool January 22, 1796, in the 69th year of his age. Also the body of Hannah Plumbe, his widow, who died at Liverpool January 27th, 1799, in the 63d year of her age."

A black marble slab in the aisle near the altar, partly covered by the flooring of a pew, is inscribed with a Latin epitaph, which, from such parts as can be read, appears to commemorate the death of Thomas Atherton, eldest son of —— Atherton and his wife, rector of Aughton, who died in 1722.

The name of Aughton does not occur in the valor of pope Nicholas, in 1291, and therefore the parish is of later formation. It is supposed to have been anciently a part of Ormskirk or Halsall, but when severed does not appear. The original date is unknown; but the church is mentioned in 15 Edward II., and the following valuation* appears in "The Inquisition of the Wapentake of Derby, taken at Prescot on Wednesday next before the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle in the 15 year of the reign of king Ed. 3. after the Conquest, before the abbot of Furneys and his fellows, to inquire and inform themselves of the true value of the ninths," &c.:—"The church of Aghton is not taxed. The true value of the ninths of fleeces and lambs of the same parish is 100 shillings, for which Aghton with Lytherland is answerable."

* In the possession of colonel P. Tempest.

Aughton Parish.

The present edifice is a re-erection: the south side, the chancel, and the tower, appear to be of the 16th century; but to the aisle an earlier date than the 17th century cannot be assigned. In one of the north windows are the initials and date, "L. G. 1623." Over the chancel arch, the year 1714 is inscribed, and the building was repaired and pointed in 1829. The inscription on Mossock, which carries back the date nearly four centuries, with slight variations, is also found in Ormskirk church. The living is a rectory in charge; and the advowson of the church, from the 15 Edward II., has been in the successive lords of the manors. The episcopal registers have preserved the names of the incumbents from the beginning of the 16th century to the present period.

RECTORS OF AUGHTON,

IN THE DEANERY OF WARRINGTON, AND IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CHESTER.

From the Episcopal Registers.

| DATE OF INDUCTION. | RECTORS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rodger Bradshawe. | | |
| Feb. 7, 1512 | William Bradshawe . . | Archdcn. of Chester. | Death of Rodger Bradshawe. |
| May 25, 1548 | Edward Moorecrofte . . | Thomas Mossok and Wm. Moorecrofte. | |
| Feb. 7, 19 Eliz. | John Nutter. | | |
| June 9, 1602 | Samuel Hankinson . . | Gabriell Hesketh. | Death of John Nutter. |
| Jan. 30, 1607 | Nicholas Banister . . | King James I. by lapse of time. | Simony. |
| | Peter Stannisnough. | | |
| June 27, 1674 | Alexander Baguley . . | Gabriell Hesketh. | Death of Pet. Stannisnough. |
| May 16, 1679 | John Brownsword . . | The King. | Simony of last Incumbent. |
| Oct. 8, 1700 | Christopher Sudell* . . | Alexander Hesketh. | Death of John Brownsword. |
| Jan. 6, 1700-1 | Robert Hindley . . . | William III. | Resign. of Charles Sudell. |
| July 13, 1721 | Thomas Atherton . . . | Thomas Heyes, patron for this turn. | Death of Robert Hindley. |
| Feb. 20, 1734 | Thomas Plumbe . . . | John Plumbe. | Death of Thomas Atherton. |
| Dec. 26, 1769 | William Plumbe . . . | Thomas Plumbe. | Death of Thomas Plumbe. |
| June 6, 1786 | George Vanbrugh . . | The same. | Death of William Plumbe. |
| Sept. 1834 | William Henry Bolton, present incumbent | R. Bolton, esq. | Resign. of Geo. Vanbrugh. |

Bills of Mortality.

The first entry in the parish registers, which are well arranged and in excellent condition, is dated May, 1541, and the following are the returns in the years specified:—

| | 1541—1542 | | 1600—1601 | | 1700—1701 | | 1800—1801 | | 1833—1834 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 5 | 4 | 31 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 37 | 67 | 62 |
| Marriages . . . | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 11 |
| Burials . . . . | 3 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 29 | 43 | 37 |

* Nov. 16, 1700, resigned, and was re-admitted on the 20th of November, 1700, on the joint presentation of the aforesaid Alexander Hesketh and Robert Scarisbreck.

Aughton Parish.

Population.

The population of Aughton, according to the last census, had acquired a very small increase during the preceding decennary.*

The only places of worship, exclusive of the parish church, are two Catholic chapels, of which one near Ormskirk was erected in 1792-3, and the other in the northern part of the parish in 1824.

Wake and races.

A wake is held at Aughton on the first Sunday in October, or, more properly, the first Sunday after the feast of St. Michael, to whom the church is dedicated. Horse-races were formerly run annually in July upon Aughton Common, or Moor, near Ormskirk; but the waste having been enclosed, the races ceased in 1815.

Charities.

The Charities of Aughton, as shewn in the XIX Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners,[a] are two fields in Aughton, left in 1703, by *William Sutch*, for the Poor of Aughton and Snape. They let for £14. 10s.; and

*Poor's Money*. A sum of £60, of which the interest is added to the produce of Sutch's Charity, and the whole, amounting to £17, or £18, is distributed to persons not receiving parochial relief.

[a] P. 116.

Halls.

Aughton Old Hall, the ancient residence of the de Actons, or de Aughtons, existing in 1400, and still remaining, is the property of the Stanleys of Hooton; to whom also belongs Moor Hall, in right, probably, of the marriage of Edward Stanley with the heiress of Hoghton, of Goosnargh, a descendant of A. Hoghton, esq., who married Elizabeth, heiress of Thomas Hesketh of Aughton, the fourth in descent from Bartholomew Hesketh. The Old Hall is at present a common farm-house, divested of all remains of its former consequence. Aughton New Hall, erected in the seventeenth century, is the property of colonel Plumbe Tempest. Moor Hall, erected prior to 1620, was for successive generations the property and habitation of the Athertons, the Scarisbricks, and the Stanleys, a branch from the Bickerstaffe; the hall demesnes still extend into that township. The estates passed into this family, in whom they are at present vested, through the following alliances—

Thomas Atherton, of Bickerstaffe, esq. =
Margaret, only dau. and heiress. = James Scarisbrick, of Moor Hall, esq.
Elizabeth, sole dau. and heiress. = Peter, 2d son of sir William Stanley, of Hooton, bart., ob. 1652.
Thomas, James. Robert. Edward Stanley. = .... dau. of — Hoghton, of Goosnargh. Bridget. Mary.
Peter Stanley. = .... dau. of — Wolfull, of Wolfull.
Edward Stanley. = Elizabeth, heiress of — Gerard, of Aughton, esq.
William, ob. infans. James Stanley, died 1653, buried at Ormskirk. =
Edward. Ann, married Richard Wolfull, esq., ob. 1730, aged 80, s. p. Elizabeth, died unmar.

Gerard Hall was existing in the sixteenth and seventeen centuries, the property of the Gerards of Aughton, a branch, in all probability, from the Gerards of Ince or

* See Vol. II. p. 106.

Bryn. Aspinwall, or, as it is here called, Aspall-lane, an ordinary dwelling, was the paternal inheritance of Edward Aspinwall, esq., on whose marriage with Eleanor, daughter and heiress of John, and coheiress of sir Gilbert Ireland, the family removed to Hale. Aughton Parish.

This parish, situated principally upon an extended eminence declining from Ormskirk to the south of Aughton church, and commanding an extensive view of the country, is chiefly agricultural. The buildings are almost all detached, and its few manufacturing operations, consisting of calico and silk weaving, are carried on in the houses of the cottagers. There are no antiquities, unless a massive upright stone on Holt's Green, venerated by the Catholics, which appears to be the lower shaft of an ancient cross, may claim that character. Formerly there were the distinct traces of an entrenchment on Aughton Common, raised during the time of the Commonwealth, but the enclosure and the plough have combined to obliterate this last remaining vestige of intestine war. Two stone-quarries, one of them of excellent stone, are worked here, but there is no coal nor any other minerals. The soil is a mixture of sand and marl, on a clay bottom. About two-thirds of the land is in pasturage, and the remainder in arable cultivation; and the rent of the land, on an average, may be estimated at forty shillings a year, with a little increase in value since the peace of Paris, in 1815.

# Plumbe-Tempest, of Aughton.

THOMAS PLUMBE. =

JOHN PLUMBE, of Whiston, near Prescot, ob. 1727. = ELIZABETH, dau. of William Lyme, of Prescot. THOMAS. =

WILLIAM, of Stepney, Middlesex. = ANN, dau. of Thos. Lyme, of London.

WILLIAM PLUMBE, ob. East Indies, 1729. = ANN ROGERS.

THOMAS, of Madras, E. I. ob. s.p. 1712. = VIOLANTE ROGERS, widow.

JOHN PLUMBE, of Wavertree Hall near Liverpool, and Aughton near Ormskirk, ob. 1763. = SARAH MARSH, niece & coheir of James Vernon, of Vernon's Hall, nr. Liverpool, ob. 1741.

EDW. ob. s.p.

ABRAHAM, of Stepney, Middlesex. = MARY.

ELIZABETH, || THOMAS FORBES.

LYDIA, || ROBT. BROMLEY.

MARY, || EDW. BETTS.

ANN, ob. s.p.

ELIZABETH. = MATTHEW EMPSON, of Madras.

WILLIAM PLUMBE, of Wavertree Hall, ob. vit. pat. 11 May, 1761. = SARAH, eldest dau. of Thomas Townley, of Royle, co. Lanc., by Ann, dau. of Thos. Leigh, of Adlington, co. Chest. by Johanna, dau. of Sir John Maynard, sergeant-at-law, and one of the commissioners for holding the great seal.

THOMAS, rector of Aughton. = ANN, dau. of Rev. — Watt, of Windsor.

ELIZAB. = ... SMARLEY.

JOHN, ob. s.p.

THOMAS, ob. = leaving one dau.

SARAH. = GEORGE MALLORY, rector of Mobberley, co. Chester.

BENJ. RAWSON, of Darley Hall.

JOHN. } d. juv.
ANNE, } 2.

SARAH, 1. = Sir ROBERT HESKETH, of Rufford, co. Lanc., Bart.

3. THOMAS PLUMBE, of Wavertree Hall and Aughton, co. Lanc., aftrwds. of Tong Hall, co. York: ob. 7 June, 1806. = ELIZABETH, eldest dau. of Capt. John Tempest, (3d son of Sir George Tempest, of Tong Hall, co. York,) by Elizab. dau. of Wm. Scrimshire, of Cotgrave, co. Notts., descnd. from Sir Alex. Scrimgeour, standard-bearer of Scotland, ob. 1823.

4. FRANCES, ob. 1820, unmar.

5. WM. rector of Aughton, ob. 25 Nov. 1786. = CATHARINA, dau. of Saml. Kirk, of Whitehough, co. Derby, by Ann, daughter of Wm. Tatton, of Withershaw, co. Chester.

MARY. ELIZABETH, MARGARET, } ob. unmar.

ANN, mar. Col. WM. THOMLINSON, 18 rgt. of ft. son of — Thomlinson, of Blencogo, co. Cumb.

SARAH, mar. J. PLUMBE TEMPEST, of Tong & Aughton.

ELIZABETH, living 1832.

ANN, ob. inf.

FRANCES, living 1832.

THOMAS, ob. 1730.

HENRIETTA MILDRED, living 1832.

TEMPEST, 5th dau. ob. 1789.

CATHARINA TOWNLEY, ob. 11 Sep. 1819. = HENRY DIXON, 3d son of Jeremiah Dixon, of Gledhow, co. York, living 1832.

JOHN PLUMBE TEMPEST, of Tong Hall, co. York, & Aughton, co. Lancaster, assumed the name and arms of Tempest, in addition to his own, as heir-general to the Tempests of Tong; colonel of the 1st royal Lancashire militia, or 1st regt. duke of Lancaster's own militia; magistrate, & deputy-lieut. co. Lancaster, & West Riding, co. York: living 1832. = SARAH, 2d dau. of Rev. Willm. Plumbe, rector of Aughton; living 1832.

ANN, ob. inf.

HENRY DIXON, capt. 8th regt., living 1832. = HARRIET, dau. of — Fraser, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, living 1832.

MARY-ELIZABETH, JEREMIAH-THOMAS, JOHN, omn. ob. juv.

THOMAS, living 1832.

CATHARINA-TOWNLEY, CHARLES, amb. ob. juv.

WILLIAM, holy orders. GEORGE, 71st regt. EDWARD, Lieut. R. N. FRANCES-ELIZABETH. omn. living 1832.

JOHN-EVELYN, JAMES, HENRIETTA-CHARLOTTE, ARABELLA-JESSE, JAMES, omnes ob. inf.

HENRIETTA-TEMPEST, ob. inf.

GEORGIANA-CHARLOTTE, HENRIANA-ARRABELLA, amb. living 1832.

THOMAS RICHARD PLUMBE TEMPEST, major 60 regt., or the king's royal rifle corps; in the commission of the peace, and deputy-lieut., co. Lancaster, and West Riding co. York: living 1832.

CATHARINA-ELIZABETH, living 1832.

TEMPEST, 2d dau. ob. 16th Septem. 1811: juv.

SARAH-ANN, living 1832.

HENRIETTA-TOWNLEY, ob. 23 Jan. 1808, juv.

JOHN EGERTON, ob. 12 Sept. 1804, inf.

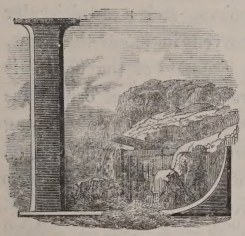
FRANCES-PENELOPE, ob. 12 May, 1825. = THOMAS RAWSON, son of Benjamin Rawson, of Darley Hall, Lancashire, and Nidd Hall, Yorkshire; living 1832.

HENRIETTA, living 1832.

JOHN, ob. inf. 31 March, 1815.

FRANCES PENELOPE, living 1832.

# Altcar Parish.



IKE Aughton, the parish and township of Altcar is destitute of dependencies. In length it is five miles from the south side of Formby on the west, to the borders of Down Holland on the north-east; and its breadth, from Formby to Halsall, is two miles, comprising in the whole parish an area of 3582 statute acres. Altcar Parish. Boundaries.

The river Alt bounds the parish on the south, but has various channels by which the marshes are drained, The Down Holland or Fleam-Brook, and the Lydiate-Brook, are both affluents of the Alt, which receives them to the south of Altcar; a rivulet also flows into it from the mosses between Halsall and Formby. The Alt itself is immerged in the Irish sea at Formby Point. From this river, and the syllable car, which is derived from the Saxon cỳrnan, to turn, expressive probably of the direction of some of its branches, the parish takes its name. Waters.

Altcar seems to be the Domesday Acrer, which was held by Uctred;* but no other mention is made of this place until 21 Edward I., when an action was tried between the king and the abbot of Mira Vallis, as to the right of the latter to one carucate of land in Aldekar. The abbot alleged, that king John gave his whole demesne between Rybbell and Mersee to Ranulph, earl of Chester, who died without issue, when the demesne was assigned as her purparty to Agnes, his sister, and one of his heirs, who was married to William de Ferariis, who conferred the said carucate upon the abbot and his successors.† Until the dissolution of religious houses, the abbots of Merivale held this parish; but on March 5, 1558, the manor of Alker in the county of Lancaster, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Merivale in the county of Warwick, was rated for sir Richard Mullyners, knight.‡ The advowson of the church was probably included: sir Richard Mollineux, his

* See Vol. I. p. 98-9.

† Placit. Pasche, 21 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 12. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

‡ Harl MS. 607, fo. 162 b.

Altcar Parish.

descendant, in 21 James I., held the advowson of Altekar alias Alkar church;* and the present earl of Sefton is lord of the manor, patron of the church, and proprietor of the parish. A court baron is held annually in May, and an adjourned court in October, on behalf of the lord of the manor, whose tenants are bound by their tenures to the service of clearing the marshes with which the parish abounds.

Near the church door is a small stone, rounded off at the sides and perforated in the centre, the manifest base of an ancient cross. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small brick edifice, coated with cement, with a cupola, in which is only one bell. The windows have ornamental cornices, and a semicircular projection issues from the east gable, on which are carved in stone the arms, supporters, motto, and crest of the earls of Sefton. The situation of the church is in the midst of fenny pastures, and the approaches are by means of causeways raised above the low-lands. The interior is very plain, the only object intervening between the walls being a small gallery, the royal arms, two tables of the decalogue, and the memorial of a charitable bequest. There are here neither marble nor brass tablets, nor indeed any mural records. The present erection in 1746, at the cost of the parish, superseded a wooden structure, by whom or when built is equally unknown.

As Altcar was not an independent parish in 1291, it must have been severed at some subsequent period from one of the adjoining parishes.

The living of Altcar is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Warrington and the archdeaconry of Chester. The episcopal registers contain the names of only two incumbents; William Clayton, nominated August 4, 1724, by Viscount Molyneux, and Thomas Hayes, nominated to the curacy September 13, 1778, by William Naylor, the perpetual curate. The last incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Garratt, was presented in August, 1821, and, resigning in 1826, was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Forshaw, the present incumbent, and head-master of Ormskirk free grammar-school.

The oldest parish register commences soon after the restoration of the Stuarts, and, besides its tattered condition, some of the leaves being lost, the entries are carelessly written. The marriages and burials are not entered until 1693.

| | 1664-1665 | 1693-1694 | 1754-1755 | 1813-1814 | 1833-1834 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms | 9 7 | — — | 8 7 | 13 17 | 10 14 |
| Marriages | — — | 4 0 | 2 3 | 3 1 | 6 — |
| Burials | — — | 8 5 | 4 17 | 5 7 | 9 12 |

* Duchy Records, Vol. XXIV. Inq. n. 87.

According to the census of 1831, the last taken, the population of Altcar amounted to 505.* Altcar Parish.

The charities of Altcar are stated by the Parliamentary Commissioners, in their XX Report,[a] to consist of a school, Wilson's charity, and Goore's charity:— [a] p. 83.

*The School.* An entry in the parish book, dated March 31, 1741, records that Thomas Tickle of Altcar, sometime since deceased, left £30, the interest to go for the use of a schoolmaster for ever. From 1753 to 1782 the schoolmaster received £7 yearly; afterwards £8; and in 1811 it was increased to £24, for which salary he teaches eight poor children free, and also acts as parish clerk.

1665. *Wilson's Charity.* The interest of £26 to the poor of Altcar and Lydiate. Nothing is now known of this bequest.

1789. *Goore's Charity.* The interest of £40 to poor women attending the sacrament. . . . £2.

The rural pastime called the rushbearing takes place annually between the 12th and 19th of July, when the villagers nominate a mayor, who is the sole village authority, to whom the regulations of the festival are entrusted. The boundaries of the manor are occasionally perambulated by the jury of the court baron; an ancient custom, probably deduced from the church processions in Rogation week, about which time it generally took place. These parochial perambulations are well described by George Withers:

> "That ev'ry man might keep his owne possessions,
> Our fathers used in reverent processions,
> (With zealous prayers, and with praisefull cheere,)
> To walke their parish limits once a yeare;
> And well-knowne markes (which sacrilegious hands
> Now cut or breake) so bord'red out their lands,
> That ev'ry one distinctly knew his owne;
> And many brawles, now rife, were then unknowne."†

The principal village in this parish, named Great Altcar, is a straggling place, consisting chiefly of farm-houses, extending on a slight eminence toward the church, which is at the western extremity of the parish. Little Altcar is a hamlet adjacent to Formby; and Altcar Hall is an ordinary farm-house, over the door of which were formerly the arms of Molineux.

The only lands in the district entirely free from marsh, or the floods of the Alt, are about two hundred acres on the borders, and elevated on a ridge. By means of flood-gates and numerous drains, the country, except in very rainy seasons, is kept tolerably dry. The repair of the flood-gates of the Alt, and the General observations.

* See Vol. II. p. 106.

† Emblems, p. 161. Fol. 1635.

Altcar Parish.

cost of drainage, are defrayed by a rate levied upon the owners and occupiers of land,* in pursuance of an act of parliament, entitled "An act for draining, improving, and preserving the low lands in the parishes of Altcar, Sefton, Halsall, and Walton-on-the-Hill," passed 19 George III., 1779. New flood-gates were erected in 1831. The soil of the parish is partly alluvial and partly a sandy loam, containing a mixture of marl. Two-thirds of the land is meadow and pasture, and its value is extremely variable; some parts of a farm not been valued at more than 2s. 6d. an acre, while other parts are let for five guineas per acre. The low lands present the appearance of a Dutch farm with their drains and embankments; but the constitutions of the inhabitants so accommodate themselves to the humidity of the atmosphere, that their health does not differ materially from that of the neighbouring farmers. There is here neither trade, commerce, nor manufactures, the pursuits of the inhabitants being altogether rural. The subterranean forest is found on the coast near the mouth of the Alt, where oak, ash, and fir trees are dug up after ages of immersion.

* See an account of the Alt in Sefton Parish.

# Ormskirk Parish.

Ormskirk Parish.

THE parish of Ormskirk is bounded on the north by part of Martin Mere, of which a small angle extends into it, and by the parish of Rufford; on the east are Eccleston and Wigan parishes; on the south by Prescot; and on the west by the parishes of North Meols, Halsall, and Aughton. The length, from Martin Mere on the north-west, to Skelmersdale, on the south-east, is twelve miles; and the breadth, from Lathom on the east, to Ormskirk on the west, between four and five miles, comprising an area of 30,083 statute acres, distributed into six townships.

Boundaries and Dimensions.

A stream, termed Merebrook, flows from Bickerstaffe, by the south side of Ormskirk, through Scarisbrick, and into Martin Mere. The Tawd, a brook rising upon Bickerstaffe Moss, runs between Lathom and Ormskirk, and winds down to the Douglas near Newburgh. The Eller Brook, a lucid rivulet, issues from Lathom, and passing from the priory of Burscough, falls into the Douglas north of Burscough. The Golforden, mentioned by Leland as near Lathom, is now unknown.

Waters.

Ormskirk is not found in the Domesday survey; but the parish, according to very credible tradition, belonged to Orm, the Saxon proprietor of Halton, who, driven from his possessions in Cheshire, established himself in Lancashire, and, by his marriage with Alice, the daughter of Herveus, a Norman nobleman, ancestor of Theobald Walter, obtained large estates in this county. He was, no doubt, the founder of the church which, with his own name, constitutes that of the parish. It is certain, that a church, and the name of Ormskirk, were co-existent in the reign of Richard I. when Robert, son of Henry de Torbock and Lathom, who is supposed to be a descendant of Orm, founded the priory of Burscough. The endowment, comprising a great part of the parish, specifies "all that land in the head of Burscough, by the boundaries of the land of Stephen Calvus to Egeacres, between the highway of Wirpil Mosse and Egeacresbrook,[a] and thence by the brook to the boundary between Ormskirk and Brakenthwayte,[b] and so to Scarth,[c] and from Scarth to Westhed;[d] and from Westhed to the brook of Scakerdaleheved,[e] and so by the brook to the ford from Alton[f] to Urleton.[g] He also gave the wood of Grytteby and the land of

Name, origin of

Endowment of Burscough Priory.

a Now Ellarbrook.
b Bickerstaffe.
c Scarth Hill.
d Westhead, near Bridge Green.
e Skelmersdale Head.
f Aughton.
g Hurlston.

Ormskirk Parish.

[a] Martin-Lane.

[b] Tarnscough.

Robert Carpenter and others; the whole town of Merton,[a] Therlescogh,[b] and the churches of Ormskirk, Huton, and Flixton; the mill of Lathom, the place of St. Leonard's in Knousclegh, a plenary court, with all the liberties which he himself had, besides woods, common pasture, mast of oaks, and other rural privileges, for the soul of king Henry the younger, John earl of Mortune, his own father and mother, ancestors and posterity. This charter is concluded with the anathema and benediction which frequently occur in ancient deeds before the 11th century;—that whoever should enlarge or maintain these alms might enter the kingdom of heaven, and whoever should attempt to violate or infringe them might be subjected to eternal torment with the devil and his angels, unless he should come to amendment and satisfaction. Among the witnesses is Henry de Redeclive, who lived in the reign of Henry II.*

Royal Charters, Fairs and Markets.

In 14 Edward I., a royal charter dated at Westminster, April 28, was obtained by the prior and convent of Burscogh, granting to them and their successors for ever, a market every week, on Thursday, at their manor of Ormeschirche; and a fair there every year for five days, on the eve, the day, and morrow of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, and the two following days, unless the market and fair be injurious to the neighbouring markets and fairs.† In the same year, on the feast of St. Michael, at Lancaster, it was agreed between the Lord Edmund, son of Henry, of famous memory, king of England, of the one part, and the prior and canons of Burscogh on the other; that the said lord Edmund having granted to the prior and canons a free market in the town of Ormeskirk every week on Thursday, and fairs there, according to the king's charter; the prior and convent shall pay for this grant to lord Edmund and his heirs, by the hands of his bailiffs of Lyverpull, yearly, one mark of silver on the Nativity of the Virgin, in place and name of stallage and toll, which Edmund was used to take in the said town; the payment to cease whenever the markets and fairs should be discontinued.‡ Six years afterwards, the prior was summoned on a quo warranto to shew his right to hold the market and fair, and to take the emendations of the assize of bread and beer in Ormeschirch. On producing the charter of 14 Edward I., the jury decided that the market and fair had been held from the time of granting the charter, and that the assize of bread and beer was annexed to the same liberty.§ In 17 Edw. II. the charters received royal confirmation;‖ and again 12 Edw. III., further confirmed by Henry, in the fourth year of his dukedom.¶ The Duchy Feodary records that the prior and convent of Burscough, having been certified to hold a market and fair at

* Chartul. de Burscough MS. fo. 56 a.

† Rot. Chart. 14 Edw, I. n. 23.

‡ Placit de Jur. et Assis. 20 Edward I. Lanc. In Chapter House.

§ Placit de Quo Warr, 20 Edw. I. Rot. 1 d.

‖ Chartul. de Bursc.

¶ Duchy Records, Repert. Bag I. n. 8.

Ormskirke, by which injury was done to the toll and other privileges in the liberty, held by Edmund, earl of Lancaster, rendered yearly xiij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ at Michaelmas, and, after his time, Thomas, late earl of Lancaster, gave to the prior and convent liberty to have the same for 6s. 8d. per annum at the same term, on receiving from them a sum of xx$^{s}$. Edward IV. in the first year of his reign granted, under the seal of the duchy, to the prior and convent of Burscough and their successors, an annual fair at Ormeschirche, with all liberties, customs, and dues, and thereby granting the rule and order of assize of bread, beer, and wine, and of victuals, measures, and weights, within Ormeschirche town for ever, "per breve sub signeto."* Dr. Kuerden preserves an undated claim from Hector, prior of Burstogh to have a market every week on Thursday in his manor of Ormskirk, one fair of five days' duration, and a second fair on Tuesday in October, with an assize of bread and beer, all kinds of victuals and measures within the town.† The fairs are now held on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, and on the 10th of September, but the market continues to be held on Thursday, the day assigned in the charter of Edward I. Ormskirk Parish.

Leland, with a want of accurate admeasurement often to be detected in his Itinerary, and sufficiently indicative of the absence of those cheering companions to the traveller, called mile-stones, says:—

"*Ormeskirk* a iiii. Miles or v. Myles from Lyrpole, and about a ii. Miles from *Latham*. a Paroch Chirche in the Towne. no River by yt but Mosses of eche side. *Latheham* most part of stone. The chefest House of the Erles of *Darby* ii. from *Ormeskirk* on a Brooke cawllid Golforden."‡

Camden, pursuing his route from Formby to this place, says, "From hence runs out a bold shore, with a great bend, and further in from the sea, we see Ormeskirke, a market town, famous for the burial place of the Stanleys, earls of Derby, whose chief seat Latham, a large and magnificent mansion, is in the neighbourhood."§

On the dissolution of monasteries, the manor of Ormskirk was granted to the earl of Derby, in whose family it has ever since continued. A court leet and baron are held annually, on the Wednesday in the week after Michaelmas day, at the Town Hall, at which the town's officers are appointed. Manor.

Ormskirk, in the time of the civil wars of the seventh century, was the scene of a conflict between the royalist and republican forces,‖ on Tuesday, the 20th of August, 1644. The writer of a letter, dated at Manchester, four days after the event, says— Civil wars.

* Duchy Records, Repertory Bag B. n. 32.

† 4to. MS. fo. 52. In the Chetham Library, Manchester.

‡ Itin. Vol. VII. p. 45.

§ Britain. p. 614. Edit. 1590.

‖ See Vol. II. p. 32.

Ormskirk Parish.

"It is to be observed, that the same day and at the very same time that the Cheshire forces were engaged at Tarvin, the Lancashire forces had a great Victorie over the enemie.

"Our Major Generall Meldrum having notice of the enemy, marched towards Ormskirk, made hast after them, overtook them on Tuesday in the evening, on a moor neer Ormskirk, where they stood in batalia, and upon the first charge of our Musquet, that were under the command of Col. Booth, they fled, whereupon our Horse bravely fell upon them, and totally routed them. In the pursuit they took about eight hundred horse; some letters report a thousand, and three hundred prisoners. By reason of the night we could not improve the victory as otherwise wee might have done.

"The Lord Byron & the Lord Molleneux were forced to leave their horses and to hide themselves in a corn field."

The letter is followed by "A List of the names of such persons of Quality as were taken near Ormskirk:"

"Colonel S^r James Prestwich, Lieut. Col. Cottingham; Captains Eccleston, Atherton, Butler, Brooks & Lea; M^r Worthington, Esquire, Abraham Langton, Esquire, Lieutenants John Sturbane, Gent. Thomas Mossoike, Walter Chamberlaine, John de Hurst, John Morgrow, Nathan Jones; Coronets, William Johnson, Edward Stanley, Rich. Wright, Gent., Henry Gelibrand; Gentlemen, Peter Bland, William Scot, Thomas Sherburne, — Marshall, Arthur Butler, James Noricon, Thomas Wotton, & John Fox; John Fulme, clerk, James Bould, clerk; two quartermasters, one servant, and about 250 common souldiers."*

On the 16th of October, the same year, a skirmish took place which has been denominated Ormskirk Fight. Among the slain was John, son of sir Thomas Haggerston, of Haggerston castle, Northumberland. This baronet married Alice, daughter of Henry Banister of Bank.

The church.

The church, which stands at the north-east extremity of the town, commands a fine view from the steeple, of the adjacent country, with the Irish sea, the mouth of the Ribble, and the towns of Liverpool and Preston, in the distance. This edifice is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, of a date not well ascertained. It is a large, massive structure, seated on a slightly rising ground on the north-west of the town, and is disposed in a tower with a spire at the north-east corner, side aisles, chancel, chapel of the Stanleys, in the south-east part, and a vestry. The centre of the south aisle is comparatively new, and consists of four half-circular windows, two of them with many arches in miniature, formed by the chipstones. Another portion, bearing the date 1729, has a decorated cornice, and a compartment containing a dial plate.

The tower is a very heavy, low, broad structure, nine yards square inside. The pinnacles have crockets, and the parapets of the walls are castellated. The spire at

* A True Relation of two Great Victories, Lond. 4to. 1644.

the S.E. angle terminates in a vane, and is bound by mouldings at intervals. This spire, which is partly modern, rests on an ancient octagonal base. The door on the west side of the tower is semicircular, and has many mouldings intersected by trefoils and flowers, the usual ornaments of Saxon and Norman arches. The north side of the church is low, and the windows are very plain and small, except those on the east, and divided into series of perpendicular lights by mullions crowned with arches. The interior of the church is gloomy; the columns of the side aisles are ornamented by a frieze at the top, and are circular. The side aisles are covered by the galleries, and the centre of the ceiling is arched. The south-east portion of the church is divided from the rest by a screen, and is the exclusive property of the Stanleys, whose vault is contained within.

The church was probably built soon after the Conquest by Orm, the proprietor of Halton.* The tenor bell at Ormskirk, which is said to have been the third bell in Burscough priory, bears an extremely well-executed inscription, in old English characters, occupying the whole circle, round and immediately below the cannons, or ears by which it is hung:—

"I S * de Burscough * Armig * et * e * or me fecerunt in honorie Trinitatis * R. B. 1497."

About half way down the bell is another inscription, dated 1576; where each asterisk is marked, there are on the bell the rose, portcullis, and fleur de lis, placed alternately with the initials and words of the inscription. Beneath this there is a neat border, beautifully cast, filled up in the centre with the rose, portcullis, and fleur de lis, repeated so as to occupy the whole circle of the bell.

An inscription upon a brass plate, let into the interior of the north wall of the church, bears the following inscription:—

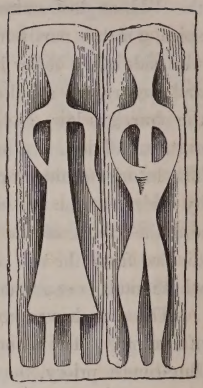
"Jesus Maria
God sauve the King
My ancestors have been interred heare 385 yeares
This by authent. evydnc. mee appeares
Whiche that all maye knowe & none doe offer wrong
This xxx. yerds broade & four yeards & a halffe
Longe. Anno Domini 1661. Henry Mossoc.
Ætatis meæ 74. Ad moerem dei
Gloriam Richard Mosock scripsit."†

* A local tradition, of no well-ascertained authority, represents that this church was erected at the cost of two maiden ladies, named Orm, who being unable to decide whether it should have a tower or a spire steeple, accommodated their differences by giving to it both. A more probable tradition states, that the spire was attached to the original edifice, and that, on the suppression of Burscough abbey, the tower was built for the reception of eight of the bells taken from the priory, the remainder of the bells having been removed to Croston church.

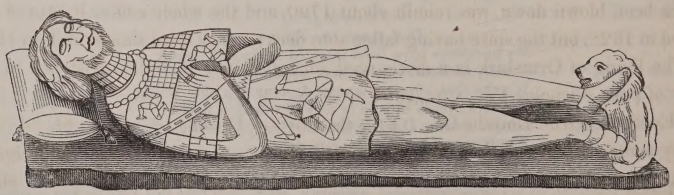
† Of this family were Henry and Thomas Mossocke, (of Keniscough, or Cunscough, says the MS. *Familiæ Lancastriensis*,) who, in 36 and 40 Elizabeth, held messuages and lands in Bickerstath,

Ormskirk Parish.

In the wall at the east end of the church is a stone, evidently of a date far more ancient than the wall itself, with two figures rudely sculptured. These figures are almost obliterated, but Dr. Raffles has preserved a pen-and-ink drawing of them, of which the annexed is a *fac simile:—*



The date of the first rebuilding of the church is unknown; but the tower was probably raised in the reign of Henry VIII. In 1553, two chantries, which had been suppressed, were restored; and in 1572, the Stanley chapel and vault were constructed by order of Edward, the third earl of Derby, surnamed "The Bountiful." Within this chapel, on the south side, is a dilapidated figure of a knight, carved in stone, originally a full-length, but reduced by the operations of time to one half. The hands are clasped, in the attitude of prayer, and the head is enveloped in flowing hair. Reclining upon the same stone, is a full-length carving of a lady, much defaced. On the north side of the chapel are two similar figures. These are vulgarly called the Kings and Queens of Man. Sir William Dugdale, who visited Ormskirk before the works of the sculptor had been so much defaced, has preserved a drawing of one of the figures, which may, no doubt, be considered as possessing the principal characteristics of the rest, and of which the following is a copy:—



Aighton, and eight other townships of West Derby. Duchy Records, Vol. XVI. n. 28. Vol. XVII. n. 87. In 12 Charles I. Henry Mossocke was living at Wavertree. Ibid. Vol. XXIX. n. 27. An inscription similar, but varying from the above in some expressions, marks the burial-place of the same family in Aughton church.

Within this chapel are the Stanley vaults, the descent to which is closed by folding doors; and here the dust of that illustrious race has been deposited ever since the dissolution of the priory at Burscough, at which period the bodies of the deceased Stanleys, not then reduced to ashes, were brought to this place. On a stone within the railing of the Eccleston chapel, formerly the property of the Scarisbricks, is the figure, in brass, of a knight, who is said to have been a hero of the crusades. He is attired in armour decorated with the Scarisbrick ensigns. On the east side of the Stanley chapel is a tablet to the memory of Alice, wife of the honourable and reverend John Stanley, and daughter of Edward Warren, of Poynton in Cheshire, who died November 5, 1737. A brass-plate near the pulpit-stairs records that John Ashton, of Penketh, esq., who was six feet seven inches in stature, died July 22, 1707. Adjacent to a monument of Anne, relict of John Hawarden Fazakerley, esq., is a marble inscribed to the memory of Samuel Hawarden Fazakerley, of Fazakerley, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment of the royal Lancashire militia, who died June 20, 1813. Upon a beautiful white marble, (by Franceys, of Liverpool,) on which the deceased is represented bending over a patient, who looks anxiously towards him while his hand is on his pulse, is an inscription to the memory of Joseph Brandreth, M.D., senior physician of the Liverpool Infirmary. Ormskirk Parish.

Under the tower, and within a recess opening to the centre aisle, near the font, are several other monuments, of which one, much defaced, is inscribed to one of the Brookes of Astley Hall, Chorley.*

In the east part of the north aisle, and underneath the gallery stairs, are placed two low tombs, with void spaces, as if stripped of their original appendages, probably brasses; dilapidated shields are placed within compartments round the sides.

The present body of the church was rebuilt in 1729 and in 1731: the spire having been blown down, was rebuilt about 1790, and the whole edifice improved and altered in 1828, but the spire having fallen into decay, was a third time rebuilt in 1832.

The living of Ormskirk is a discharged vicarage, and is thus registered in the Valor of pope Nicholas IV., A. D. 1291:—

Ecclia de Ormeschirche . . . £13. 6s. 8d. Decima . . . £1. 6s. 8d.

By a record preserved in a manuscript collection, "Actes of Counscell during the Raigne of Edward VI." it appears that the population of Ormskirk was 3013, and that, upon a motion made to the lords of the council, the vicar's salary was augmented £10 per annum:—

"Ormeskirke in Lancashire moue the king for inlarging of the vicar's wages, it is aduanced 10$^{ls}$ a yeare.

"At Greenwich the iiii of May Anno 1550.

* An inscription upon the organ states that Mrs. Brooke gave that instrument to the church, and £300 to the organist.

Ormskirk Parish.

"The parishioners of Ormeskirke in the countie of Lancaster made a supplicacõn to the Lordes that where they be XIII & m m m househinge people in that parishe theye had but one curate whose stipende was x^ls. a yeare w^ch beinge too little to maintaine so greate a cure w^th all consideringe the kinges Ma^tie xl^ls a yeare of the parsonage, it was agreed that the vickers living should be amended w^th x^ls. by the yeare of the kinge's porcõn."*

The advowson of the church was vested in the lord of the manor, and sir Thomas de Latham, the last male descendant of the elder branch, from the founder of Burscough, held the manor of Latham Scaresbreke, and the advowson of the priory of Burscogh and the church of Ormschirch, which church, says the Duchy Feodary, the said prior holds to his own uses by homage and service, viz. for Lathom xx^s per annum at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist & Michaelmas, and Scawsbrike viij^s at the same feasts, and performs suit to the county and wapentake. From the period of the dissolution, the patronage has been vested in the earls of Derby, and the incumbents who have successively enjoyed the living are collected in the next table, from the Episcopal Registers.

VICARS OF ORMSKIRK,

In the Deanery of Warrington and the Archdeaconry of Chester.

| DATE OF PRESENTATION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Hugh Hulme. | | |
| March 10, 1505 | Henry Hill . . . . . | Prior and Convent of Brustoghe | Death of Hugh Hulme. |
| | Richard Ambrose. | | |
| May 21, 1612 | William Knowles . . . | Hugh Hesketh, John Birchall, and Peter Birchall | Death of Rich. Ambrose. |
| March 31, 1615 | Henry Ambrose . . . | William, earl Derby | Resign. of Wm. Knowles. |
| April 29, 1628 | John Broxop . . . . | Sir Jas. Stanley, knt. heir-app. of Wm. earl of Derby | Death of Henry Ambrose. |
| | Nath. Heywood, eject. 1662 | | |
| | John Ashworth. | | |
| March 9, 1679 | Zach. Taylor . . . . | Wm.-Richard-Geo., earl of Derby | Resign. of John Ashworth. |
| April 12, 1693 | Archippus Kippax . . | The same . . . | Resign. of Zach. Taylor. |
| Aug. 21, 1718 | Christ. Gibson . . . . | James, earl of Derby | Death of Archippus Kippax. |
| Dec. 26, 1727 | William Knowles . . . | The same . . . | Death of Christ. Gibson. |
| Feb. 10, 1780 | Randle Andrews . . . | Edward, earl Derby | Death of Wm. Knowles. |
| Dec. 17, 1800 | James Stanley . . . . | The same . . . | Death of Randle Andrews. |
| Oct. 30, 1812 | Geoffrey Hornby . . . | The same . . . | Death of James Stanley. |
| June 7, 1813 | Edward-Thomas-Stanley Hornby . . . . . | The same . . . | Avoidance of G. Hornby. |
| Dec. 9, 1818 | Joshua-Thomas Horton, present incumbent | The same . . . | Resign. of Edward-Thomas-Stanley Hornby. |

* Harl. MS. 352, fo. 91 a.

The first date in the parish registers of Ormskirk, is November, 1557, and the results obtained from them are:— Ormskirk Parish.

| | 1557-1558. | | 1600-1601. | | 1700-1701. | | 1800-1801. | | 1832-1833. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 8 | 55 | 67 | 81 | 102 | 107 | 203 | 212 | 139 | 172 |
| Marriages . . . | 6 | 26 | 22 | 13 | 43 | 39 | 30 | 13 | 55 | 66 |
| Burials . . . . | 38 | 143 | 60 | 75 | 121 | 153 | 189 | 221 | 524 | 239 |

The population of Ormskirk was estimated in the last census at 13,535, exhibiting an increase since the middle of the sixteenth century of no fewer than 10,522 persons, and of upwards of 5000 in the preceding decennary.*

Of the charities of Ormskirk, the following is the substance of the Report made by the Parliamentary Commissioners:[a]— [a] Report XX. p. 109.

*Free Grammar School.* By an inquisition taken at Ormskirk 27th Sept. 1610, it was found that Henry Ascroft and others had given £136. 11s. 8d. for the use and maintenance of a free grammar school; and several benefactions from 1618 to 1722, amounted to £583. 6s. 8d. The school property consists of houses and land, which yield in annual rents £138. 15s. besides a dwelling-house and school under the same roof. The master is allowed a salary of £60, for which he teaches 40 scholars English, Latin, and Greek. The residue is applied to the discharge of debt and incidental expenses. Ormskirk parish.

*English School,* built by an earl of Derby in the beginning of last century, is supported partly by a permanent fund, which produces £32 per annum, and partly by subscriptions and contributions.

1700. *Lathom's Charity.*—(See Croston, Vol. III. p. 402.) Per ann. . . . . £105.

1733. *Blackleech,* in land for bread, per annum £5; —— Smith in rent, for cloth £21.

*Charities for Bread.* In 1741, Crosby left per annum £3; 1749, Bayliff £1. 4s.; —— Kippax £5. 2s. 6d. . . . . £9. 6s. 6d. Ormskirk.

*Charities discontinued since* 1822. 1703, Platt's, £10 for bread; 1774, Rigby's, £20 for bread; and 1786, Aspinall's, £30 to the poor. In 1791, Taylor left £10 to the poor, but no trace of it could be discovered.

1816. *Watkinson's Charity.* £58. 9s. 6d. in stock for bread; dividend . . £1. 5s. Bickerstaffe.

1732. *School.* John Houghton left £10 to build a school, and £100 to support a master, whose salary now amounts, by legacy and gratuity, to . . . . . £18. 12s. Burscough.

*Charities for Books;* 1749, Wallas and Hill left per ann. £1. 2s.; for cloth, 1793, Platt, £2. 10s.; for apprenticing, 1732, Houghton, £4.

1638. *Sutch's Charity.* Rent charge of 50s. to the poor.

*Charities for Bread and Beef.* In 1729, Sharrock per ann. £2. 12s.; 1732, Houghton £1; 1768, Parrpoint £1. 3s. 9d.; 1799, Berry 10s.; 1801, Robinson 5s.; James Berry 5s.; 1802, Alty 14s.; 1803, Tasker £1. 10d.; Scarisbrick and Walker £1; Rich. Berry 6s. Total £11. 5s. 9d.

*Newburgh School.* In 1717, endowed with *Crane's Gift* of land, school, and house, and £15 per annum; *Okell's Gift* in 1765, £200. 8s. 4; *Lucas's Gift* in 1793, of about £9. 0s. 7d. per annum. From these sources, the master, who teaches about twelve free children, has a salary of . . . . . £52. 0s. 11½d. Lathom.

* See Vol. II. p. 106.

Ormskirk Parish.

*Lathom Almshouse and Almonry.* The foundation is unknown; but lord Skelmersdale gives 13 poor persons annually £3. 6s. each. An ancient chapel, with six tenements adjoining, in Lathom Park, is called the Almonry, and the minister of the chapel, which is domestic, and attended by his lordship's family and the neighbourhood, is called the almoner. Dr. Wilson, bishop of Sodor and Man, was appointed almoner by the earl of Derby about 1693-4, at £20 per annum. The whole income of this establishment is £100. Lord Skelmersdale, a few years ago, at an expense of nearly £1200, repaired and ornamented the chapel, which will hold a congregation of 300, and erected a school for 70 girls, besides increasing the almoner's salary.

1724. *Halsall's Charity.* A farm, cottages, and land to the poor, yielding in rent . £40. 5s.

1751. *Crane's Charity,* and Ardern's and others; for bread and cloth, £6 per annum; but from embarrassment yield . . . . . £3. 18s.

1753. *Sir Thomas Bootle.* A charge of £5 on the owners of Lathom House, who have latterly paid between £30 and £40 per annum in coals to the poor of the township and neighbourhood.

*Newburgh Hamlet.* Robinson, for cloth and beef . . . . . £10.

Scarisbrick.

*School,* founded by Henry and Thomas Hill in 1648, and endowed by Carr and Palmer in 1720 and 1782 with £100 each. There are about 30 children, and the master has a salary of £18.

*Charities for Cloth.* In 1761, Culshaw left per annum £3. 4s.; 1815, Tatlock, £7. 4s.; and 1816, Watkinson, £8. 2s. Total . . . . . £18. 10s.

1732. To the poor of Snape, Edwardson and Sutch left per annum . . . . £1. 6s.

Skelmersdale.

*School.* 1732, founded by Henry Ashurst, and endowed with land and money by Swift and Ashcroft. The property, including £422 stock, purchased by sale of timber, produces annually . . . . . £135. 15s. 8d.

*Naylor's Hey Estate.* A close of land conveyed by Roger Topping, in 1774, on condition of increasing the schoolmaster's salary, and distributing the residue in bread. The rent is . £4.

1702. *Moss's Charity.* A close of land, called Pickles, of which the rents are for binding apprentices, and the produce of timber for erecting cottages for poor people, of which three have been built. The land lets for . . . . . £9. 10s.

The parish contains, exclusive of the parish church, three episcopal chapels; that is, one each in the townships of Skelmersdale, Lathom, and Burscough Bridge; and two Catholic chapels. The Presbyterians, or Unitarians, have a chapel in Aughton-street, erected in 1783; a Methodist chapel was erected in Chapel-lane in 1810; and an Independent chapel was opened in September, 1834.

Ormskirk is a clean well-built market town, composed principally of four paved streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and having a handsome opening in the centre, which is used as a market-place.

In Ormskirk are two work-houses, to the larger of which seventeen townships send their poor, and to the smaller thirteen, and each township contributes its quota to the support of those houses, which have long been general receptacles for paupers, on the principle recently introduced into the administration of the poor laws by the constitution of parish unions. Opposite the market-place is a lofty brick edifice, used as a Town Hall, Market and Court House, erected in 1779. Gas works have

recently been established in Aughton-street by a company of proprietors, regulated by the general lighting and watching act. A gasometer of thirty-two feet diameter serves to supply the whole town, which was first lighted with gas on Easter Monday, April 20, 1835. Ormskirk Parish.

For many ages that obsolete instrument of punishment, the ducking-stool, stood at the south end of the town of Ormskirk; but from the improvement in modern manners, or the refinement in modern taste, it was removed in the year 1780. According to Blount, this cooling apparatus was in use in the Saxon era, when it was named the Scealþing-ſtole, and described to be a chair in which quarrelsome women were placed, and plunged under water. The poet Gay celebrates this correctional chair, which was evidently in use in his time, in the following terms:—

> "I'll speed me to the pond, where the high stool
> On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool,
> That stool, the dread of every scolding quean.
> * * * *
> There plac'd aloft, I'll rave and rail by fits,
> Though all the parish say I've lost my wits."*

The trade and manufactures of this town are very circumscribed; the cotton business, which insinuates itself into every part of Lancashire, has obtained a footing here, but the employment afforded by it is principally that which of all others is the least remunerative; namely, hand-loom weaving: there are also about 200 silk weavers in the town and its immediate neighbourhood. The steam-engines employed in the parish are only five in number, of which one is used to give motion to a cotton mill, a second to a silk mill, a third to the works of a colliery, and two others to corn mills, constituting in the whole an aggregate steam power of 33 horses.

There were formerly annual races on Aughton Moor, called Ormskirk races; but they were discontinued in the year 1815, when the common was inclosed.

The parish of Ormskirk comprises six townships, of which three of them are chapelries:— Townships.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bickerstaffe, T. | Lathom, T. C. | Scarisbrick, T. |
| Burscough, T. C. | Ormskirk, T. | Skelmersdale, T. C. |

South of Ormskirk is the agricultural township of BICKERSTAFFE, which was the seat of a family of the same name, long before the compilation of the Testa de Nevill': Richard de Bickerstat, says that ancient record, holds half a carucate of land, and pays v$^{s}$ to the king in thanage, of which (moiety) Ralph his grandfather gave two *culturas* in Holmes and Stotſaldechage to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and Adam the father of Richard gave four acres to the abbey of Kokersand. And now Hugh de Mereton and Margery his wife hold one bovate for xxj$^{d}$ of Henry son of Eils, and Adam son of Walter holds the third part of that half carucate for xx$^{d}$ of Bickerstaffe.

* Pastorals III. v. 105.

Ormskirk Parish.

Ralph the son of Adam.* Ralph the grandfather, lord of Bykyrstath, gave to the priory of Burscough all his land in Bykyrstath, with all the easements and liberties belonging to the town of Bykyrstath.† This charter, with others, was confirmed in 17 Edward II. Ralph de Bickerstaffe his descendant, and son of Adam, was the father of Adam de Bykerstaff, who in 17 Edward I. prosecuted John le Norys, a juryman, who had given a false verdict against him, and obtained his commitment to prison, with a fine of 40s.‡ His daughter and heiress, Jane, in 30 Edward III. brought Bickerstaffe by marriage to Nicholas, second son of sir William Atherton, of Atherton, and Johanna, daughter of sir William Moberley. In this family it continued until the death of Thomas Atherton, of Bickerstaffe, in 7 Henry VIII. whose daughter and heiress Margaret, then aged 30, was married to James Scaresbrecke, a second son of Scaresbrecke. By the marriage of their daughter and heiress Elizabeth, who held the manor of Bekerstath as of the manor of Derby, in 9 Henry VIII.§ the lordship was conveyed to Peter Stanley, a younger son of sir William Stanley, of Hooton. Margaret, daughter and heiress of Peter Stanley, married Henry Stanley, of Aughton, son of sir James, of Cross Hall, son of George, lord Strange, the father of Thomas, second earl of Derby. Their son, sir Edward Stanley, aged 20, 36 Elizabeth, was created a baronet June 26, 1627, and was father of sir Thomas, the second baronet, who, dying 1653, was succeeded by his son, sir Edward, the third baronet, whose son sir Thomas, the fourth, succeeded in 1671, and in 1688 married Elizabeth, only child of Thomas Patten, member of parliament for Preston in the reign of William III., and father of sir Edward Stanley, the fifth baronet, who on the failure of issue of James, 10th earl of Derby, succeeded to the earldom in right of descent from George, lord Strange, father of Thomas, the second earl. The hall and greater part of the township belong to the present earl of Derby, who, when lord Stanley, was created a peer of the realm by the stile and title of baron Bickerstaffe, 30th December, 1832.

Skelmersdale.

Uctred, at the time of the Domesday Survey, held SKELMERSDALE. Under Thomas, earl of Lancaster, William Dacre had the manor. In the reign of Henry VIII. Skelmersdale had become the property of the Gerards of Brynne. Sir Thomas Bootle in 1751 purchased the estate and manor of Henry Ashurst, of Ashurst Hall, in Dalton, and Waterstreet, in the county of Oxford, esq. Sir Thomas was a descendant of John Botyll, of Melling, in 9 Henry V., who was succeeded by Hugh Botyll, of Liverpole, 8 and 10 Henry VI., and he by Thomas Botyll, of Melling and Maghull. John Botyll, of Sefton 17 Henry VI., was followed by

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 402. † Chartular. de Burscogh MS. fo. 56 a.

‡ Placit. apud Wygan, 17 Edw. I. Rot. 69, in the Chapter House, Westminster.

§ Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 92.

Laurence Botyll, 6 Edward VI,* father of John Botyll, of Melling 33 Henry VIII., who died 1 Elizabeth, and whose son, Thomas Botyll, Bootill, or Bootle, died 42 Elizabeth,† leaving Robert Bootle, who died in 1631, having married, first, the daughter of Stopford, secretary to Henry, earl of Derby, and, secondly, Jane, daughter of Robert Dicconson. His son Thomas married Ellen, daughter of John More, of Melling. In 1642 lord Molyneux grants him a lease on a surrender; in 1669 he gives up his estate to his son Robert; and dying in 1681, aged 80, was buried at Melling. Ormskirk Parish.

* Wilhelm Worcester mentions the death of Robert Botylle, prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, at Clerkenwell, on — day of September, in 1467:—"Die Septembris obiit frater Robertus Botylle, Prior Sancti Johannis de Jerusalem in Anglia apud Clerkenwelle." Annales Rerum Anglic. p. 57.

† Duchy Records, Vol. XVII. n. 57.

THOMAS BOOTLE, 1661. = ELLEN, dau. of John More, of Melling.

1. THOMAS BOOTLE, of Melling, to whom the bailiwick of the wapentake of the manor of West Derby was granted by Charles II. for life: bur. at Melling, Dec. 18, 1693.

2. EDWARD BOOTLE, of Manchester, died 1715. = MARGARET, d. and heir, married to Joseph Yates, barrister-at-law. = Sir JOSEPH YATES, Knt., one of the judges of the Common Pleas.

3. ROBT. BOOTLE, of Maghull, bur. at Melling, July 7, 1808. =

4. MARGARET, wife of Nath. Molyneux, of Westhoughton. = THOMAS MOLYNEUX, of Loxly, co. Surry.

1. Sir THOMAS BOOTLE, of Melling and Lathom, chancellor to Frederick, prince of Wales, king's counsel, and attorney-general of Durham, M.P. for Liverpool & Midhurst; born 1685, died Dec. 25, 1753, and buried at Melling, Jan. 26, 1754. =

2. ROBERT BOOTLE, of Southwood, co. Middlesex, and Lathom, director of the E. I. Company; born at Maghull, 1693, buried at Melling, May 22, 1758; married, in 1732, Anne, dau. of Edmund ——, Esq., of London. =

3. EDWARD BOOTLE, of Clayton, sergeant-at-law, and attorney-general of the duchy of Lancaster; born March 24, 1694, ob. Jan. 1752, s. p.; mar. Sarah, dau. of Pudsey Dawson, Esq. of York.

4. MATTHEW BOOTLE, born 1697, died unmar. 1747.

MARY, married May 31, 1755. = RICHARD WILBRAHAM, of Rode Hall, Cheshire, Esq., son of Dr. Randle Wilbraham, descended from Ranulph de Wilbraham, who died 1498, the second son of Thomas de Wilburgham, lord of Woodley, a descendant of sir Richard de Wilburgham, sheriff of Cheshire 43 Henry III. He assumed the name of Bootle; was M. P. for Chester from 1761 to 1791; F. R. S., &c.; died 1796.

E. W. BOOTLE, of Lathom House, Esq. resumed the family name, Edw. Bootle Wilbraham, 1814; M. P. for Newcastle-under-Line, Clithero, & Dover, from 1818 to 1828; created, in Jan. 1828, Baron Skelmersdale, of Skelmersdale, co. pal. Lanc. = MARY-ELIZABETH, dau. of Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent.

RANDLE WILBRAHAM, Esq., of Rode Hall, married, and has issue.

ANNE-DOROTHEA, mar. R. Pepper Arden, afterwds. lord Alvanley.

MARY, mar. Wm. Egerton, of Tutton.

FRANCISCA-ALICIA, mar. Anthony H. Eyre.

SYBELLA-GEORGIANA, mar. Wm. Farington, of Shaw Hall and Werden.

EMMA, mar. Sir Charles Edmonstone, Bart.

ELIZABETH, married, in 1821, Rev. Wm. Barnes, rector of Richmond, co. York.

MARY-CHARLOTTE.

RICHARD BOOTLE WILBRAHAM, born Oct. 27, 1801, mar. May 22, 1832; M. P. for South Lancashire in 1835. = JESSY, third dau. of Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton Priory, Bt.

ADELA, born June 9, 1832.

EMMA-CAROLINE, married May 31, 1825. = EDWARD-GEOFFREY SMITH, Ld. Stanley.

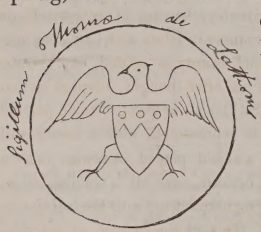
EDWARD, Lieut. and Captain in the Coldstream Guards.

Ormskirk Parish.

The manor of Skelmersdale has generally descended with that of Lathom. Skelmersdale episcopal chapel was built by subscription, in 1776, and enlarged to twice its first dimensions in 1823. Lord Skelmersdale has recently provided a family vault within this chapel.

Lathom.

The township and chapelry of LATHOM was noted for many centuries as the seat of the Stanleys. It has already been mentioned that Robert Fitz-Henry, founder of Burscough, was the first of the local family. His grandson, Richard, son of Richard Fitz-Robert, whose name does not appear in the pedigree, inserted in Vol. III. p. 479, paid 100s. for his relief of 3 carucates of land in Ladhun, in 5 Henry III.* The ancient emblazoned book of the Stanleys at Knowsley, contains several matches not mentioned in that pedigree. Sir Robert Lathom, in the reign of Edward I. son of Richard, and grandson of Robert Fitz-Henry, married Amicia, sister and coheir of Thomas, lord and baron of Alfreton and Norton, and sir Robert their son married Katherine, daughter and heiress of sir Thomas de Knowsley, by whom that estate was brought into the family. From this match, according to another pedigree, sprang, 1st. sir Thomas de Lathum, senior, who married a daughter and coheiress of sir Hamon de Masey; 2d. Hugh; and 3d. Edward. Lord of Witherington, by gift of his brother sir Thomas, of whose seal there is a drawing in the Herald's College, appended to this grant. Sir Thomas was father of sir Thomas, junior, who married Johanna, daughter of Hugh Venables, and had Isabella, his heiress, who marrying sir John Stanley, brought to him Lathom, Knowsley, and other large estates, the ancient possessions of Orm, the supposed ancestor of her family.† On the death of sir Thomas de Lathom,




* Rot. Fin. 5 Hen. III. m. 8.

† The fabulous tradition of *The Eagle and Child*, the crest of the Stanleys, associates itself with the family of Lathom, and is thus gravely related:—"Sir Thomas, the father of Isabel, having this only child, and cherishing an ardent desire for a son to inherit his name and fortune, had an intrigue with a young gentlewoman, the fruit of which connexion was a son. This infant he contrived to have conveyed by a confidential servant to the foot of a tree in his park, frequented by an eagle; and sir Thomas, with his lady, taking their usual walk, found the infant as if by accident. The old lady, considering it a gift from heaven, brought hither by the bird of prey, and miraculously preserved, consented to adopt the boy as their heir:

'Their content was such, to see the hap,
That th' ancient lady hugs yt in her lap;
Smoth's yt with kisses, bathes yt in her tears,
And unto Latham House the babe she bears.'

The name of Oskatell was given to the little foundling, Mary Oskatell being the name of his mother. From this time the crest of the Eagle and Child was assumed; but as the old knight approached near

8 Richard II.* sir John Stanley took possession of the manors and estates in right of his wife, and the duke of Lancaster complained in 9 Richard II. by the mouth of the king, that whereas the manor of Lathom, with its appurtenances, in the county of Lancaster, which was held of the king and duke in thanage, had been seised into the king's hands by the death of Thomas, son of sir Thomas de Lathom, and by reason of the minority of his heir, sir John Stanley, pretending that the manor ought to remain to Isabella his wife, had entered, and taken the profits of the said manor as in her right, without the customary livery, or any suit in the chancery of the king and duke. After a mature deliberation of all the justices of both benches and the king's sergeants, it was declared in parliament, that the entry so made was illegal, and that sir John ought to sue the king and duke by petition in the said chancery.† It is probable that he complied, for in the 9th year of the regality of John of Gaunt, the king and duke issued a precept for Isabella Lathum, directing the sheriff to give seizin of tenements in Lathum maner.‡ In 18 Richard II. sir Baldwin de Rudyng- Ormskirk Parish.

the grave, his conscience smote him, and on his death-bed he bequeathed the principal part of his fortune to Isabel his daughter, now become the lady of sir John Stanley, leaving poor Oskatell, on whom the king had conferred the honour of knighthood, only the manors of Irlam and Urmston, near Manchester, and some possessions in the county of Chester, in which county he settled, and became the founder of the family of Latham, of Astbury!"—This story is an after-thought, adapted to that which had previously existed. In the Harleian Collection of MSS.(*) is an account of some painted windows in Astbury church, near Congleton, on which a figure is represented, with a sword and spurs, habited in a white tabard, the hands clasped, over his head a shield placed anglewise under a helmet and mantle, emblazoned or, on a chief indented az. three bezants, over all a bondlet gules: crest, an eagle standing on an empty cradle with wings displayed, reguardant or, with the inscription —" Orate pro anima Philippi fil. Dom. Roberti Lathom militis." This Philip Lathom, of Astbury, was uncle of sir Thomas alias Oskatel, the father of Isabella;(†) and it would be a strange circumstance, if an uncle should have assumed a crest bearing allusion to the adoption of an illegitimate child. Supposing sir Oskatel to have been the son of sir Thomas, instead of sir Thomas himself, the fact of Philip's bearing the crest would be still more extraordinary. That there was an Oskel, or Oskatel Lathom, who bore as his crest an eagle standing on a child, is proved by the painting formerly in the windows of Northenden church, 1580;(‡) but this may have been because it was the old Lathom crest, and the eagle seems to have been from a remote period a favourite cognizance of the family. The Torbocks, the younger branch of the Lathoms, took an eagle's claw for a difference on the family shield, and the grant of Witherington by sir Thomas Lathom, senior, reputed father of sir Oskatel, was sealed with the Lathom arms on an eagle's breast. It has already been stated, that the legend of the Eagle and Child is as old as the time of king Alfred.(§)

* Duchy Records, Vol. I. n. 7.

† Rot. Parl. Vol. III. n. 13. p. 204.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 383.

(*) Cod. 2151, fo. 4.

(†) Ormerod's Cheshire, Vol. III. p. 14.

(‡) Ibid. p. 318. An eagle sinister, reguardant, rising, standing on a child, swaddled, placed on a nest, inscribed Oskell Lathum. Harl. MSS. 2151, fo. 10.

(§) See Vol. I. p. 49.

Ormskirk Parish.

ston having been driven from Chester, in consequence of his promoting a riot, applied for assistance to sir John Stanley, of Lathome, who raised three hundred horse, with which force he attempted to surprise the city.* In 9 Henry IV. sir John was fully confirmed by royal charter in the possession of the manors of Lathom, Knouselegh, Childewall, Roby, and Anlasargh.†

After the execution of sir William Stanley, of Holt, in February, 1495, "king Henrie did take his progresse into Lancashire the 25th daie of June, there to make merie with his moother the countesse of Derbie, which then laie at Lathome in the countrie."‡ Lathom was then the seat of Thomas, earl of Derby, and, says Kennett, "A notable tradition yet remaining in the noble family of Stanley, is, that when K. H. 7. after the execution of Sir W^m^ Stanley, brother to Thomas earl of Derby, came a progress into these parts, he was entertained by the earl at his house at Lathom, and, after a view of the whole house, he was conducted by his lordship to the top of the leads for a prospect of the country. The earl's fool was in company, who observing the king draw near to the edge of the leads, not guarded with bannisters, he stepped up to the earl, and pointing down the precipice, said, '*Tom, remember Will.*' The king understood the meaning, and made all haste down stairs, and out of the house, and the fool long after seemed mightily concerned that his lord had not courage to take that opportunity of revenging himself for the death of his brother."§

This was the Latham House of which Camden speaks, when he calls it the chief seat of the Stanleys, and was built by the de Lathoms at a very early period. In 32 Edward I. Robert de Lathom had a charter for free warren, and a market and fair at each of his manors of Lathom and Robye;‖ and in 13 Edward III. sir Thomas de Lathom was licensed to make a park at Roby, Knouselegh, and Anlasargh, and at the same time had a grant of free warren in these manors, and in Lathom and Knouselegh.¶ The house was probably built by Robert de Lathom. When Henry VII. paid his memorable visit to Thomas, the first earl of Derby, the step-father of that sovereign, Lathom House stood, in all its ancient splendour.

King James I. stopped at Lathom on the 18th and 19th of August, 1617,** on

* Harl. MSS. Codex 2057, fo. 119 b.

† Rot. Chart. 9 Henry IV. n. 9.; noticed in sir Robert Cotton's Abridgment, p. 310.

‡ Hollinshed's Chron. Vol. III. p. 510.

§ Kennitt's MSS. 1033, fo. 47.

‖ Rot. Chart. 32 Edw. I. n. 12.

¶ Rot. Chart. "Pat. Concess. Hominib. Angl. & Vasc. ex Rot. fact. 22 Edw. III. Rege in Partibus Cales Commorante," n. 22.

** Nichols states the year to be 1618, and omits mention of sir William Massey and sir Edward Olbaston, who were knighted on this occasion. Progr. of K. James, Vol. III. p. 404.

his progress from Edinburgh to London; on the 20th, previous to his departure, he conferred the honour of knighthood on several gentlemen of this county.* Ormskirk Parish.

The sieges which the mansion sustained from the parliament forces in 1644 and 1645, and its gallant defence by the celebrated countess of Derby, Charlotte de la Tremouille, stand recorded in British history, and have already been shortly narrated in the general history of the civil wars in Lancashire.†

It is foreign to the object of this work, and would far exceed the limits assigned to the history of this parish, to enter at length into the military details of the siege of Lathom House; but a sketch of that event, so renowned in the annals of the parish of Ormskirk, accompanied by a few characteristic traits of the heroic spirit displayed by its intrepid defender, the countess of Derby, the worthy descendant of the renowned count William of Nassau, as portrayed by captain Edward Halsall, an eye-witness of the scenes he describes, cannot fail to be acceptable.‡ Siege of Lathom House.

In compliance with a resolution taken in the parliamentary council at Manchester, on Saturday, the 24th of February, 1644, the force under general sir Thomas Fairfax marched from that place, and took up their quarters in front of Lathom House, on Tuesday the 27th of the same month. On the following day, captain Marsland brought a letter from sir Thomas, with an ordinance from parliament, the letter requiring the countess of Derby to yield up Lathom House upon such honourable conditions as sir Thomas might propose, and the ordinance declaring the mercy of parliament to the earl of Derby, if he would submit himself to their authority. To these overtures her ladyship answered, "That she much wondered that sir Thomas Fairfax should require her to give up her lord's house, without any offence on her part done to the parliament; desiring, in a business of such weight, that struck both at her religion and life, that so nearly concerned her sovereign, her lord, and her whole posterity, she might have a week's consideration, both to resolve the doubts of conscience, and to advise in matters of law and honour:" not that her ladyship was unfixed in her own thoughts, but anxious to gain time by demur and protractions of First summons. Answered.

* See Vol. I. p. 619, 620. † Ibid. pp. 24, 29, 31, 33, 34.

‡ "Brief Journal of the Siege against Lathom House." The officers engaged in this memorable siege were—under the command of general sir Thomas Fairfax, colonels Rigby, of Burgh; Egerton, of Shaw; Moor, of Moor Hall; Ashton, of Middleton; Holcroft, of Holcroft; and Holland, of Denton; with major Morgan as officer of engineers:—on the side of the countess of Derby, who acted as governess, were major William Turner; captains William Farrington, of Wearden; Charnock, of Charnock; Chisenhall, of Chisenhall; Edward Rawstorne, of New Hall; Henry Ogle, of Prescot; Richard Fox, and Molineux Radcliffe; and lieutenants Penketh, Worrill, and Walthew. In a letter, (Rymer, Vol. XX.) dated Madrid, June, 1650, recounting the means used to discover the murderers of Anthony Aschaw, Cromwell's late resident at Madrid, it is mentioned that five persons have been arrested, and amongst these, "Don Edward Halsall, Englishman, of the duchy of Lancaster, of 23 years of age, knight."

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the business; which, haply, the good knight suspecting, denied her the time desired, moving her ladyship to come to New Park, a house of her lord's, and to come thither in her coach, where himself and his colonels would meet her, for a full discourse and transaction of the business. Her ladyship refused this invitation, replying, "That notwithstanding her present condition, she remembered both her lord's honour and her own birth, and conceived it more likely that sir Thomas Fairfax should wait upon her, than she upon him."

Other conditions were afterwards proposed, but she rejected them all, as dishonourable or uncertain. The countess in her turn proposed conditions, to the effect, that she should continue for a month in Lathom House, and should then, with her children, her friends, her soldiers, and her servants, depart and have free transport to the Isle of Man, and that after her departure no soldier should be quartered in the lordship of Lathom, nor any garrison put into Lathom or Knowsley House, and that none of her tenants, neighbours, or friends, then in the house with her, should, for assisting her, suffer in their persons or estates. Sir Thomas Fairfax refused to grant the time required, and insisted that Lathom House should be evacuated at ten o'clock on the following morning. The messenger by whom these terms were communicated, conveyed back from her ladyship the following answer—"That she refused this offer, and was truly happy that hers had been refused, protesting that she would rather hazard her life than offer the like again; and that, though a woman and a stranger, divorced from her friends, and robbed of her estate, she was ready to receive their utmost violence, trusting in God both for protection and deliverance."

The siege commenced.

After some further unsuccessful negociation, the siege commenced. On Tuesday, March 10, a sally was made from the garrison upon the works which had been thrown up by the besiegers. This attack was conducted by captain Farmer, aided by lieut. Bretargh, who slew about thirty men, and took forty arms, one drum, and six prisoners.

Cannon brought up.

From the 10th to the 19th several operations of minor importance took place, and on the 20th the enemy brought one of their cannon to play upon the walls, and to beat down the pinnacles and turrets of the house. The same day sir Thomas Fairfax sent a letter, which he had received from the earl of Derby, who was then at Chester, wherein his lordship desired an honourable and free passage for his lady and children, if she so pleased, being loth to expose them to the uncertain hazards of a long siege; but her ladyship's noble thoughts still kindled and increased at the approaching danger, and she replied, "That she would willingly submit herself to her lord's command, but still she was assured it was his pleasure, by correspondence, she would neither yield the house, nor desert it, but wait for the event, according to the will of God."

Progress of the siege.

Having returned this intrepid reply, she despatched a messenger to his lordship at Chester, and in the mean time the siege proceeded. On Monday, April 1, six cannon, loaded with chain-shot and bars of iron, were brought to play upon the fortress, and the next day the enemy played their mortar-piece three times, loaden with stones thirteen inches in diameter and 80 lbs. in weight. Colonels Ashton and Moor, still finding their artillery unavailing, besought the ministers of religion, and all persons in Lancashire well-wishers to their righteous cause, to offer up their prayers for the fall of Lathom House. On the Wednesday following, captain Farmer, captain Molineux Ratcliffe, lieut. Penketh,

lieut. Wirrell, and lieut. Walthew, with 140 soldiers, issued out of a postern gate, beat the enemy from all their works and batteries which they had cast up round the house, nailed all their cannon, killed about fifty men, took sixty arms, and one colour and three drums, while captain Fox, by colours from the Eagle Tower, gave signal when to march, and when to retreat, according to the motions of the enemy, which he observed at a distance. Ormskirk Parish. Sally.

From the 4th to the 24th of April the siege continued, and the cannon played with considerable force upon the walls and the Eagle Tower, but without producing any material effect. On the 25th, colonel Rigby, who had been left in command, sent what he called his last message to her ladyship, requiring her to yield up Lathom House, with all persons, goods, and arms within it, into his hands, and to receive the mercy of parliament. Having read the summons, the countess called for the messenger by whom it was brought, and told him, "That a due reward for his pains would be to be hanged up at her gates; but, says she, 'Thou art but a foolish instrument of a traitor's pride: carry this answer back to Rigby, (with a noble scorn tearing the paper in his sight,) tell that insolent rebel, he shall neither have persons, goods, nor house. When our strength and provision are spent, we shall find a fire more merciful than Rigby; and then, if the providence of God prevent it not, my goods and house shall burn in his sight; and myself, children, and soldiers, rather than fall into his hands, will seal our religion and loyalty in the same flame:'" which having spoken aloud in her soldiers' hearing, they broke out into acclamations of joy, with this general voice, "We will die for his majesty and your honour. God save the king!" Renewed summons to surrender. Heroic reply.

On the 26th, all things being prepared, about four o'clock next morning capt. Chisenhall and capt. Fox, lieut. Brettargh, lieut. Pencket, lieut. Walthew, and lieut. Wirrell, issued forth at the eastern gate, and, being assisted by capt. Ogle and capt. Rawstorne, took possession of the enemy's trench, and scaled the rampart, with considerable slaughter. The main works being obtained, the two captains lifted up the mortar-piece to a low drag, and by strength of men drew it into the house. The same attempt was made against the enemy's great guns, but, lying beyond the ditch, and being of such bulk and weight, all the strength brought to the service could not bring them off before the whole of the enemy's army had fallen upon them. This action continued an hour, with the loss of two men on the part of the besieged. "From this time to the 25th May," says capt. Halsall, "we had a continual calm, so that we were scarcely sensible of a siege, but only by the restraint upon our liberty." Another desperate sally.

On Thursday, May 23, capt. Edward Mosley brought another summons to her ladyship from his colonel, fuller than the former, in which an offer of mercy was made to the garrison; to which her ladyship replied, "The mercies of the wicked are cruel;" and said, "that unless they treated with her lord, they should never take her or any of her friends alive." Offer of mercy.

The same night one of the spies brought the intelligence that his royal highness prince Rupert was in Cheshire, and on his march to the relief of Lathom House. This information having reached colonel Rigby, he drew off his forces on the 27th to Eccleston common, and raised the siege of Lathom House, marching off the soldiers under his command to Bolton. Siege raised.

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The siege and capture of that town, which followed so soon after, under the combined operation of prince Rupert and the earl of Derby, yielded numerous trophies to the victorious army, and all these were presented to the heroic defender of Lathom House, by her noble relative, in testimony of the memorable triumph achieved under her command by a gallant band of three hundred soldiers, assailed as they had been by ten times their own number.

Trophies presented to the countess.

Lathom House described.

Lathom House, standing, as Seacombe describes it,* upon a flat, upon a moorish, springy, and spumous ground, was at the time of the siege encompassed with a strong wall of two yards thick; upon the wall were nine towers, flanking each other, and in every tower were six pieces of ordnance, that played three the one way, and three the other.† Within the wall was a moat eight yards wide, and two yards deep; upon the brink of the moat, between the wall and the graff, was a strong row of palisadoes surrounding the whole, and, to add to these securities, there was a high tower, called the Eagle Tower, in the midst of the house, surrounding all the rest; and the Gatehouse was also a strong and high building, with a strong tower on each side of it, and in the entrance to the first court upon the top of these towers were placed the best and choicest marksmen, who had been accustomed to attend the earl in his field sports, with their fowling-pieces, which they levelled at the enemy, marking particularly the officers wherever they appeared in their trenches. Nature seemed to have formed the house for a strong-hold. The situation of the house might be compared to the palm of a man's hand, flat in the middle, and covered with rising ground around it, so that during the siege the enemy was never able to raise a battery against it, or to make a single practicable breach in the wall. The works of the besiegers formed a line of circumvallation, drawn round about the house at a distance of 60, or 100, or 200 yards from the wall, as best suited the ground, consisting of an open trench, a yard of ditch and a yard of turf, with eight sconces raised in such places as might annoy the besieged, in the sally, *directis lateribus*, and in some places staked and palisadoed.

The enemy's works described.

Loss on each side.

During the siege, the enemy shot at the house 109 cannon, 32 stones, and 4 granadoes, at a cost of 100 barrels of gunpowder. According to captain Halsall, their loss amounted to 500 killed, and 140 wounded; while, on the same authority, it is stated, that the besieged lost only six men!

Second siege. 1645.

After the siege, the countess of Derby retired with her children, under the protection of the earl, to the Isle of Man, leaving Lathom House to the care of colonel Rawstorne. In the month of July, in the following year, the siege was renewed by general Egerton, at the head of four thousand men, who took up his head-quarters

* History of the House of Stanley, 4to. edit. p. 89.

† According to a poem, written in the reign of Henry VIII. Thomas, the second earl of Derby, represents Lathom House as having eighteen towers; for, in quitting that place in 1513, he says:

"Farewell, Latham! that bright bower,
*Nine* towers thou bearest on hye,
And other *nine* thou bearest in the utter walls;
Within thee may be lodged kinges three."

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by R. Sears.

# LATHOM HOUSE,

THE SEAT OF EDWARD BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM, BARON SKERMERSDALE

FISHER SON & Co. LONDON 1832.

at Ormskirk. The garrison made a gallant and successful stand for some time, but being at length reduced to extremities for want of the munitions of war, and disappointed in the expectation of a reinforcement from the king, who was in the month of September in that year at Chester, the commander was obliged to surrender Lathom House into the hands of the parliamentary forces, upon bare terms of mercy, on the 2d of December. The besiegers soon converted the most valuable effects of the house into booty; the towers, from whence so many fatal shots had been fired, were thrown down, the military works were destroyed, and the sun of Lathom seemed for ever to have set.* Ormskirk Parish. Fall of Lathom House.

After the restoration of the Stuarts, Lathom returned into the possession of the Derby family, and was occasionally inhabited by them in the early part of the last century. In 1714, this estate was transferred by marriage to lord Ashburnham, by whom it was sold to Mr. Henry Furnese, who, in 1724, disposed of it to sir Thomas Bootle, knight, of Melling, in this county. His niece and heiress married Richard Wilbraham, esq. of Rode Hall, in Cheshire, and the estate, as already mentioned, is now possessed by lord Skelmersdale, the eldest son of that marriage. Near the house is a small chapel and a number of almshouses, founded by one of the Stanleys, the chaplain of which, the Rev. Richard Batterby, M.A., is called the almoner of Lathom. It does not appear that a market did ever actually exist in the village of Lathom; but we find, from indubitable evidence, that, in the 32d year of the reign of Edward I. "Robert de Lathom" obtained the grant of a market and fair, both for his manor of Lathom, in the parish of Ormskirk, and for his manor of "Robye," in the neighbouring parish of Huyton. Bootles.

Lathom House is a magnificent edifice, rebuilt by sir Thomas Bootle, knight, chancellor to Frederick, prince of Wales, and is the seat of lord Skelmersdale, the owner. The house stands on a plain inclining towards the north, and commands an extensive view. The south front was begun by William, ninth earl of Derby, and was completed in a manner not unworthy of its ancient fame, by sir Thomas Bootle, between the years 1724 and 1734. The house consists of a ground-floor, principal, and attic, and has a rustic basement, with a double flight of steps to the first story. The north front extends one hundred and fifty-six feet, with nine windows on each floor, and the offices are joined to it by colonnades, supported by Ionic pillars. The hall is forty feet square and thirty high, the saloon is forty by twenty-four feet, the Lathom House.

* The fall of Lathom House, in which were taken 12 pieces of ordnance, and a large store of arms and ammunition, was hailed with much exultation by the parliamentary party; and an order was issued by the House of Commons, December 9, 1645, "for the ministers about London to give public thanks to God on the next Lord's day for its surrender. Whitelocke states erroneously in his "Memorials," p. 182, that Lathom House was defended two years by the countess of Derby.

Ormskirk Parish.

library fifty feet by twenty-one, and there are on this floor thirteen apartments. The house is situated in the centre of a park, between three and four miles in circumference.

A considerable portion of the township of Lathom is the property of Edward Stanley, esq. the representative of a branch of the Derby family, for many generations seated at Cross Hall, on the borders of the township near Ormskirk, on the road to Parbold. The old hall, a brick building, was taken down about the commencement of the present century. On an elevated site, commanding extensive views over a rich and well-wooded country, and bounded to the west by the sea, a small portion of the old mansion remains, and forms, with a modern stone front, a neat farm-house. Leading from the road to the house is a double avenue of trees. In the valley towards Lathom is a fine tract of well-wooded country, belonging to the same family, called New Park, in the midst of which, it is said, formerly stood a castle, called Horton Castle. A rude building of stone, designed as a shelter for cattle, marks the spot where the castle stood. Charles Stanley, of Cross Hall, esq. died in 1754, and was succeeded by his son, the late colonel Edward Stanley, who died in December, 1816, and was buried at Ormskirk church. Such was his attachment to the place where probably he had passed the days of his childhood, that he directed his body to be taken past Cross Hall on its way to interment; which was done, and there his tenantry met the corpse, and conducted it to the church. His nephew, Edward Stanley, esq. is the present owner of this mansion.

Blythe Hall, in this township, is the property of lord Skelmersdale, and the residence of his eldest son, the honourable Richard Bootle Wilbraham, M. P. There was formerly a Catholic chapel at Burscough Hall, which, with Briers and Carr Halls, all now spacious farm-houses, belong to Miss Nelson, of York and Fairhurst Hall, in Wrightington.

West Head, in this parish, is a small hamlet, two miles east of Ormskirk. The yellow Bartsia, "Bartsia viscosa," a rare plant, was formerly to be found in Lathom.

In the year 1670, Dr. Borlase published a book, dedicated to Charles, earl of Derby, on the virtues of the "Latham Spaw," which he describes as a medicinal well, commonly called "Maudlen Well," within a quarter of a mile of Lathom House, and opines that time, the mother of experience, will commend it to posterity; but time has so entirely disappointed the doctor's anticipations, that the "Spaw" itself, with all its virtues, has been irretriveably lost.

Burscough.

The foundation of Burscough priory by the ancestor of the Lathoms has already been mentioned at the opening of this parish history. Edward II. granted the monks twenty marks per annum, as recited in a license, 20 Edward III., to the prior of Burscough to purchase from Gilbert de Haydocke a messuage and lands in

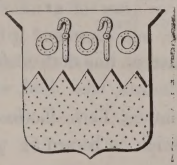
Ormskirke,* which they seem to have held by lease in 18 Edward III.† In 12 Edward III. the prior and canons were licensed to have a market and fairs at Lathom, in the manor of Ormeskirke, which Henry, duke of Lancaster, confirmed in the 4th year of his dukedom.‡ In 2 Henry VIII. an inventory, preserved in the Duchy office, was taken of the plate, furniture, bedding, and household stuff, cattle, provender, or vestments, belonging to the house of Burscough.§ This was followed by a more serious visitation in 27 Henry VIII., when the royal commissioners, in their report to the king, returned, that the priory was founded by the earl of Derby, and that Hugh Woodhewer, the prior, was living with a woman in a state of incontinency.‖ Ormskirk Parish.

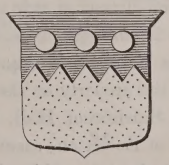
Leland's notice of this priory is brief:—

"*Bruscow* a Priory of Blake Chanons of the Fundation of the Erles of *Darby* a Mile from *Latham*. It standith not very far from *Duggils*. Many of the Line of the Erles of *Darby* lyith there."¶

The priory was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and, after flourishing 350 years, it shared the fate of the other monastic institutions of England in the year 1536. At the time of the dissolution, this monastery maintained a prior with five canons of the Augustine order, and was endowed, according to Speed, with an annual revenue of £129. 1s. 10d., at which time a moderate salary for a clergyman was £6. 13s. 4d., and an ample salary £8 a year.

Situated in the midst of a meadow, rising from the banks of a rural stream, skirted by a wood, and environed by small eminences clothed with shrubs, are seen two walls, formerly connected by an arch, with imperfect mouldings and cornices, which are all that remain of the once elaborate structure of Burscough Priory. From these walls arches seem to have sprung, which formed and sustained the edifice, aided by the clustered pillars still visible at the south side of the west wall. The arms of the priory and of its founder, emblazoned, no doubt, in the days of monastic splendour, on the painted glass, and traced by the chisel of the sculptor in more durable lines, have all disappeared from the ruins, but they are found in the Histories of Abbeys and the Records of Burscough:—





* Duchy Rec. Rep. Bag I. n. 3. † Escaet. 18 Ed. III. Gilb. de Haydok pro Priore, &c. n. 59.
‡ Duchy Rec. Rep. Bag I. n. 8. § Ib. Bun. A. A. n. 2. ‖ See Vol. I. p. 468. ¶ Itin. Vol. VII. fo. 55. p. 44.

Ormskirk Parish.

The episcopal chapel at Burscough Bridge, dedicated to St. John, was commenced in 1827, and opened in 1832, at an expense of £1600, raised partly by subscription, and partly by parliamentary grant.

Scarisbrick.

In an Inspeximus of 17 Edward II. contained in the chartulary of Burscough, a charter without date is recited, by which Walter, lord of Scaresbrek, grants to that house two acres of meadow land, measured by the perch of 22 feet, lying between his cultivated ground and house, and formerly belonging to his brother, Adam de Hokynhead; also his land at Hurleton, with the appurtenances, and the liberties of the town; and also his land at Hauktsheved, with common of pasture, and the liberties belonging to the town of Hauktsheved. From him descended James Scaresbreke, who, by inquisition 4 Henry VII., was found to have held the manor of Scaresbrek, and lands in Hurdelton, Burscogh, Eggergarth, Aghton, Ormeskyrk, Bretherton and Snape.*

In Dugdale's Visitation in 1644 is the following remark—

"Ormskirk, 24 Sept. 1664.

"*Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick.*—Edward Scarisbricke of Scarisbrike in com. Lanc. Esq. died without issue male and entayled his lands on Henry Scarisbrick a descendant of a younger son from one of his ancestors, provided he did marry with a daughter of Bradkirk unto whom the eldest daughter of the said Edward Scarisbricke was formerly married, which was done accordingly:" and from this match he gives the annexed pedigree:—

HENRY SCARISBRICK, descended from a younger brother of Scarisbrick of Scarisbrick, in co. Lanc. = .... dau. of — Parker, of Bradkirk.

EDWARD SCARISBRICK, of Scarisbrick, in co. Lanc. Esq. died in 1653 vel circa. = FRANCES, da. of Roger Bradshagh of the Haigh, in co. Lanc. Esq.

2. EDWARD.
3. HENRY.
4. THOMAS.
5. FRANCES.

JAMES SCARESBRICK, of Scarisbrick, Esq. ætat. 29, ann. 24 Sept. anno 1664. = FRANCES, dau. of Robt. Blundell, of Ince Blundell, in co. Lanc. Esq.

1. ANN, ux of Laurence Ireland, of Lydiate, co. Lanc.
2. DOROTHY.
3. ELIZAB.

EDWARD, æt. 6, ann. 24 Sept. 1664.

[Certified on behalf of JAMES SCARESBRICK, Esq.]

Charles Scarisbrick, esq., the present representative of this ancient family, succeeded to the property on the death of his brother Thomas, who died, after a short illness, at Scarisbrook Hall, 11 July, 1833. Their father, Thos. Eccleston Scarisbrick, esq. of Eccleston, assumed the name of Scarisbrick on becoming possessed of the property in right of his wife,† and died in 1807.

* Duchy Records, Repertory, Bag C. n. 14.

† See Vol. III. p. 480.

A court-leet and court-baron are annually held for Scarisbrick about the month of October. Ormskirk Parish.

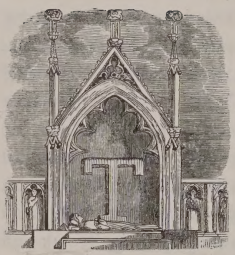
Within this township are the hamlets of Bescar and Snape Green, and parts of Martin Mere. Scarisbrick Hall is said to have been erected in the eleventh century: it was inhabited by the Scarisbricks in 1567, and was improved and recased in stone in 1814, when a Catholic chapel was built at Bescar, instead of the ancient chapel within the hall. Hurlston Hall, erected in the reign of Edward VI., is a lath-and-plaster house, originally the abode of the Hurlston family.

The soil of this parish is generally a dark vegetable loam, with a mixture of sand, well calculated for the culture of those two valuable roots, potatoes and carrots, which are grown here extensively, both for the home market and for exportation. From this cause there is more land in tillage in the parish of Ormskirk than is usual in the Lancashire parishes, and the arable and pasture lands may here be safely estimated as in very nearly equal proportions. Rents are from 40s. to 45s. the statute acre, which is considerably lower than during the war, when agricultural produce was sold at double the present prices. Peat mosses abound in the parish of Ormskirk, which contains Bickerstaffe moss, Hosher moss, Scarisbrick moss, and Burscough moss, from each of which are frequently dug up trees, principally oak and fir, which have been buried for ages, and preserved from decay by the tanning action of the peat earth. The soil, though humid, swampy, and even boggy in many parts, does not affect the salubrity of the climate. Longevity prevails here in an unusual degree; in the church-yard there are grave-stones over four venerable inhabitants, which record, that the first of them died at the advanced age of 94, the second at the age of 102, the third at the age of 104, and the fourth at the age of 106 years: in Ormskirk and in Lathom there are now living several very old people, and in the lordship of Scarisbrick the average ages of five of the villagers exceed fourscore years and ten.

Ormskirk was long famed for a specific, exclusively used in cases of hydrophobia, called "The Ormskirk Medicine," but it has fallen into disuse. A much more agreeable preparation consists of a kind of confectionary, made here, called "Ormskirk Gingerbread," of such exquisite flavour, that it is sent for to all the neighbouring towns in the county, and forms an article of exportation, though the name may not be found amongst the Liverpool exports.

# Halsall Parish.

Halsall Parish.



Name.

Extent of the parish.

THE form of the parish of Halsall, bearing some resemblance to that of a neck; Teutonic, Halz, or Hals, may have given rise to its present appellation. The length of the parish from Melling, at its south-eastern extremity, to Halsall, the north-western, is about nine miles, and the breadth from Aughton, on the east, to Down Holland, on the west, is four miles, comprising an area of 29,312 statute acres. It is bounded on the north by North Meols and part of Ormskirk parish; on the west by Altcar and Sefton; on the south by Walton; and on the east by Aughton and part of Ormskirk.

The Alt.

The Alt, in its course to the Irish Sea, passes Lydiate and Melling, receiving two rills from Maghull and Lydiate, and frequently overflows the low flats called Altcar Marshes.

Halsall was anciently under the barony of Warrington, and Paganus de Villers, who succeeded the Saxon Chetel,* gave one carucate in Hassale to Viman, or rather Viuian Gernet, in marriage with Emma his daughter, to be held by knight's service; and, says the record, Alan, the son of Simon, supposed to be descended from Chetel, holds the land of Hassale of Robert de Vylers.† Simon de Halsall was cotemporary with sir Adam de Molines, 12 Henry III., who appears as a witness to a grant by Simon of lands in Maghull. In 40 Henry III. sir William le Botyller granted lands at Weryngton to Gilbert de Halsall,‡ who occurs in the ancient duchy feodary as sir William's tenant of the manor of Halsall, performing suit to the county of Lancaster every six weeks, and to the wapentake of Derby every three weeks for the said manor. The Halsalls, a knightly family, were united by marriage with the Scaresbrecks, Stanleys, and Molineux. Previous to 1593 lived Edward Stanley,

* See Vol. I. pp. 98, 99, 100, 101, and 112.

† Testa de Nevill', p. 402.

‡ Bag of Pedes Finium in the Chapter House.

some time chamberlain of the exchequer at Chester,* who founded the free grammar school at Halsall; and in 1613 lived sir Cuthbert Halsall, who sold the manor, and advowson of the church, it is said, for £10,000 to sir Gilbert, lord Gerrard of Bromley. Charles Gerard, created lord Gerard of Brandon, 1645, and viscount Brandon and earl of Macclesfield, 1679, exercised the right of presentation in 1660 and 1684, and died in 1693. His son Charles, second earl of Brandon, was the husband of the lady, so notorious as the mother of Savage the poet. By the will of the Gerards, lord Mahon, baron of Oakhampton, succeeded to Halsall, and his wife, Charlotte Mainwaring, conveyed the property by her second marriage to brigadier-general Lewis Mordaunt, third son of John, viscount Avalon. Charles Lewis Mordaunt, eldest son of the general, sold the living of Halsall to Jonathan Blundell, of Liverpool, esq. (two of whose daughters, Bridget and Alice Blundell, of Low Hill, are now patronesses;) and the manor to Thomas Eccleston Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick, esq. whose son is the present lord. A court-leet and view of frankpledge are called twice a year, in July and October, for the manor of Halsall. Halsall Parish.

The parish church of Halsall, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is situated in the village of Halsall, and consists of a tower with a spire at the termination, body, side aisles, chancel, and vestry. The south side of the exterior is irregular, and the body and chancel are of different elevations. The tower is octagonal, and on each of its faces is carved a grotesque grinning head. From the south side of the tower extends a wing forming the free school. Within the east wall of the school, upon a stone, more ancient than the rest of the wall, are carved the shield of the Halsalls, the initials E. H. and the date 1591, and over the school-door at the south-west angle of the tower is a Latin inscription, purporting that it was given to be perpetually used as a school, in the year 1593, by Edward Halsall, esq.† The door of the church porch has many clustered mouldings, and two blank shields on each side. The south aisle is modern, and has four windows. At its intersection with the nave a small circular turret rises, decorated with miniature arches. Two round pinnacles are placed on the north and south sides. The windows of the chancel are high, and The church.

* Fuller's Worthies, Vol. I. p. 552. He is supposed to have been living in 1573, and was dead in 1593, according to the episcopal registers.

† Upon a wooden tablet is the following inscription:—

"To the Parish

1593. Edward Halsall, Esq. for Grammar School, and endowed it with 20 marks per annum for ever off lands in Eccleston, Sutton, and Ditton.

Jane Loe gave a silver chalice for the communion.

1727. Honbl. Charles Mordaunt, Esq. gave a table cloth for Do. & in 1757 Cushions for the communicants."

Halsall Parish.

divided by tracery. The interior of the church is more modern in appearance. The roof is arched, and the arches of the nave are moulded, resting upon pillars of seven parcels, with hollowed bases; between the arches are bands, which terminate in images. The arch between the nave and chancel is pointed, and has numerous mouldings, with clustered boltels interspersed with flowers. There is only one gallery, which is on the west. On each side of the chancel are ancient seats or stalls of oak, five on the south and three on the north. Beneath those on the south side are carved a griffin passant, a priest praying, a laughing head, an eagle and a snake, with other devices; on the north are representations of two men fighting and a priest interposing, a venerable bearded man, a lion couchant head erect, and other subjects, some grave and others grotesque.

Monuments.

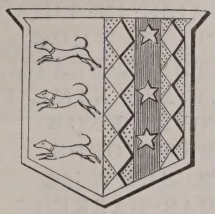
Within a recess in the north wall of the church, surmounted by tracery, lies a full-length marble figure of a priest in his vestments, his head resting on a couch, and his hands clasped in prayer. There is no inscription; but the tradition of the place is, that it is the effigy of a bishop of Durham, of the Halsall family.* On the opposite side of the chancel, upon an altar tomb, ornamented with escutcheons, now defaced, are the full-length figures of a knight of the Halsalls and a lady of the Stanleys, between which were several alliances. In the south wall of the chancel are four arched niches, crowned by mouldings which terminate in heads, and in the first is a vessel, which was used in Catholic times as a basin for holy water; whence, and from other relics, it may be inferred, that the church was rebuilt about the reign of Henry VI. In the south wall is a marble tablet, with the Derby crest, inscribed—

> "The remains of the following persons are deposited near this place:—Edward Stanley, Esq. died 17th June, 1788, aged 70 years; and Anne Thomas Stanley, the wife of Edwin Thomas Stanley, Esq. son of the above Edward. She died 4th of June, 1788, after long and severe illness, in the 25th year of her age. This stone is erected by her husband."

On the north side of the chancel by the altar is a Latin memorial of the Rev. Nathaniel Brownell, for thirty-five years rector of the parish, who died 1718, aged 67, and of his wife Eleanor, daughter of Nich. Rigbye, of Harrock, esq. who died 1719; and within the railing of the altar are inscriptions, which record the deaths of two of his sons, Nicholas, in 1701, and Nathaniel, in 1717. A handsome

* The name of Halsall does not even occur in the list of the bishops of Durham; and a much more probable conjecture is, that the monument was erected in memory of either Cuthbert or Richard Halsall, both of them rectors of this parish in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

marble tablet on the north side of the church, surmounted with the family shield, is inscribed to the memory of the Rev. Glover Moore, in these terms:— Halsall Parish.



Spe Vitæ Æternæ
Juxta tabulam hanc marmoream
jacet
REV^dus GLOVER MOORE, M. A.
Olim
Per annum fere integrum, Capellæ de Melling,
Tunc
Per Annos VI. Ecclesiæ de Standish,
Deinde
Per Annos XI. Ecclesiæ de Liverpool
Minister Parochialis,
Postea
Per Annos XXXI. hujus parochiæ de Halsall
Rector.
Regno et Ecclesiæ Anglicanis
Utpote Felici quodam Temperamento Constitutis
Amore et Reverentia fideliter devinctus
Evangelii denique Minister
Moribus et Fide Ornatus
Sedulus—Spectabilis.
Obiit Maii XXVIII,
Anno Ætatis LXXIV, Domini MDCCCIX.

On the south wall, a beautiful marble tablet, with the arms of the deceased, and a representation of Grief, as a full-length figure, drooping over the weeping willow and an altar, bears this inscription—

"In this chancel are deposited the remains of The Rev^d Thomas Blundell, M.A. formerly of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, Patron and Rector of Halsall. In Religion, zealous without Enthusiasm, in Morals, strict without Austerity, in Charity, liberal without Ostentation, in Friendship, warm and constant, his life exhibited the virtues which adorned the Christian, and dignified the Man. He died after a short illness, July 31, 1816, aged 57, in the 8th year of his Incumbency. Bridget and Alice Blundell, his surviving sisters, have caused this monument to be erected to his memory."

Halsall Parish.

The following lines are in gilt letters upon a black board in the south aisle—

HIS PRAISE · IN · THIS
CHVRCH · BE : WHO ✻
GAVE · THESE · SEATS
FREELY · HIS · NAME · IF
YOV WOVLD KNOW
THE NEXT WORDS
VNDER · SHEW :
© THOMAS · HARKER
LATE · OF · LONDON · MER
CHANT · TAYLOR : AND
NOW · OF · THIS · PARISH
GENTLEMAN ✻ 1·6·0·6
HENRY · HARKER : WARDNES
HENRY · HARKER : CH. 1·6·90.

The date of the earliest register in Halsall church appears in the title page of the book, which is here transcribed—

"1662——November xxix$^{th}$——This Register Booke was made by command from y$^{e}$ Right Reverend Father in God * * * Lord Archbishop of Yorke, in the first yeare of his Grace's Visitation in Lancashire—for Weddings, Christnings, and Burialls, for the parish Church of Halsall. Anno R. R$^{s}$ D'ni N'ri Caroli Sēdi Angliæ Scot. Franc. & Hiberniæ Fidei Defensoris Decimo Quarto.

"Payd for the parchment and binding of this Booke to Will. Grice of Ormskirke the some of Eight Shillings; Henry Prescott, Robert Hesketh, Churchwardens."

There are several detached pieces of old registers, of which the earliest is dated 1611; registers of baptism commence in 1653, but the marriages and burials are not entered until 1662. From these records are obtained the series of results, from 1653 to 1833:—

| | 1653—1654. | | 1662—1663. | | 1700—1701. | | 1800—1801. | | 1832—1833. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . | 20 | 3 | — | — | 14 | 24 | 24 | 35 | 81 | 98 |
| Marriages . . | — | — | 1 | 3 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 11 |
| Burials . . . | — | — | 12 | 26 | 18 | 32 | 43 | 35 | 40 | 48 |

Since the census of 1801, the population of Halsall parish has been nearly stationary, and in 1831 it amounted to 4159.*

* See Vol. II. p. 106.

The living of Halsall is a rectory, and the patronage is vested, as before stated, in Misses Bridget and Alice Blundell, late of Low Hill, and now of Bath. The Episcopal Registers continue the succession of incumbents from the early part of the reign of Elizabeth. Halsall Parish.

RECTORS OF HALSALL,

IN THE DEANERY OF WARRINGTON, AND THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CHESTER.

From the Episcopal Registers.

| DATE OF PRESENTATION. | RECTORS. | ON WHOSES PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Richard Halsall. | | |
| July 15, 5 Eliz. | Cuthbert Halsall . . . | Thos. Ireland, John Eccleston, & Henry Woolsall, as devises of the widow of sir Thos. Halsall. | |
| Feb. 10, 13 Eliz. | George Hesketh . . . | Henry Halsall. | |
| June 2, 36 Eliz. | Richard Halsall . . . | Ann Halsall, exec. of Edw. Halsall. | |
| | Peter Travis. | | |
| Feb. 20, 1660 | *Samuel* Smalwood . . . | Chas. Gerrard, baron of *Brandon*, & the bishop of Chester. patrons | Death of Peter Travis. |
| Aug. 29, 1684 | Nathaniel Brownell . . | Chas. earl of Macclesfield | D. of *Matthew* Smalwood. |
| Aug. 3, 1719 | Albert le Blanc . . . | Peter Walter, esq. | Death of Nath. Brownell. |
| May 20, 1730 | David Cromarque . . | The same . . . | Death of Albert le Blanc. |
| Feb. 10, 1746 | Edward Pilkington . . | Charles Mordaunt | Death of David Cromarque. |
| March 25, 1750 | John Stanley . . . . | The same . . . | Death of Edw. Pilkington. |
| March 8, 1757 | Henry Mordaunt . . . | The same . . . | Death of John Stanley. |
| Aug. 20, 1778 | Glover Moore . . . . | Charles Lewis Mordaunt | Death of Henry Mordaunt. |
| Jan. 20, 1809 | Thomas Blundell . . . | On his own presentation | Death of Glover Moore. |
| Nov. 26, 1816 | Richard Loxham, present incumbent | Bridget Blundell, & Alice Blundell, of Low Hill | Death of Thomas Blundell. |

This parish contains two episcopal chapels, Maghull and Melling; one Catholic chapel at Lydiate Hall, and a Swedenborgian meeting-house in Halsall; the Wesleyan-Methodist chapel, formerly in Melling, is discontinued.

Charities, according to the Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners.[a] Charities.

1770. *Stanley's Charity* for bibles and prayer-books, the interest of £50. a Report XIX. p. 117.

1593. *Edward Halsall's Charity* for school and poor. In land, £13. 6s. 8d. for a Free Grammar School at Halsall, and £13. 6s. 8d. for the poor. On this endowment 15 boys of Halsall and Downholland are taught, free. To the poor of Halsall, £12, and to Downholland, £1. 6s. 8d. Total . . . . . £26. 13s. 4d. Parish. Halsall and Downholland.

On the *Table of Benefactions* in Halsall church, several sums, from 1661 to 1768, amounting to . . . . . £74. Halsall.

Halsall Parish.

1816. *Watkinson's Charity.* The interest of £186, to be distributed in bread and money.

*A Table of Benefactions*, from 1599 to 1726, has £175 for Downholland.

1730. *Plumb's Charity.* A house called Jump's House, now the Eagle and Child, in Ormskirk, paying a rent of . . . . . £19.

Lydiate.

1669. *Goore's Charity.* Land and houses to the poor, which yield in annual rents . £97. 4s.

Maghull.

*School*, founded by the will of William Harper, who died in 1815, and endowed with rents amounting to . . . . . £11. 18s. 1d.

*Poor's Money.* A stock of £120, of which the interest is given to the poor.

Melling with Cunscough.

*School*, founded in the beginning of the 18th century, and endowed with property which yields per annum £30, for which the schoolmaster teaches 25 free children.

*Poor's Stock.* Consists of four undated benefactions, amounting to £35 . . £1. 15s.

*Richard and John Tatlock's Charities.* The former left £30, and his son John £10, of which the interest is given to the poor . . . . . £1. 10s.

Townships.

The townships comprised in the parish of Halsall are five in number, of which two are chapelries—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Down Holland T. | Lydiate T. | Melling C. |
| Halsall T. | Maghull C. | |

The village.

The village of Halsall consists of straggling dwelling-houses and farms, principally with mud walls and thatched roofs. The hall, a little to the west of the church, is a large plain brick house, occupying the site of the ancient hall of the Halsalls, which is said to have been taken down in the early part of the last century. The late Charles Lewis Mordaunt, esq. resided at this house, which bears his crest and the date 1760 upon a leaden spout. Snape is a small hamlet about two miles from Halsall, to which it pays tithes, and contributes poor-rates to Scarisbrick. A bituminous turf was formerly used by the people of the parish generally, as a substitute for candles. It was called "light turf," and had the property of burning under water. The villagers cut it into shies or sticks previous to use.*

Downholland.

Downholland.—Roger de Don Holland held of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, baron of Wydnes, the manor of Don Holland and Ayntree; and a descendant of Roger, Peter Holland, in 5 Henry VIII. held the manor of Down Holland, Barton, and Ayntre, for the fourth part of a knight's fee.† By an inquisition in the reign of Henry IV., preserved in the duchy office, Robert Parre was found to have granted the manors of Halsall and Downeholland, Argarmeles and Birkedale, and the advowson of Halsall, to Gilbert de Halsall, with remainder to his son and his heirs male.‡ Henry Halsall, son and heir of sir Thomas Halsall, who died 31 Henry VIII. seised in fee in and of the manor of Downholland,§ was involved, in the reign of

* Leigh's Nat. Hist. Lanc. p. 64. Gough's Camden, Vol. III. p. 129.

† Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 30. ‡ Ibid. *Chartæ Miscellaneæ*, Box XVI. n. 3.

§ Ibid. Vol. VII. n. 13.

Philip and Mary, in a serious litigation with Edward, earl of Derby, sir Richard Molyneux, and sir Edward Warren, lords of the manor of Formby, respecting the title to lands, common and turbary, after a decree and injunction obtained by him against these persons. The dispute seems to have been occasioned by the uncertainty of the mears and boundaries of Downeholland and Formeby, called Horshoks and Frythstone, and the tithes payable to the parson of Halsall. The case involved a charge of perjury against Gilbert Halsall, on a deposition made by him against the tenants of William Formeby, in having sworn that they had dug turves upon the land, after the award of the injunction, and thus obtaining a process of attachment against Richard Formeby and others.* Henry Halsall died about 10 Elizabeth, holding the manors of Halsall and Downeholland, and the advowson of Halsall.† In 5 Charles I. sir Charles Gerard held these manors,‡ which passed together by sale to the family of Scarisbrick, as already stated. Halsall Parish.

Down Holland Hall, anciently a "post and patrel" dwelling, now a common farm-house, contained much massive timber: this hall, once the residence of a younger branch of the Hollands, is now the property of Charles Scarisbrick, esq. Haskayne, a hamlet, gave name to a reputable family who formerly resided here: Gabriel Haskayne, in 1661, and Edward Haskayne, 1702, gentlemen, were of this place. The hamlet of Barton, in this township, contains Barton Meer, a large pool of water on the mosses, often dry in summer. "At Barton, about twelve miles from Liverpool," says the old geographer, Bowers, "is a remarkable fountain of salt water, which must proceed from some rock of salt, and not from the sea, because it has been demonstrated that a quart of sea water will yield but an ounce and a half of salt, whereas the same quantity of this spring produces near half a pound of a good white granulated salt."§

Lydiate. Uctred, before the Conquest, held Leiate,‖ an orthography which infers its original name to have been Legh-iate, the field or meadow-gate. Paganus de Villers gave 6 bovates of land in Lydyate to William Gerneth by knight's service, which land was held by Benedict Fitz-Simon and Alan his brother, of William Pincerna.¶ William, son of Benedict de Lydyate, is mentioned with William de Waleton as having the tenth part of a knight's fee in Lydyathe, and Hekergart, of the heir of Almeric Pincerna.** Bennet de Lydiate, in 3 Edward III. was succeeded by his son John, 10 Richard II. whose daughter and heiress married Robert de Blackburne, 16 Richard II. whose daughter and heiress, Agnes, conveyed Lydiate by marriage to Thomas, son of sir John Ireland, of Hutt and Hale. His descendant, Lydiate.

* Duchy Records, Vol. XIV. Placit. H. n. 3.
† Ibid. Vol. XIII. Inq. n. 34.
‡ Ibid. Vol. XXVII. n. 10.
§ Syst. Geogr. Vol. I. p. 213.
‖ See Vol. I. p. 98-9.
¶ Testa de Nevill', fo. 402.
** Ibid. fo. 396.

Halsall Parish.

Edward Ireland, held the manor of Lydeate, with lands in Egergarthe, Cunscoughe, and other places, 13 Charles I.* and left a daughter and coheiress, married to sir Charles Anderton, the second baronet. Lydiate descended to sir Francis, the sixth and last baronet, who died in 1760, and the estate came to the late Henry Blundell, of Ince, whose ancestor married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Anderton, of Lostock, and it is now the property of Charles Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell, esq. The hall consists of a centre of wood and plaster, painted with trefoils, and two wings chiefly of brick. There are many armorial ensigns with wood-work and the figure of a tench in the house. One of the upper rooms has been used as a Catholic chapel ever since the Reformation: for this purpose the edifice called Lydiate Abbey, a picturesque ruin, a little south of the hall, was intended by its founder, one of the Irelands. Over the arch of the porch is their coat of arms, a chevron between six fleurs de lis, and on the spring of the arch are the initials of John Ireland, who lived in the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. The remains consist of a castellated tower, with pinnacles and buttresses, partly wrapped in ivy. The parapet of the south wall is castellated, and beneath are buttresses separating the four win dows of the south side, which are divided by chipstones into squares with arched heads. In several parts of the east window, fragments of glass have been found in the mortar, whence it may be inferred that the chapel was finished, in opposition to the opinion which has been expressed that it was discontinued. The interior is overgrown with brambles and grass, among which two or three decayed grave-stones are discerned, bearing inscriptions which are now scarcely ligible. On one, which covers the remains of a Roman Catholic priest, is this fragment, naming his profession and the time of his death—

"Sa. Ro. Ca. Ecc. Sacer. ob. die 2°
Ap. An'o Domini 1728, æt. suæ 74,
Requiescat in Pace."

On another—"Here lyeth the body of Francis Waldsgrave, who departed this life on the 28th day of November, 1701, in the 75th year of his age."—A third tombstone is inscribed, "Here lyeth the body of Joseph Draper, who departed this life on the 24th day of April, 1703, in the 33d year of his age."—Another fragment is—

"Here lye the
Body of John
Mosson who d
parted thi . . . . . .
. . . . . .
5th year . . . . . .
Aige Anno D . . . .
172 . . .

And the name of "R$^s$ D$^s$ Johannes Blackburne" appears upon a fifth stone.

* Duchy Records, Vol. XXVIII. n. 61.

Halsall Parish.

Maghull.

MAGHULL. Uctred held Magole before the Conquest.* King John, says Lucas, gave the fourth part of the town of Maghull to William de Maghull, where his posterity have lived ever since. Another quarter was held by Simon de Halsall, whose entire tenement in Maghull was the twenty-fourth part of a knight's fee under the earl of Lincoln.† In the ancient duchy Feodary we find that Gilbert, son of Gilbert de Halsall, held of the duke (Henry) the 24th part of a knight's fee in Maghel, which Simon Halsall formerly held of the said fee.

Of the family, which derived its appellation from the place, Richard Maghull married Alice, daughter and heiress of William of Aintree, and was living 29 Edw. I. Richard his son was seized of lands in Maghull, Melling, and Aintree. Thomas Maghull his descendant lived at Carr House in 4 Henry VI. Matthew Maghull in 27 Henry VII. had lands by gift of Thomas, lord Stanley; and Robert Maghull, who died 1 Edward VI. was forester of the Isle of Man. Richard Male appears to have been bailiff or steward of sir Richard Molyneux in 1588; and another Richard Male, alias Maghull, died seized of the manor of Maghull, 4 James I.‡ which he held under Richard Hulme. The Hulmes of Maghull came originally from the Fylde, but it does not appear in what manner they became possessed of Maghull, unless by conveyance from sir Thomas Halsall and Thomas Ireland. Edward Hulme died lord of the manor in 21 Henry VIII.;§ and Richard Hulme in 31 Henry VIII.‖ The names of three, if not four members of this family appear in 1635, in a presentment against recusants, or noncommunicants, of this township:

"October the xxviij 1635.

"Presentm^ts made by us Churchwardens for the Towne of Maghull of all offences and Misdemeanors whatsoever, according to the Booke of Articles set forth by the Right Rev. Father in God John Lord Bpp. of Chester. Anno 1634.

"Recusants, or Noncommunicants.—Article the Seventh.

| | |
|---|---|
| Edmund Hulme, Gent. | Ite. Ales, ux. Rich. Mercer |
| Elline his wife | Edw. Mercer, bat. |
| Edw. Hulme, bat. | Itm. Anne, ux. Rich. Gildas |
| Alex. Holme | Itm. Frances, ux. Edw. Goose |
| Mrs. Hesketh, Spin. | Item George and Ales his wife |
| Item Thom. Wilkinson, Gent. | Itm. Margaret Couldocke, Vid. |
| Ales Margaret his wife | Anne Couldocke, Spin. |
| Eliz. Wilkinson, Spinster | Jane Couldocke, Spin. |
| Thomas Bulling, Butcher | |

"For other offences we have not any to present according to our article booke.

"By us, HENRY HUYSON
THOMAS ARNOLD, Guardians."¶

* See Vol. I. p. 96-7. † Testa de Nevill', fo. 396. ‡ Duchy Records, Vol. XIX. n. 81.
§ Duchy Records, Vol. XVII. n. 60. ‖ Ibid. ¶ Harl. MSS. Cod. 2174.

Halsall Parish.

In 1815, William Mawdesley claimed the manor of Maghull,* which, however, seems to be only a nominal lordship, in the hands of several proprietors of land.

The tithes of this township were subjected to litigation in 6 Elizabeth, between James Halsall, who claimed by lease from Richard Halsall, clerk, late parson of the parish church of Halsall, with the consent of the patron; and Cuthbert Halsall, clerk, Gylbert Halsall, and Edmund Hulme, claiming by conveyance from sir Thomas Halsall, Thomas Ireland, and others, co-feoffees;† and during the incumbency of the late Mr. Blundell, an action was brought by him against Mr. Mawdsley, and other land-owners in the township of Maghull, to try the rector's right to the tithes of hay in Maghull, as part of Halsall parish. The case was tried in 1813 at Lancaster, and a verdict obtained by the defendants, which was set aside in Easter term by the unanimous opinion of the Court of King's Bench, as contrary to law and contrary to evidence. A new trial was therefore ordered, which came on before Mr. Justice Bailey and a special jury, in 1814, the following assizes at Lancaster, when, after a full investigation, a general verdict was entered in favour of the rector.

In 1819, the great and small tithes and personal oblations of the five townships of Halsall parish were advertised to be sold separately by ticket.‡

The episcopal chapel is of very early date, but to what saint it is dedicated is unknown. It is a stone edifice of two distinct portions, ancient and modern. The north part of the old structure belonging to the Unsworth family, who reside at the manor house, is divided from the nave by three massive arches. Maghull Hall, formerly a half-timbered edifice of spacious dimensions, after having been the residence of the ancient lords, was rebuilt a few years ago, was sold by the earl of Sefton to William Harper, of Liverpool, esq. whose heiress, Ellen, conveyed it by marriage to John Formby, of Everton, esq. the present owner. To this gentleman also belongs "The Peel," an old stone fabric, with the remains of a moat. Maghull, provincially sounded "Mail," contains one of the two race-courses provided for the annual dissipation of the inhabitants of Liverpool in May. The course, established since 1825-6, is nearly a mile in circuit.

Melling.

MELLING.—Godeue held Melinge before the Conquest.§ It appears to have been part of the tract of land granted by Roger de Poictou to Vivian de Molines; for his son, sir Adam de Molines, gave, in pure and free alms to the church of St. Mary

* Report of Parl. Comm. on Charities XIX. p. 124.

† Duchy Records, Vol. XX. Placit. H. n. 35.

‡ The number of acres contained in each township appears from this advertisement to be,—in Halsall, 2,810; Down Holland, 1,500; Lydiate, 850; Maghull, 950; Melling, 900; and the hamlet of Snape, 300; in the whole parish 7,310 *large* acres.

§ See Vol. I. p. 98-9.

of Cockersand, certain acres of land in Melling and Cunscough, under the seal of the cross moline. An inspeximus of 7 and 8 Richard II. mentions lands given to this house, between Symondeswode, Melling, and Thorp, and also in or about Mahgele, by Thomas, son of Siward de Mellings.* A branch of the family of Molineux were seated here about 43 Edward III.; Robert, son of Robert Molineux and Alice Speke, having removed from Thornton, and Richard, viscount Molineux, in the reign of Charles I. died seised of the manors of Lunt, Male alias Maghull, Mellinge, and Lydiatt, in this parish.† Halsall Parish.

The family of Bootle were seated here in the reign of Henry V.;‡ and have a vault in the episcopal chapel. A record in the Harl. MS. 607, states that Mellynge, within the parish of Halsey, Newsham and Liverpoole, within the parish of Walton, in the county of Lancaster, parcel of the manor of the late monastery of Berkenhead, were rated 26 June, 1557, for Robert Bolton.§ The episcopal chapel, called Holy Rood, is of ancient date, and the registers commence as early as 1613. Upon the walls are placed two coats of the Molineux arms, and a tablet in memory of William Molineux, of Mossborough, esq., who died March 11, 1744, and Frances his wife, daughter of James Gorsuch, esq., who died in 1750, erected by their sole heiress, Frances, wife of sir Edward Blount, of Sodington, county Worcester, bart Here are likewise monuments commemorating Richard Savage, of Liverpool, merchant, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Molineux, of Maghull, who died January 16, 1793. A marble, decorated with the family achievements and various devices, records that the honourable sir Thomas Bootle, knt. chancellor to Frederick, prince of Wales, attorney-gen. for Durham, and M.P., died at Oxford, 24 December, 1753, aged 68. Adjacent is a slab in memory of Robert Bootle, of Lathom, esq., who died May 7, 1758, aged 64. He was a director of the East India Company, and married the daughter of Edmund Tooke, of London, by whom he had Mary, the heiress of the Bootle estates, who married Randle Wilbraham, esq. of Rodes, and was mother of the present lord Skelmersdale, to whom Bootle House belongs. A branch of the Molineux family having acquired the estates purchased by Robert Bolton on the dissolution of Birkenhead priory, were seated here in 1567, and their descendant, Thomas Molineux, of Newsham, is the owner of the ancient dwelling called Guile House. Cunscough, or Keniscough, Hall belonged to Thomas Mossoake, who, about 1567, married Margaret, daughter of Lawrence Ireland, of Lydiate; and is now the property of Charles-Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell, esq. whose ancestors intermarried with the Mossokes.

* Dugd. Monast. Vol. VI. n. 2. p. 906.

† Duchy Records, Vol. XXVII. Inq. 12 Car. I. n. 59.

‡ See Skelmersdaly, Parish of Ormskirk.

§ Harl. MS. 607. fo. 21 b.

Halsall Parish.

Wakes are held at Halsall on the first Sunday in July; at Maghull on Advent Sunday; at Lydiate in Ember week; and at Melling at Michaelmas.

Pursuits of the inhabitants.

The employment of the inhabitants of this parish are chiefly agricultural, and about two-thirds of the land is in arable cultivation, with the exception of the mosses of Halsall and Down Holland, which are rather extensive; the former consists of 2488, and the latter of 1155 acres, customary measure. A great deal of timber is extracted from these enormous masses of decayed vegetables, and form the subterranean forest, principally of oak, some of it in so sound a state, that it is used in the building of houses, and even for the making of window-frames. White Otter and Gilborn Meer, in the township of Halsall, and Burton Meer, in Down Holland, formed, thirty years ago, a species of small lakes, but the sluices have partially drained the land, which is swampy, and grown over with aquatic grasses. Maghull and Melling, which are situated on the red rock, produce stone of good quality, and one of the quarries yields good grind-stones. Coal has been bored for in the parish, but without success; and hence there are no manufactures, with the exception of a little hand-loom weaving of muslins, dimities, stripes, &c. for the Ormskirk "putters out."

Soils.

Mosses.

Subterranean forest.

Meers.

# North Meols Parish.

North Meols Parish.

Situation, boundaries, and extent of the parish.

ORTH MEOLS, situated on the south-west coast of the estuary of the Ribble, at the point where the waters of mid-Lancashire are discharged into the Irish sea, is bounded on the north-east by Hesketh and Becconsall, on the west by Tarleton, Rufford, and Ormskirk, and on the south by Formby and Halsall. Its extreme length, from east-north-east to south-south-west, is nearly nine miles, or twice its breadth, from Crossens, on the north-north-west, to Martin Meer, on the south-south-east. In this area are contained 10,450 statute acres.

The estuary of the Ribble opens into the sea opposite this parish, and here its vast expanse of sands is seen stretching out for miles. The meer sluice, issuing from Martin Meer, terminates in the Ribble at Crossens, a mile east-north-east of the village of North Meols. This township is frequently called Church Town; and the Old Pool, a rill out of Scarisbrick, flows into the estuary below the parish church.

Etymology.

From the Teutonic word, *Melo*, farina, are derived the Saxon terms *Mell*, *Meol*, and our *meal*, which have each been figuratively employed to designate this parish, in consequence of the number of *sand* hills which it contains. At the time of the Domesday Survey, three thanes held Mele for three manors.* The district now called North Meols afterwards fell to the barons of Penwortham; and in the reign of Richard I. Hugh Bussell gave to Richard Fitz-Hutred, probably the Uctred of Domesday, who held several manors in the hundred of West Derby, the whole of Normoles, with all its appurtenances, which grant John, earl of Moreton, confirmed.†

Domesday.

* See Vol. I. p. 96, 7.

† The record contains little more than the names of the witnesses:—"Hugo Bussell ded. Ric. fil. Hutred. tota Normoles cū oīb̄ pert. suis. Test. Ric. P'ð̄na tunc existente vic. Lanc. Bndo Gernet War. de Lāc. H. fil. suo. Rog. f're suo Walt. fil. Osb̄ti 7 Ric. fil. eius Gilb̄to de Keuerdale Alex. eius fil. Gerard. de Claiton Ad. de Hocton. W° fil. Alani Rad. de —— Siward. de Longtre Walt. de Hedlington Ad. de Chernoc Walt. de Parlis Hug. f're suo et ceteris qm plurimis tem. R. 1. Harl. MSS. Cod. 2063, p. 220.

North Meols Parish.

In the reign of king John, the place had given name to the proprietor; and in the following reign, William de Koudre, son and heir of Robert de Meolis, held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Nortmelis of the earl of Lincoln.* The ancient MS. Feodary of the Duchy states, that Thomas, earl of Lancaster, held the manor of Northmeales in right of Alicia his wife, by homage and service of 33s. 8d. at the four terms, and the service of the fourth part and the sixteenth part of a knight's fee; viz. by William Caudraye three parts of the manor for 26s. 8d., and by Alain de Meales, the tenant of four parts of the manor, for 8s. The William de Koudre, of the Testa de Nevill', was son of Robert de Meales, son of Richard Fitz Hutred, and was father of William Fitz William, whose eldest son was Madoc de Aghton, the father of Walter. Richard de Aghton, son of Walter, in 1 Richard II. married his cousin Katherine, daughter and heiress of Robert Coudray, son of William Caudray, the second son of William Fitz William, the common ancestor.† From this marriage proceeded the family of Aughton of Meales Hugh de Aghton, grandson of Richard and Katherine, died 21 Richard II., and was succeeded by Nicholas, father of Hugh Aghton, who died 12 Henry VIII.‡ His son, sir Richard Aghton, married Isabell, daughter of James Butler, of Rawcliffe, and, dying 34 Henry VIII.,§ was succeeded by John Aghton, his son, who died without issue, 4 Edw. VI., aged 60.‖ The estates devolved in moieties upon the two sisters of John Aghton, of whom Elizabeth married John Bold, and died 32 Elizabeth;¶ and Johanna, the elder, married Barneby Kytichene, or Kitchen, who acquired the manor of North Meols,

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 396.

† Among Dr. Kuerden's copies of "the Charters and Records of Squire Bold perusd by Mr Roger Dodsworth 20 May, 1635," are a few abstracts which relate to this ancient family. "Albert Bussel gave Honkill f. Adam the lands of Swartbanc from Blacpul on the east to the west part of Bradland to keep a hospital for the necessitous.—Hugh Bussell, 21 R. I. gave to Richard Utred all North Meols.—John earl of Moreton gave to Ri. f. Utred what Hugh Bussel had given him sc. North Meols.—Gilbert f. Hankil gave to William de Cawdra all the lands of Swart of Swart Bank which Gilbert's father had of the gift of Albert Bussel & of the confirmation of Hugh Bussel & Robert his nephew & what land was given him by Robert Cawdra from Blacpul More, but William to keep a hospital upon the said land as Albert used to doe and for this grant W. de Cawdra gave to Gilbert x mark of money, for which Hen. de Pull purchased that land, and Edmund E. of Lincoln gave 3 marks for admission thereunto.—Gilbert f. Hankil gave to Henry de Pul all his lands of Swart Bank in Blackpul to keep a hospital.—H. de Caudra gave to W. Russel (Bussel) for his homage all his lands in North Meols, rendering 1 payre of white gloves.—Henry de Pull gave to Thomas Banister de Brereton all his lands in Swartbank to contain a hospital.—Thomas Banaster, 6 Ed. I. gave to Will. Cawdra and Joan his wife and their heirs all his lands in Swartbank with houses and buildings in North Meols which he had of Hen. de Bekenshaw.—Thomas f. W. de Cawdray gave to Ri Ashton & Kat. his wife half of his lands in the hamlet of Aspinwall." MSS. Vol. III. fo. B. 21, 23.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. V. n. 28. § Ibid. Vol. VIII. n. 3. ‖ Ibid. Vol. IX. n. 4.

¶ Ibid. Vol. XV. n. 44.

and died without male issue, 2 James I.* His eldest daughter and coheiress married Hugh, a natural son of sir Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford; and it appears by inquisition 2 Charles I., brought him the manor of North Meles.† Hugh Hesketh died 1 Charles I. and Thomas Hesketh, his son, was aged 78 in 1647, having a son and heir, Robert, then married to a daughter of —— Forneby. The representative of the family of Hesketh of Meols is Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, of Rossall, esq., M.P. who holds a moiety of the manor; and Henry Bold Hoghton, of Bold Hall, esq., holds the moiety which descended from Elizabeth and John Bold. North Meols Parish.

A court baron is held twice in the year for North Meols, in July and November.

Roger de Poictou gave to the monks of Lancaster the tithes of Moles,‡ and, soon afterwards, de Poictou's defection having probably vitiated the grant, Warin Bussel, the first baron of Penwortham, conferred the church of Meols upon the abbey of Evesham.§ Richard, who succeeded in the reign of Henry I., confirmed his father's donation, granting to the same house the chapel of Moles, with all its appurtenances.‖ Albert Bussel, the third baron, gave the whole church of Moeles, with all its appurtenances, and a fourth part of its fishing.¶ North Meols does not occur in the valuation of pope Nicholas in 1291, and, being parcel of the possessions of a religious house, was probably included within the limits of another parish, which tradition states to be Halsall. On the dissolution of monasteries, North Meols became an independent parish, and the present parochial church was erected in 1571. It is a small building, without side aisles, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and is disposed in a body, chancel, north transept, and a tower and vane thirty-five yards high. The church is lighted by five windows, of which three are on the south, and the others, which are semicircular, in the chancel. The north wing and wall are brick. The interior is plain, the ceiling flat, and a wing or transept on the north is divided from the body by a wide massive arch. The churchwardens' seat bears the date of 1683, and in 1705 a small gallery was erected on the west; in 1730 the greater part of the church was rebuilt, as appears by a date on the porch; and in 1739 the tower and spire were added to the fabric; a bell was presented in 1750, and in 1831 the church received an additional gallery. Church.

Four marble tablets are placed upon the interior, in memory of members of the Fleetwood and Hesketh families. On the north side of the altar is a mural monument, bearing the coat-armour of Thomas Fleetwood, of Bank, whose recovery

* Duchy Records, Vol. XIX. n. 82.

† Ibid. Vol. XXV. n. 16.

‡ Registr. S. Marie Lanc. MS.

§ See Vol. III. p. 484.

‖ Capellam de Moles cū omibꝫ ptinentijs suis. Chartul. de Evesham MS. fo. 86.

¶ Totam Eccl̃iam de Moeles cum omibꝫ ptinentijs suis ꝛ qᵃrtam ptem piscationis sue. Ibid. fo. 87.

North Meols Parish.

of Martin Meer is recorded in the inscription, which is inserted here as an historical record, although it greatly overrates the service commemorated:—

"Thos. Fleetwood de Bank Armiger, Staffordiensis (at Primaria) de stirpe creatus, Vir vere ingenuus, politus et facetus, hujus que orbis delicia hic ossa sua condi voluit, quod Paludem immensam Martinensam deducta in mare vicinum fossa aridum fecit et firmavit. Opus, quod aggredi non ausi sint prisci, vix credent posteri, sumptu non modico (super æstuarium) extruxit, publico magis bono quam suo prospiciens. His laboribus peractis, sed nimis mature, hic tandem occubuit et obdormivit Ap. 22º A. D. 1717. Ætat 56. Conjugi charo, mœsta Lætitia Fleetwood H. M. P."

On the opposite side of the altar is placed a marble slab in memory of Roger Hesketh, of Tulketh and North Meols, esq., whose coat quartering Fleetwood is suspended near the tablet, on which are a globe, quadrant, diagrams, books, and other scientific apparatus, from the chisel of Nollekens. The inscription records that—

"Within this sanctuary are deposited the remains of Roger Hesketh, Esq. of North Meals, & late of Tulketh, in this county. His understanding was improved by every useful science; his heart glowed with the most genuine piety. As an associate, a son, an husband, & a parent, he attracted esteem, admiration, love, & reverence. He lived an ornament to his family & a friend to his fellow-creatures. He died on the 16th of June, 1791, at the age of 81, generally lamented. His afflicted widow, Sarah Hesketh, the daughter of John Winckley, Esq. of Preston, erected this monument, in commemoration of her affection & of his virtues. In the same vault are interred the remains of Sarah his wife, who departed this life the 13th of November, 1800, aged 74 years."

Another marble is placed on the south wall, with a Latin inscription to the memory of William Hesketh, esq., who died November 22, 1709.

The living is a rectory, of which the patronage is vested in Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, whose ancestor, John Fleetwood, acquired it with the estates of Penwortham priory, in the reign of Philip and Mary.

## RECTORS OF NORTH MEOLS,

### IN THE DEANERY OF WARRINGTON, AND IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF CHESTER.

From the Episcopal Registers.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | RECTORS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 18, 1554 | Peter Prescot . . . . | Henry Forshawe . | |
| Dec. 23, 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary | Thomas Stanley, bishop of Sodor | John Fletewodde . | Death of last incumbent. |
| July 14, 33 Eliz. | John Hill. Robert Bamforde. | | |
| April 21, 1600 | Matthew French . . . | Richard Fletewode | Resign. of Robt. Bamforde. |
| Jan. 26, 1614 | Henry Wright . . . . | Richard Fleetwood | Death of last incumbent. |
| March 22, 1638 | John Fleetwood . . . | The king. | |
| March 18, 1639 | James Starkie . . . . | King Charles. | |
| May 28, 1684 | Henry Rycroft . . . | Edward Fleetwood | Death of James Starkie. |
| Nov. 15, 1688 | Richard Hardy . . . | The same . . . | Death of Henry Rycrofte. |
| July 24, 1708 | Ralph Loxam . . . . | Hen. Fleetwood, esq. | Death of Richard Hardy. |
| Dec. 28, 1726 | James Whitehead . . | The same . . . | Death of Ralph Loxam. |
| Nov. 20, 1733 | Christopher Sudell . . | The same . . . | Death of James Whitehead. |
| Dec. 8, 1735 | Edward Shakespear . . | The same . . . | Death of Christ. Sudell. |
| June 17, 1748 | John Baldwin . . . . | Rich. Harper, Jarvis Tapps, and Walter Chetwyght, patrons for this turn only | Death of Edw. Shakespear. |
| | John Rigby. | | |
| Nov. 21, 1793 | Gilbert Ford . . . . | John Ford . . | Death of John Rigby. |
| | Charles Hesketh, present incumbent | | Death of Gilbert Ford, May 6, 1835. |

The first parish register commences in 1594, and gives the number of baptisms in that year as 5, but it does not record either marriages or burials. The oldest of the present registers commences in 1600, and from them the following results are obtained, except for the years 1808 and 1822, which are found at Glazebrook and Whittle :—

| | 1600—1601. | | 1700—1701. | | 1800—1801. | | 1808—1822. | | 1833—1834. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 5 | 16 | 12 | 25 | 107 | 88 | 119 | 105 | 91 | 117 |
| Marriages . . . | 5 | — | 5 | 4 | 15 | 28 | 22 | 24 | 46 | 46 |
| Burials . . . . | 1 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 57 | 29 | 53 | 112 | 96 | 93 |

In digging the graves in the churchyard, layers of sea-shells, several inches thick, are found at three or four feet below the surface of the ground.

The population of the whole parish of North Meols, according to the last census, was 5650, having more than doubled itself since 1801.*

* See Vol. II. p. 106.

North Meols Parish.

The only episcopal chapel in the parish is Christ's Church, in Southport; but the service of the established church is also performed in the National School, at Banks. A Catholic chapel was built in 1831 at Southport, and there are six dissenting places of worship in the parish, besides a Friends' meeting-house at Southport. These are, an Independent chapel in North Meols, or Church Town, enlarged since 1809; a Wesleyan-Methodist chapel, in Church Town, built in 1816; an Independent chapel in Southport, erected in 1823; an Independent chapel in Little London, and a Wesleyan-Methodist chapel in Church Town, both erected in 1824; and a Primitive-Methodist chapel in Church Town, erected in 1834.

The charities of North Meols, according to the Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners,* are—

*A School*, formerly called the Grammar School, which was endowed by eleven benefactors, between 1684 and 1827, with sums amounting to £370, and producing in interest £17. 10s.; £20 of the stock having been negligently lost.†

*Rymer's Charity*. £80, left by Peter Rymer, clerk, for clothing poor people, the interest to commence 14th of August, 1773. It was carried to the parish account, and, in respect of it, the churchwardens and overseers distribute annually . . . . . £4.

This parish contains only two townships, North Meols, or Church Town, and Birkdale. The hall of North Meols, called Meols Hall, a lofty brick building, a little to the south of the church, was the seat of the Hesketh until the early part of the last century. Since that period it has become a farm-house, the property of P. Hesketh Fleetwood, esq. M.P. Dame Mary Hesketh occupied it in the reign of queen Mary, but in the succeeding reign she was confined in Chester castle, by order of the bishop, on a charge of endeavouring to gain proselytes to the "papist faythe," as reported by Strype. Bold House was several centuries ago the occasional residence of the family whose name it bears; both these ancient mansions display marks of their former consequence. The village of North Meols consists of one street, principally of thatched houses, with a lane that leads to the sea-side. Many of the inhabitants are employed in fishing, and much of the sea fish offered for sale in the market at Preston, in such high perfection, is supplied from this place.

Southport.

Southport, a hamlet two miles from North Meols, and sea-bathing place in that township, is situated on the coast of the Irish sea opposite to Lytham, at the mouth of the Ribble, and is included in the district of South Hawes, the name formerly

* Rep. XIX. p. 154.

† This school adjoins the parish church, and a wooden tablet records, that—

"1593. Edward Halsall, Esq. endowed a Grammar School, &c. with 20 Marks per annum for ever from lands in Eccleston, Sutton, and Ditton."

given to this place. Prior to 1792, the site of this improving village was a dreary sand-bank, at the lower end of a bay of seventeen fathoms deep, which is now choaked up with sand. The foundation of the prosperity of Southport, as a sea-bathing place, was laid by Mr. Sutton, of North Meols, who, duly appreciating its local advantages, built the first inn, called the Royal Hotel, in the year 1792. Of this speculation the people expressed their opinion by calling it "Duke's Folly," in allusion to a name given to the proprietor. The experience of six years seemed to justify the popular censure, but in 1798 symptoms of prosperity began to appear, and a few cottages, inclosing distinct areas, were built in the vicinity of the hotel, on sites considerably elevated above the level of the sea. Since that time Southport has continued to rise in importance; and, no doubt, owes its present celebrity to the combined influence of fashion, easy communication with some of the principal towns of the county, and a salubrious air from which invalids every year derive essential benefit. In 1809 there were only 38 houses, and about 100 inhabitants, in Southport, but they are now swelled to 340 houses, and 800 inhabitants. Several of the cottages are furnished and fitted up in a handsome style for the reception of families, and are let at from two to eight guineas a week, according to the number of beds, half-a-guinea being generally charged for each, without any separate charge being made for furniture, parlour, &c. There are also many respectable boarding and lodging houses, and three large and commodious hotels—the Royal Hotel, now called the "Original Southport Hotel," still kept by Mr. Sutton, the Union Hotel, and the Hesketh Arms. The visitors have thus the choice of accommodation, and take up their residence either at a furnished cottage, a boarding house, or at one of the hotels, as best suits their health or inclination. The amusements of the place are those afforded by the theatre, the baths, the ball-room, the billiard table, the libraries, and the news-room; and the charities, the Dispensary, or, The Stranger's Friend Charity, for affording the benefit of sea-bathing to the sick poor, and the Marine Fund, to reward persons adventuring their lives to rescue mariners in distress.

North Meols Parish.

A church, or rather chapel of ease, has risen up in Southport with the increase of numbers and wealth. This chapel is called "Christ Church," and is a neat, unostentatious structure; it was erected in the year 1820, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. William Docker, the present incumbent, and the agents of the late Robert Hesketh, esq. of Rossal Hall, and the late princess Sapieha, of Bold Hall, the lord and lady of the manor. The patronage was vested in Mr. Hesketh, in consequence of his advancing a considerable sum of money towards the endowment, and undertaking further to improve the living.

Southport is described as the Montpelier of the coast of South Lancashire. The

North Meols Parish.

parish, of which this watering-place has to boast the most balmy and salubrious atmosphere, is remarkable for longevity. In the three years ending 1830, four old people died in this parish, of the united age of 348 years; and it is recorded upon a tombstone in the church-yard of North Meols, that

> "Easter Sherlocker died Sept. 1786, aged 99 years.
> Robert Sherlocker — April 16, 1802, aged 101 years."

Numbers of persons attain the age of eighty or ninety years, and that which in most places would be deemed a very advanced age, is so common here as to excite no surprise.

Birkdale.

Sir Robert Blundell, son of Adam, lord of Aynosdale, in 6 Edward I. released to Nicholas, his son and heir, all his lands in Aynosdale, reserving wreck of the sea, to render during his life the annual sum of 6 marks for Aynosdale and Bold, Walton and Breck-en-le-Dale. In the reign of Henry IV. it was found by inquisition, that Robert Parre granted the manors of Halsall and Down Holland, Argarmeles, and Birkidale to Gilbert Halsall for life, with remainder to his son and his heirs male.* Gilbert's descendant, Henry Halsall, in an action at Lancaster, in 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, against Edmund Holme and others, lords of Anoldisdall, claimed "as grandson of sir Henry Halsall, knt. and son of sir Thomas Halsall, knt. who was son and heir of the said sir Henry, and as such seized of the manor of Birkdale and appurtenances, and particularly a house and 600 acres of land, called Meindale." The defendants claimed to be seized of the manor of Anoldisdall, and "of and in 8 stallages, or fisheyards, containing 800 acres of land, adjoining to the manor of Birkdale, insisting that the manor of Birkdale was in the parish of Meles and the manor of Anoldisdale, and that the stallages, or fisheyards, were in the parish of Walton." The defendant, however, did not attend to prove his case, and the depositions shewed that the lands in variance had always been called Meynedale and Byrkdale Hawes, and adjoined the manor and lordship of Fornebie, and that, according to the boundaries, the tenants of Halsall and Fornebie had a right to the pasturage of cattle.† The lands in question, Birkdale, Meanedale, and Formby, were in possession of Jane Halsall, in 22 Elizabeth.‡ The estates of the Halsalls, in Halsall, were sold in the 17th century to the Gerards of Bromley, from whom they passed to the Mordaunts, who again sold them to the Blundells, who, in the course of these transfers, obtained the remaining portion of the manor of Birkdale; Charles Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell, esq. being now proprietor of the whole township. Some

* Duchy Records, Cartæ Miscellaneæ, Box XVI. n. 3.

† Duchy Records, Vol. XVIII. Placit. H. n. 2.

‡ Ibid. Vol. XIV. Inq. n. 82.

years ago, a farm in Birkdale was overwhelmed in the sand, and is now entirely covered.* North Meols Parish.

The river Douglas flows through the western half of South Lancashire, to which the little inland ocean, named Marton Meer, or Martin Meer, anciently gave the name of *Linuis*, or the *Lake*. This is one of those large and imposing objects which never fail to interest the traveller, particularly when combined with a prospect of their conversion to purposes of agriculture. This "Martinensian Marsh" is situated in the several manors of Scarisbrick, Burscough, North Meols, Tarlton, and Rufford, near the banks of the estuary of the Ribble, and it comprises three thousand one hundred and thirty-two statute acres of land. It is interesting to trace this amphibious tract through a succession of ages: nearly three hundred years ago, Leland describes it as "the greatest meare of Lancastrehire iiii miles in length and ii in breadth." Camden, forty years afterwards, says, "Near the mouth of the Dougless is an extensive meer called Merton, which discharges itself at a mouth of its own, and presently after meets the Ribble in its estuary." Martin Meer. Leland.

From that period to the close of the 17th century we have no records; but in the year 1692, Thomas Fleetwood, of Bank Hall, esq. obtained an act of parliament to empower him to drain Martin Meer, having previously procured from the other proprietors (himself being one) a lease of the whole for three lives and 31 years. The following year Mr. Fleetwood began his work, and his plan was to discharge the waters immediately into the sea, at the mouth of the Ribble, which before had forced themselves a passage into the Douglas, when the Meer waters were raised above their usual height by the land floods.

Mr. Fleetwood began his operations by making a canal, or sluice, 24 feet wide, which he cut from the Ribble mouth through an embanked salt marsh, and then through a moss, or bog, in North Meols, about 1½ mile in length; and this canal he continued through the lowest part of the Meer. To prevent the sea from rushing up the canal and overflowing the meer, which lies 10 feet lower than high-water mark at the spring tides, he erected in this

* "The sea-shore along this coast," says Mr. Roby, in his MS. Collections, "is remarkable for its flatness and number of sandbanks, highly dangerous to shipping in strong westerly winds, which are very prevalent here. The sea is supposed to abound with fish, but few are taken, and those only with hook and line, the fishermen either not possessing boats to go out to sea, or not choosing to trust themselves on so boisterous a coast. The shore is protected by a barrier of sandhills, held together by the star, or sea-reed, the roots of which penetrate deep into the sand, and offer a fixed point round which it may collect.

"This star is very useful for mats, besoms, &c. but the law is very strict with regard to cutting it, since, when it is destroyed, the hills are presently blown away, and the lands behind overwhelmed by a moving sand. These hills are in some places half a mile broad, with several openings, or flats of land between them; and where in the midst no desarts of Arabia can be more dreary. There is little or no timber growing on the coast, and a person, from observing that all the trees to a great distance up the country are as it were shorn on the western side, and bent the opposite way, would be apt to conclude that none would grow; yet it is certain the country was once very woody, for in the moss lands large quantities of oaks are found within a foot or two of the surface, lying with their heads all one way, as blown over by a violent west wind, or overthrown by a sudden irruption of the sea."

North Meols Parish.

canal, near the sea, a pair of flood-gates, which shut when the sea water rose higher than those in the canal, and opened again by the sluice stream when the sea retired. The spring tides in boisterous weather brought up a great quantity of mud to the flood-gates, and here it lodged in sediment for want of a powerful current in dry seasons to wash it away. To remove his destructive obstacle, Mr. Fleetwood, in 1714, raised the threshold of the flood-gates twelve inches: this, with some other measures then adopted, did for a time enable him to keep the flood-gates free from obstructions, and gave a promise of the meer being effectually drained, and that land laid dry, which had probably been inundated ever since the deluge. Three years afterwards Mr. Fleetwood died, with the belief, which his family fondly cherished, that he had effected the great object of his life; and a monument is erected to his memory in the parish church of North Meols, bearing a Latin inscription, which announces that "he wished his remains to be buried here, because he had drained and made into solid land the immense Martinensian Marsh, having taken off the water by a fosse to the neighbouring sea." The inscription adds, that "he executed this work which our ancestors durst not attempt, and which posterity will scarcely believe, at a very great expense, and with a view to the public good, not his own." It will be easily supposed that the expense was indeed great, when it is stated that not fewer than 2000 workmen were sometimes employed upon this gigantic undertaking.

Antiquities.

While the labourers were at work, and when the meer was nearly drained of its water, eight canoes were found in it, sunk in the mud, probably belonging to the ancient Britons, resembling in figure and dimensions those used by the North American Indians, one of which had some plates of iron fixed upon it. About the year 1700, a head with the elk's horns were found here under the moss, four yards within marl.* In a morass, about nine miles' distance from the meer, a stone was found resembling a whetstone, though different from any stone of that kind used in this country, and with it an instrument of mixed metal, resembling the securis, or Roman sacrificing axe, and not unlike that which the native Indians use in scouping out their canoes, and in barking their trees, called by them a tomahawk. Dr. Leigh, in his Natural History of Lancashire and Cheshire,[a] has presented to his readers engravings of these curiosities, and says of them—"I look upon 'em to be the greatest relic of antiquity in the universe."

[a] Book I. pp. 17 and 181.

Again flooded.

It is lamentable to relate how completely the fond assurance of success expressed in Mr. Fleetwood's monumental inscription failed: in the year 1755, five years after that gentleman's lease expired, the flood-gates and walls at the entrance of the canal were washed down by an unusually high tide; and although the gates were rebuilt at the joint expense of the proprietors, the sluices were neglected, and the lands of the meer, being covered with water all the winter, sunk to the value of only a few shillings per acre, and yielded but a poor fenny watery pasture for the cattle of the neighbourhood in the summer months.

Renewed attempt.

Undismayed by the failure of Mr. Fleetwood's enterprise, the late Thomas Eccleston, of Scarisbrick, esq. determined to renew the attempt to drain the meer, and for this purpose had recourse to the assistance of Mr. Gilbert of Worsley, under whose direction some

* Dr. Leigh's Natural History of Lancashire, &c. Book I. p. 63.

of the astonishing works of his grace the duke of Bridgwater had been executed. Having obtained a lease for three lives from three of the proprietors out of the four, he began his operations in the year 1781. The plan suggested by Mr. Gilbert, and executed by Mr. Eccleston in 1783, was to have in the main sluice three different pairs of flood-gates: the first, to keep out the sea, called the *sea-gates;* the second, at about half a mile distance, nearer to the meer, to stop the sea in case any accident should happen to the first gates, these were termed the *stop-gates;* the third pair were built close to, and in the same walls with the sea-gates, but opened and shut in a contrary direction, and were called the *flushing-gates.* These three sets of gates were kept open, to give a free passage to the waters from the meer when the tide was sufficiently retired; and when the tide rose above the level of the water on the meer, the flood-gates were shut. This plan of drainage so far succeeded, that in the year 1784 several acres of the reclaimed land was sown with spring corn, and yielded a tolerable produce. The year after barley and oats were sown, and sold for eleven pounds the Cheshire acre, the purchaser to cut and carry off the crops at his own expense, though a few years before the land did not let for more than four shillings the acre. The result of these operations, and the precise mode of effecting the drainage, are stated at some length in the 7th volume of the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture, and Commerce, which Society awarded to Mr. Eccleston their gold medal for his public-spirited exertions in draining and improving Martin Meer. A subsequent account communicated by the same gentleman, in 1789, informs the society of various losses sustained in consequence of the failure of the banks of the river Douglas, which again inundated the drained land of the meer. The works erected for the drainage, however, stood unimpaired, and continued to answer the expectations of the projector; but the liability of the embankments to fail induced Mr. Eccleston to adopt the grazing rather than the tillage system of husbandry.

North Meols Parish.

Plan.

Failure.

In the year 1809 Mr. Eccleston died, and was succeeded in the Scarisbrick estates by his eldest son, Thomas Scarisbrick, esq. The flood-gates, erected in 1783, stood till the beginning of 1813, when the outer gates, called the sea-gates and the flushing-gates, connected with them, were by an unusually high tide swept away, but the stop-gates prevented the country from being overflowed. Mr. Scarisbrick soon after called in the assistance of Mr. Morris, an engineer who had been employed in the construction of docks in London and Liverpool, and under whose direction cast-iron cylinders with valve-lids were substituted for the original flood-gates; but from the drifting of the sands which occasionally takes place near the outlet of this drainage, it is sometimes choaked up; and it is now the opinion of skilful persons that this extensive and valuable tract of land can only be effectually and permanently drained by an entire new cut from the Water-lane bridge, near a group of houses called Crossens,* within North Meols, to the river Ribble on Hesketh

New plan.

* Certain geological appearances indicate that Crossens, or "Cross-sands," (the sands having been crossed here formerly) was the first location along this coast; North Meols the second; the outlet of Martin Meer to the Ribble being anciently between North Meols and Crossens, and that the Alt flowed into the mouth of the Ribble.

North Meols Parish.

Marsh, near a place called the Hundred End, where new flood-gates or cylinders are proposed to be fixed. The total expense of this work (exclusive of the land) has been estimated at £5000; and one of the persons, an experienced engineer, by whom it was planned, made an offer, in the year 1819, to undertake its completion, on the condition that he should enjoy the possession of the land now affected by the water, for six years, rent free, from the time that the drainage was commenced, giving, at the same time, a guarantee, to the amount of £3000, to keep the works in repair for ten years afterwards at his own expense. Notwithstanding this advantageous offer, and the comparatively small number of land-owners interested, they have not yet been able to concur in this or any other plan for accomplishing the drainage.

Some mismanagement which occurred about twenty years ago, in the Croston drainage, and to which it must be admitted that undertakings of this kind have been very subject, disinclines one or two of the great land-owners from engaging in any new scheme; but the science of engineering has made rapid advances since that period, and its successful application to the fens of Lincolnshire may be held out as an encouraging example. As to the capabilities of moss land, when properly drained, for agricultural production, they are to be seen in our own county, and the improved condition of a considerable portion of Chat Moss within the last few years, may be adduced as an evidence of the fact.

Much land has been recovered from Martin Meer since that "lake" covered upwards of 3000 statute acres. A broad margin of the meer now affords good pasturage, and, when cultivated, produces fine crops of oats, wheat, barley, and potatoes; but the lower lands are still swampy, and can only be occupied as a score for sheep and cattle. During the last year (1834), the Douglas having burst the embankments, the meer presented its ancient appearance, but the water gradually subsided through the main sluice, which is two miles and a half long, and nine yards wide.

An embankment against the incursions of the sea, from five to six yards wide, and from two to three yards high, extends from North Meols, by Crossens, to Banks at the northern extremity of the parish. This mound was originally raised by a gentleman of the name of Robinson, at the joint cost of the families of Hesketh and Bold. In 1807 the embankment burst, when the sea rushed in, and 1000 acres of land became inundated. In 1833 another breach was made through this strong northern barrier, and the low lands again became inundated, when the Banks Marsh farm was entirely ruined, and damage inflicted to the amount of £2000. From the great body of water which, in wet seasons, flows out of the mouth of the Ribble, and the violence of the sea storms which frequently prevail on this coast, encroachments are continually making by the sea; and it is observed, that in the year 1809 the low-water mark was nearly a mile further west than it is at present.[a]

[a] 1835.

There are in the parish several uncultivated wastes, which are estimated to contain—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Star Hills and Marsh . . . . . | 252 | acres, customary measure. |
| Unenclosed marsh . . . . . | 172 | . . . |
| Moss land . . . . . | 142 | . . . |

This is exclusive of the unproductive portion of Martin Meer, which may be estimated at 500 statute acres. Of the cultivated lands in the parish of North Meols, about three-fourths are arable; and the average rent of that used for agricultural purposes is about 40s. a year the statute acre, though certain small fields, for local convenience, let for as much as £8 an acre. How great must have been the change since Dr. Leigh wrote in 1700, when he says, "As for the *Meales*, they are little more cultivated than the desarts of *Arabia*!"[a] North Meols Parish.

[a] Book I. p. 63.

The coasting trade of this parish is very limited; and its manufactures are confined to the hand-loom weaving of silks and light cottons for the Ormskirk agents, employed by the manufacturers of Preston, Bolton, and Manchester. There is not in the parish a single manufactory or a steam-engine employed, in any way whatever.

An annual fair is held at North Meols, on the Monday and Tuesday nearest to the 20th of August, for cattle, pigs, &c., on which festive occasion a "mayor" is chosen with due pomp by the "ale-tasters," whose term of office commences and terminates with the fair. The pastimes of the parish consist of bull-baits at Christmas, in North Meols and Crossens; of a village entertainment in April, called "Deval," when the rustics enjoy themselves with dancing, drinking, and other sports; and at Birkdale there is a rushbearing on the Monday fortnight after North Meols fair.

# Amounderness Hundred.

Amounderness Hundred.

HAVING completed our parochial surveys of one of the great natural divisions of the county of Lancaster, comprehending the country between the Ribble and the Mersey, and including the hundreds of Salford, Blackburn, Leyland, and West Derby, designated in the Domesday Survey by the appropriate appellation of the "TERRA INTER RIPAM ET MERSHAM," we arrive at the Hundred of Amounderness, bounded on the south by the Ribble, on the east by the parishes of Chipping and Ribchester, on the north by the hundred of Lonsdale, and on the west by the Irish sea. In the time of the Conqueror, Amounderness embraced the two parishes of Ribchester and Chipping, which were separated from it probably for the better rounding off of the baronial possessions of the houses of Lancaster and de Lacy. Antecedent to this time, the forfeiture of the Saxon possessors placed this portion of the country in the hands of the crown by right of conquest, and earl Tosti surrendered his possessions to Roger de Poictou, the ungrateful depositary of the Conqueror's territorial bounty.

Present boundaries.

State of Amounderness. A.D. 1086.

When the Domesday Survey was taken, Amounderness abounded with villages, as a glance at the map of the county of Lancaster, compiled from that ancient document, will shew; but there is too much reason to suppose that the sanguinary infractions of the Norman invaders had spread desolation and death amongst the inhabitants, who were then reputed to be few in number—but how many was unknown.* From the same record, it appears that there were then in the hundred three churches—probably those of Preston, Kirkham, and St. Michael.

Deanery of Amounderness.

By the ecclesiastical divisions of the country, which are more ancient than the formation of the counties of Lancaster and Westmorland, the deanery of Amounderness is placed in the archdeaconry of Richmond. According to these arrange-

* See Vol. I. pp. 108 and 109.

ments, as exhibited in the valor of pope Nicholas,* Lancaster, St. Michael's, Preston, Ribchester, Kirkham, Poulton, and Garstang, are all found in the deanery of Amounderness; and by the returns in the king's books of Henry VIII., the discharged vicarage of Cockerham, and the perpetual curacies of Bispham and Lytham, are added to the number.† Amounderness Hundred.

Amounderness is supposed by Dr. Whitaker, with great probability, to take its name from Amunder, or Aimunder, the Danish genitive case of Edmund, and nerre, the projection, or promontory, formed by this hundred between the Ribble and the Cokar, which Camden compares to a nose.‡ Derivation of the name.

As part of the kingdom of Northumbria, Amounderness seems to have been considered as a province of Eoɒep-pic, or York; and its appellation is traceable to a higher point of antiquity in the Saxon era than that of any other hundred in Lancashire. At the consecration of the church and monastery of Ripon, in the year 705, among other donations of the Saxon princes and nobility, present at that ceremony, lands near Ribble in Hasmundernesse were bestowed on the new foundation.§ How long it was held by these ecclesiastics, does not appear; it is conjectured that, in order to avoid the ravages of the Danes, they abandoned their possession, which, in consequence, reverted to the crown. Of this there is no proof, and we find that in 930 Amounderness was purchased by king Athelstan, who in 926 had taken the kingdom of Northumbria, and governed all the kings that were in this island.‖ This king granted to the church of St. Peter, at York, the whole tract of land called by the inhabitants Azemunbepnerr, which he had bought with no inconsiderable sum of his own money. The boundaries of Amounderness, as described in this charter, are from the sea up the Cocur to the source of that river, and thence directly to the source of another, which is called Duleshope in Saxon, then by the descent of High Antiquity. A.D. 705. Grant of Amounderness to the church of Ripon. Reverts to the crown. Purchased by king Athelstan. Granted to the church of York. Ancient boundaries of Amounderness.

* See Vol. II. p. 115. † See Vol. II. p. 118.

‡ "Preston illud de quo modo dixi, *Preston in Andernesse* vocat vulgus hominum, pro *Acmunderneſſe*, sic enim hanc agri partem dixerunt Saxones, quod inter *Ribbellum* et *Cocarum* fluvios promontorio quasi naso extenditur. In qua Gulielmi Primi temporibus *tantum sedecim villæ incolebantur*, *reliqua vasta jacebant*, ut in Censuali libro legimus, Rogerusque Pictavensis habebat. Postea vero fuit Theobaldi Walteri, a quo Botteleri sive Pincernæ Hiberniæ originem repetunt, sic enim legimus in Charta Richardi primi. 'Sciatis nos dedisse et præsenti charta confirmasse Theobaldo Waltero pro homagio et servitio suo totam Acmonderneſſ cum omnibus purtinentiis suis.' Avena hæc est feracior, hordei impatientior sed pascuis lætior, præsertim ad mare, qua partim est campestris, unde pars ejus magna the Filde pro field appellari videtur (in Archivis tamen regiis Lima Latino nomine appellatur quod instrumentum illud fabrile denotat, quo ferrum aliudve politur) quia tamen alibi palustris minus salubris censetur."

§ Monast. Anglic. Vol. V. p. 3 Ellis's edit. ‖ Saxon Chron.

Amounderness Hundred.

the brook into the Hodder, in that direction into the Ribble, and thus in that river, by the middle of the channel, again returning into the sea.*

"The boundaries on three sides," says Dr. Whitaker, "were simple, natural, and strongly defined—the sea, the Ribble, and the Hodder; the limit of the fourth from the source of the Coker to the point where it falls in with the Hodder, is rather obscure, *ab illo fonte directe in alium fontem qui dicitur Saxonice Duleshope*, &c. Duleshope was therefore a fountain which descended into the Hodder, having its source in the great ridge which forms the limit of Bowland to the north. This can be no other than Dunshope, the stream of Whitendale. By this demarcation, the course of Wire, which has long been the boundary betwixt Loynesdale and Amunderness, was wholly neglected, and a right line, defining the two hundreds, carried from the source of the Coker to the top of Whitendale, so that great part of Over Wiresdale would fall within Amounderness."†

Early population.

As land was valuable only in proportion to its inhabitants, under the feudal system, which there is no doubt obtained among the Saxons; and as Amounderness was bought at a high price (non modica emi pecunia) by Athelstan, we may infer that it was then a populous district. One part of the hundred, comprehending at least one-third of its extent, may be judged from its ancient name, "The Fylde," or the *field*, was in a state of cultivation, which favours this hypothesis. The intervenient ravages of the Danes in the reign of Alfred, when Amund and two other princes enslaved the district;‡ the expulsion of Tosti, or Tostig, as he was named by his countrymen, and the suppression of the great northern insurrection,§ would

Causes of decline.

* "Fortuna fallentis seculi procax, non lacteo immarcessibilium liliorum candore amabilis, sed fellita ejus corruptionis amaritudine odibilis feceris filios valle in lachrymarum carnis rictibus bacchandis venenosis, &c. Ego Athelstanus rex Anglorum, &c. quandam non modicam telluris particulam Deo Omnipotenti et beato Petro Apostolo ad Ecclesiam suam in civitate Eborum tempore quo Walstanum archiepiscopum illuc constitui, in loco quem solicolæ Agemunderness vocitant libenter attribuo, ut ille episcopus ea sine jugo exose servitutis cum pratis, pascuis, silvis, rivulis omnibusque ad eam rite pertinentibus, &c. Hanc prefatam donationem propria et non modica emi pecunia [et] non solum illam, quin potius cuncta illius perticulate predia basilico videlicet Sancti Petri obrizo empta auro perpetualiter donavi—anno incarnationis Dominicæ DCCCCXXX regni vero michi commissi VI in civitate omnibus notissima quæ Snottingham dicitur. Sed prius decurrant termini hiisque decursis promissa stipulatorum promulgentur nomina. Primitus autem mare, sursum in Cocur, usque ad fontem illius fluminis, ab illo fonte directe in alium fontem qui dicitur Saxonice Duleshope, sic per descensum rivuli in Hodder, ipso dirigamine in Ribbel, et sic in illo flumine per dimidium alveum iterum recursus in mare."—Vet. Reg. Ebor. fo. 57.

† Whitaker's Richmondshire, Vol. II. p. 420.

‡ See Vol. II. p. 45.

§ Ibid. p. 59.

partly account for the gloomy picture presented by the Domesday Survey; did not the devastations of the Conqueror between the Humber and the Ribble sufficiently explain the existence of wastes, and the paucity of inhabitants. Amounderness Hundred.

The defection of Roger de Poictou replaced Amounderness in the hands of the crown,* and there it remained until it was granted by Henry I., or Stephen, to Theobald Walter, the son of Herveus, a Norman nobleman who accompanied the Conqueror.† In 1193, Richard I. confirmed to him all Agmunderness with all its appurtenances, by the service of three knights' fees for all services, namely, the town of Preston with all its appurtenances, and all the domain which belongs to that town, with all our domains which appertain to Agmunderness, and all the service of the knights who hold of the fee of Agmunderness by military service; and all the service of the free tenants of Agmunderness; and the entire wapentake of Agmunderness; and the whole forest of Agmunderness, with all the venison, and with all the forest pleadings, dated 22 April, 1193 (5 Richard I.)‡ The name of Walter originally signified an office, and by Verstegan, in his Decayed Intelligence, is derived from the Teutonic "Wald-hûter," a forester, and, having been assumed by Herveus, Carte is of opinion that he was warden of the forest of Amunderness. On defection of Roger de Poictou granted to Theobald Walter.

From 6 Richard I. to the 1st of king John inclusive, this Theobald Walter executed the office of sheriff of the county of Lancaster, and conjointly in 9 Richard I. with Robert le Vavasor, his father-in-law.§ Like many other distinguished men of his time, he was a munificent founder of religious houses; and the great abbey of Arklow and Wolheny, and the priory or hospital of St. John the Baptist at Nenagh, in Ireland, were indebted to him for their primary establishment. He likewise founded the abbey of Cockersand, to which he granted the whole hay of Pylin, in

* According to Dugdale, he left an only daughter, Sibilla, and, as he was restored to favour, the estates might have escheated to the crown for want of male heir.

† "Theobald Walter tenet Aumodnesse per servitium. 1. militis."—Liber Niger Scaccarii, p. 340.

‡ Dodsworth has transcribed from a deed formerly in possession of the Butlers of Rawcliffe, the direct descendants of this grantee, the record of the donation:—"Richardus primus dedit Theobaldo Waltero totam Agmunderness cum oīnbus pertinentiis suis, &c. per servitium feod$^{m}$ trium militum pro omni serviciis scilicet Villam de Preston cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ac totum Dominicum quod ad ipsam villam pertinet cum omnibus Dominicis nostris quæ ad Agmundirness pertinent ac totum servitium militum qui tenent de feodo in Agmunderness per servitium militare et totum servitium libere tenentium de Agmunderness et totum Wapentachium de Agmunderness cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et totam Forestam de Agmunderness cum tota Venatione et cum omnibus placitis de Foresta. Tenendum, &c. Dat. 22 Apr. 1193, Ricardi 1$^{mi}$ quinto."

§ Theobaldus Walteri, Robertus Vavasur pro eo, reddit compotum de ccl, de firma Honoris de Lancastra.—Mag. Rot. 9 Ric. I. Rot. 13 b. m. 2.

Amounderness Hundred.

Amounderness,* and he was also a liberal benefactor to the abbey of Furness. In 2 John, the pasture of Pilin was confirmed to the abbey of Cockersand ;† and in the third year of that reign, Theobald Walter, by Nicholas Pincerna, acknowledged a debt of £9, remaining from the first, second, and third scutages of the honor of Lancaster, in the time of Richard I. The best record in the Lancashire portion of this roll concerns the honor of Lancaster—"Theobald Walter rendered his account of four score and £18, which he received to stock lands in the honor of Lancaster when he had the bailiwick, as noticed in the 8th roll of king Richard, and, having made the required payments into the treasury, he was discharged."‡ In 7 John, this ancient sheriff had paid the debt of nature, for a writ was directed in that year to the sheriff of Lancaster, in which the king states that he has delivered to Robert le Vavasor until Mid Lent Matilda his daughter, wife of the late Theobald Walter, with her dower, maritage, and all the chattels found in them, reserving Almunderneis to the crown.§ By a second writ to a like effect, and similarly addressed, in 17 John, it appears that Amunderness was then in the king's hands,‖ and the crown had possession of it in 2 Henry III.¶ By this monarch the wapentake was granted, with the castle and honor of Lancaster, and the manors of Preston, Rigby, and Singleton, to Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, as stated in the pleadings on a Quo Warranto in a subsequent reign. The date is not mentioned; but it was probably in

Reverts to the crown.

Granted to Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaster.

* The following is transcribed from a fac-simile of the original, engraved for "The History of Richmondshire :"—

"Sciant p⁷sentes et futūj qđ ego. T. Wałt pro diuino intuitu 7 Amore beate Marie ꝑ Salute Aīe reg⁷ Hñr. 7 Aie reg⁷ Ric⁷ filij sui. 7 aīe Joħis com⁷ de Moret⁷. 7 aīe rannulf de glanuil. car. ñj. cari ñj. 7 ꝑ salute aīe H. cantuariensis archiepi frīs ñj. 7 aīe Herūj Walt. pīis mej. 7 matił de Walt. mīis mee. 7 ꝑ salute aīe mee. 7 omñs amicoꝫ meoꝫ 7 bñfactoꝫ 7 anċessoꝫ 7 successoꝫ meoꝫ dedi 7 cõcessi 7 hac carta mea ꝯ firmaui totā hayam meā de pylīñ đo 7 be Marie 7 aƀƀti 7 cannon⁷ p⁷monst^acensis ordinis ibidē đo s⁷uientibꝫ. īpūm 7 ppetuā elemosinā ad unā habatiā edificandā de ordīe premōst^acensi. Quare uolo 7 p⁷cipio qđ p⁷dicīs abbas 7 canon⁷ ibidē đo s⁷uientes h⁷ant 7 teneāt pdictā hayam liƀe cū oībꝫ ptinencijs 7 diuisis pdicte haye ptinentibꝫ liƀam 7 q^ieta 7 solutā ab oī exactiõe secłari 7 s⁷uicio 7 de rewarđ forestarii 7 de oī illa causa sicuti elemosina jn liƀa haya sita liƀ° p^t dari. in boscho. in plano. p^atis. 7 paschuis. in ag^is. in stagnis. in uiuariis in molendinis. in piscariis. in salinis. in mariscis in madido. 7 sicco 7 in oībꝫ liƀtatibꝫ 7 haysiamentis p⁷dicte haye tā iłłs que m° sūt q^um iłłs que m̄ ꝑuenire poterñt His testibꝫ. Wiłło poer. Bñđ gernet Rađ de Bethum. Rog⁷. fŕe suo Gilƀto de Kentewelle. Huƀ. bastard. Rog. de Leicestr⁷ Rob de Burū. Waſo banast⁷. T. fŕe suo Wiłł filio Mart⁷. Helya filio Rog⁷ Adā de kellet. Ada filio Heseƀ. Wiłło de Winequick. Galf⁷ de bartō Wiłło de Hestō Ric. fŕe suo. Walt⁷ de slopisb."

† Rot. Chart. 2 Joh. m. 8. n. 26.

‡ Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 7.

§ Rot. Claus. 7 Joh. m. 3.

‖ Ibid. 17 Joh. m. 25.

¶ Rot. Claus. 2 Hen. III. p. 2. m. 11.

51 Henry III. and was included, though it is certainly not named in the charter by which the vaccaries and forests of Wiresdale and Lonsdale were granted.* In 55 Henry III. the earl grants two loads of dry wood for fuel to the priory of Lancaster, to be taken in his forest of Lancashire, except Wiresdale.† In 13 Edw. I. the charter of Henry III. received a general confirmation;‡ and in the 15th of that reign several convictions under the forest laws were made, for taking hinds, stags, and does, in the moss of Pelyn,§ the forest of Lancashire having been given, as stated in the preamble, to Edmund the king's brother; yet his right was questioned in 20 Edward I. on a Quo Warranto, of which the pleadings were adjourned.‖ That they terminated in his favour is probable, because the forest and the wapentake of Amounderness remained in his possession to the time of his death.¶ Amounderness, with the other estates of the house of Lancaster, merged in the possession of the crown in the reign of Henry IV. and they still form part of the duchy inheritance.

Amounderness Hundred.

Merges with the other possessions of the honor of Lancaster in the crown.

Leland, the itinerant, has left the following copious description of this hundred in the reign of Henry VIII.:—

"Preston is in Yorke Diœcese.

"From Preston to Garstane x mile.

"A mile without Preston I rode over Savok, a bigge brooke, the wich rising in the hilles a iii. or iv. miles of on the right hand, not very far of goeth into Ribel.

"After I rode over Brok water, rising a vi. miles of in the hilles on the right hand, and goeth at last into Wyre. Calder rising about the same hilles, goeth also into Wyre; I rode over hit. By the townes end of Garstane I rode over a great stone bridge on Wyuer or I cam to it. Wyre rises a viii. or tenne myles from Garstan out of the hilles on the right hande, and cummeth by Grenehaugh, a prety castel of the lorde of Darbys, and more than half a myle thens to Garstane in Anderness. Sum saith that Garstan was a market towne.

"From Garstane to Sainct Mikels, a village ii. miles and a mile lower on the farther side be the places of M^r^ Kirkeby of Raudecliffe and M^r^ Boteler of Raudecliffe; so a vii. mile to Alhalois village, and thens to the se. Raudecliffe of Wimmerlaw a mile from Garstan hath hys place at Wimmerlaw.

"Wyre ebbeth and floweth a iii miles beneath Garstane, and at a chapel of Alhalows, at a x miles from Garstane goeth into the main se.

"Or I cam to Garstane, by a mile and an halfe, I left Merscow, a great parke partly enclosid with hegge, partely al on the moore side with pale; on the right it is replenishid with redde dere. The Erle of Darby hath hit in ferme of the Kinge.

"Up toward the hilles by Grenehaugh [castle] be iii. forests of redde dere—Wyredale, Bouland, and Blesdale; they be partly woody, partly hethye. The ground betwixt Morle and Preston enclosed for pasture and corn, but were the vast mores and mosses be, wherby as in hegge rows, by side grovettes, ther is reasonable woode for building, and sum for fier, yet al the people ther for the most

* See Vol. I. p. 124. † Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MS. fo. 3. ‡ See Vol. I. p. 126.

§ Vol. I. p. 250, 251. By an unaccountable mistake at p. 248, "deer, wild oxen, and goats," are inserted for "stag, hind, and roe-buck."

‖ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. apud Lanc. Rot. 13 d. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

¶ Escaet. 25 Edw. I. n. 51.

Amounderness Hundred.

part burne turfes. Likewise is the soile bytwixt Preston and Garstan; but alway the moste part of enclosures be for pasturages.

"Whete is not very comunely sowed in thes parts aforesaid.

"Al Aundernesse for the moste parte in time paste hath beene full of wood, and many of the moores replenished with by fyrre trees. But now such part of Aundernesse as is toward the se is sore destitute of woodde.

"From Garstane I passid partely by moore ground, partly by pasture and sum corne, and so riding over Goker river that maketh no grete course or he cum to the sandes by Cockerham village, not a mile of upon the which sandes I passed Koker river ons or twis again, not without sum feere of quikkesandes. At the ende of the sandes I saw divers salt cootes wher were divers hepes of sandes of salt strondes, out of the wich, by often weting with water, they pike oute the saltnes, and so the water is drived into a pit and after sodde."

The hundred of Amounderness, with its capital, the borough of Preston, since the time of Leland, has increased amazingly in wealth and population, as may be inferred from the following parochial valuation, made by order of the county magistrates, in the year 1829:—

AMOUNDERNESS.

| PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR EXTRA-PAROCHIAL PLACE. | £. |
|---|---|
| *Bispham Parish*— | |
| Bispham with Norbreck | 2788 |
| Layton with Warbreck | 4877 |
| *Cockerham Parish*— | |
| Forton | 1814 |
| *Garstang Parish*— | |
| Barnacre with Bonds | 4899 |
| Bilsborrow | 1529 |
| Cabus | 1820 |
| Catterall | 3581 |
| Claughton | 3393 |
| Cleveley | 686 |
| Garstang | 2744 |
| Holleth | 361 |
| Kirkland | 2106 |
| Nateby | 2310 |
| Pilling | 3986 |
| Winmarleigh | 2569 |
| Nether Wyersdale | 3290 |
| *Kirkham Parish*— | |
| Bryning with Kellamergh | 1494 |
| Clifton with Salwick | 4295 |
| Little Eccleston with Larbreck | 1900 |
| Freckleton | 3129 |
| Goosnargh with Newsham | 9963 |
| Greenhalgh with Thistleton | 2547 |
| Hambleton | 1947 |
| Kirkham | 4258 |
| Medlar with Wesham | 2912 |
| Newton with Scales | 2069 |
| Ribby with Wrea | 2434 |
| Great & Little Singleton | 4610 |
| Treales, Roseacre, and Wharles | 5612 |
| Warton | 2232 |
| Weeton with Preese | 3862 |
| Westby with Plumpton | 5837 |
| Whittingham | 3591 |
| *Lancaster Parish*— | |
| Bleasdale | 1691 |
| Fulwood | 5061 |
| Myerscough | 4247 |
| Preesall with Hackinsall | 3612 |
| Stalmine with Stannall | 3300 |
| *Lytham Parish:* | 6966 |
| *St. Michael's Parish*— | |
| Great Eccleston | 3295 |
| Elswick | 1689 |
| Inskip with Sowerby | 3874 |
| Out Rawcliffe | 3545 |
| Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnicar | 4521 |
| Woodplumpton | 7654 |
| *Poulton Parish*— | |
| Carleton | 3648 |
| Hardhorn with Newton | 4626 |
| Marton | 6264 |
| Poulton | 3756 |
| Thornton | 8194 |
| *Preston Parish*— | |
| Barton | 3721 |
| Broughton | 4894 |
| Elston | 1090 |
| Fishwick | 4380 |
| Grimsargh with Brockholes | 2883 |
| Haighton | 1607 |
| Lea, Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam | 8501 |
| Preston | 80984 |
| Ribbleton | 1499 |
| *Ribchester Parish*— | |
| Alston with Hothersall | 4048 |

Drawn by T. Allom. Engraved by W. Le Petit.

PRESTON.

FISHER, SON, & Co. LONDON. 1833.

# Preston Parish.

Preston Parish.

LACED in the centre of the county of Lancaster, upon the elevated banks of one of its finest rivers, boasting a high antiquity, the scene of many historical events in past ages, and ranking amongst the most flourishing seats of trade and manufacture in modern times, the town and borough of Preston excites the curiosity and interests the feelings of the antiquary, the politician, and the economist. With ample materials before us, but with limits too circumscribed for their full development, we proceed to sketch the history of a place endeared by early association, and entitled intrinsecally to the best efforts of the topographer.

As Amounderness ranks amongst the most ancient of the hundreds or wapentakes in the kingdom, so the town of Preston, the capital of this hundred, is of as high Saxon antiquity as any town in the county of Lancaster. The term *Saxon* is required to limit the expression; for it must be allowed that Preston was *not* a Roman station,* but that when, by the gradual recession of the waters, or by that mighty

* Dr. Kuerden, in his unfinished and unpublished MSS. on the history of Preston,[a] entitled "Gilda Mercatoria Ribodunum seu Prestoniensis cum Hansa in Agro Lancastriensi," has a chapter to prove that Preston was the RIBODUNUM of the Romans; without acquiescing in the doctor's reasoning, we do not feel at liberty to withhold from the antiquarian reader a theory that has been shut up for a hundred and fifty years in the Heralds' College. The learned native antiquary, in the quaint style of the age in which he wrote, proceeds thus:—

[a] Kuerden's MSS. Vol. VI. fo. 121. Cap. II.

"Why Preston formerly Ribodunum.

"Reasons why this antient Ribodunum of the Romans was formerly placed where now the present borough of Preston in Amunderness stands.

"Considering well what hath been already related, it may with greater probability be imagined and likewise on very good reasons be concluded, that this antient citty & colony of the Romans to haue been seated where the afforesaid borough of Preston now remaineth.

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convulsion of nature which threw up the huge mass of Pendle, and deranged the whole system of plants and minerals in the vale of Ribble to a great extent,* Ribchester sunk into decay, Preston rose upon its ruins, and became the principal port of Lancashire. This rank it sustained through a long succession of ages; and

"That it was seated upon a Dunum or high or rising ground adjacent to the much famed æstuarium by the Brittains formerly styled Belisama, but now the Riuer Ribel, where it ebbs and flowes, the word æstuarium hinting so much vnto vs. And not as formerly with others it hath been mistaken for another famous citty and Armature of the Romans cald Coctium of Antoninus in his Itinerary, placed likewise more easterly & higher upon the Riuer Ribel, & afterwards from thence by the Saxons styled Ribel Caster, and scince by the Normans Ribchester.

"Coctium not Ribodunum.

"1. *Reason.* This citty of Coctium or now Ribchester mentioned in Antoninus Itinerary, is placed & distanced but 26 miles from Mancunium, Manucium or Manchester wherin this other British or Brigantish citty in Ptolomy cald Ribodunum in its shortest cutt is no less distant from the afforesaid town of Manchester than 22 miles, not known to be long as well as customary nere half the distance more than what is numbered in Antoninus Itinerary & may be better numbered for 40 South or Statute miles.

"2. *Reason.* Besides this Coctium cannot be the same town with Ribodunum, for though the same be placed nere the Riuer Ribel, yet it is not seated upon any Dunum but otherwise placed in a valley from all the neighbouring parts, & though it is reputed to haue been the famous Armature of the Romans here in Brittain, yet it is not placed upon any hill or rising ground, as the word Dunum in its name imports.

"3. *Reason.* A little on the north side of this Coctium or Ribchester, there is some remaines left of a Roman highway or publiq strata westward from the east coast, a little north from Rigodunum or the now Borough of Preston to the Belisama or æstuarium of Ribel, and wither shipps of ordinary burden may haue access and usually may pass up the riuer at high water within a mile of Rigodunum afforesaid, and being fraught at the tyde or reflux, may pass down some 3 or 4 leagues into the westren seas.

"And this high way by the country people at this day cald the Watling Street, & was wel vewed by the learned & incomparable antiquary William Dugdell Norroy King of Armes in his last visitation of the Gentry within the county of Lancaster An Do 1664, where by him and many other diligent observers there finding a rampire cast up with grauel, & the largeness of the bulk therof, was judged to be a Roman strata.

"4. *Reason.* Besides it was obserued that from this Ribodunum to the other Roman garrison, the Longovicum or Caerwerid of the Brittains their Green Citty, there was another lesser strata leading betwixt them, as diuers signes of a like Rampire ouer Preston and Fulwood more towards Garstang by Broughton are yet conspicuous to the inquisitiue obseruations of many learned men as well as vulgar people.

"5. *Reason.* Moreouer at Myrescogh a parke within the Forest of Amundernes some 6 or 7 miles northward from Ribodunum, in or nere the now publiq high way to the afforesaid Caer Werid

* No Roman remains have been found here, while at York, Lancaster, Ribchester, and Manchester, they abound.

even as late as the time of Charles I. the contribution demanded by that monarch for ship-money from the borough of Preston, was one-fourth more than was required from Lancaster, and nearly double the amount that was imposed upon Liverpool.* During the Roman period, the road called Watling-street, made by the conquerors

Preston Parish.

of the Brittains or the Longovicum of the Romans, or Lancaster of the Saxons, or the now borough of Lancaster of the Normans, and not many yeares agoe within the parke afforesaid, in digging or cleansing of a ditch, was found a Roman Vrne in which was found great store of antient coynes, most of which I myselfe haue seen and were for some yeares after carefully preserued or bestowed on friends by that ingenious gentleman Edward Towneley Esq. the proprietor & owner of the park of ground where this vrne was found.

"Which place in a perambulation by the learned obseruers may be conjectured to haue been some Taberna or bathing place for the Roman soldiers who marched up this strata from Ribodunum to the next remarkable Roman garrison scil: of their Longovicum at Caer Werid or Lancaster as the same is now called.

"It is likewise worth the consideration at this time to obserue how the Romans for the most part placed their maritime garrisons either upon or nere some remarkable æstuarium and not far from it, as for example—

"One being placed at Caer Legionis, or the now West Chester nere the Seteia, and upon the Riuer Deua or Dee.

"And another at Caer Wered or upon the æstuarium of Lune, now cald Lancaster.

"They had likewise their Limen or Portus Setantiorum at or nere the now Pyle of Fudra upon the river Ken.

"And now in like manner they had there Ribodunum placed upon that much famed æstuarium of the Brittains, their Belisama or Rhe Bel, where the sea or salt water at high or springing tydes do ebb and flow about a mile aboue the now Borough of Preston, where the supposed Ribodunum formerly stood, and generally at all other seasons flowes a mile below it.

"And ouer against this Ribodunum upon the opposite syde of the said Riuer upon a little hill was placed and remained in the Saxon tyme a little fort or castle, either so built to preserue there shipping, or the better to secure their passage or ford at low water ouer the Belisama, and this place was by the Saxons cald Penavortham and sometimes Peneuerdam, where was a borough of theirs—the word Pen by the Brittains signifying a hill or high head of ground, and haue a mansion or castle built thereon.

"This castle when built we know not, but that it was notable and taken notice of in the Conqueror's time, see Domesday Book in the Exchequr, saying

"Rex Edwardus tenuit
"Peneuerdant."

"Now the better to make a discovery of the truth among so many obscurityes latent and not to damp or any ways obscure the great glory and renown of that most famous citty and sometimes the great Armature of the Romans in Brittain at their Coctium or Ribel Caster.

"This Roman citty, fort, or colony, cald Coctium, was built as many conceiue in the Emperor Coccius Nerua's time, from whom it toke its syr name, for where the Roman Armature and garrison

* Vol. II. p. 4.

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from the *Setantian port*, at the Neb of the Nese, passed within little more than a mile to the north of Preston; while the Roman road from Luguvallium, in Cumberland, to Condate, in Cheshire, on its way through the hundred of Amounderness, intersected Watling-street near Tulketh-hall,* and advanced by Preston to Blackrode, the Coccium of Antoninus.†

Erection of the original church. A.D. 930.

It has already been mentioned, that, at the consecration of the monastery and church of Ripon, in 705, after its re-edification by archbishop Wilfrid, among other donations of the great Saxon princes and nobles who witnessed that ceremony, lands near Ribble, in *Hasmundernesse* were bestowed on the new foundation. About this period, probably, the parish church of Preston was erected, and on the canonization of archbishop Wilfrid, the new edifice was dedicated to that saint. At a more advanced stage of the heptarchy, Athelstan, the son of Edward the elder, in the sixth year of his reign, granted the whole district of Amounderness to the cathedral church at York. Successive transfers of the hundred from cathedral to cathedral rendered the capital of the district the abode of ecclesiastics, and gave to it the name of *Priests' Town*, of which Preston is a contraction.

was by him planted there, wherein not long scince I haue seen coynes with his effigies, and circumscriptions found nere the riuer banckes and others of uarious impressions of his at Lancaster among the rubbish there, which might no doubt be occasioned either by some notable transplantation of his colonies, or from his great clemency to Christians, both being in one yeares space performed, I finding that under the Dukes of Britain there had been 23 tribunes or prefects the 2th C ti Armaturarum Bremonturaco at Oure borrow in Lancashire, betwixt Lac and Lune, where their armature had formerly been placed, but afterwards, according to publiq and antient tradition, removed to Coctium, so many signes of the remaines thereof haue been discouered nere vnto Ribchester, as likewise the 4th at Manchester, or Mancunium, where the Tribunes Cohortis primæ Frassigorum, or phaps Fraxinorum.'

Upon these conjectures and reasonings, it may be observed, that had Preston been a Roman station, remains would have been found here in subsequent ages in support of Dr. Kuerden's theory, but no internal evidence of this kind is to be adduced, while Lancaster, Ribchester, Manchester, and Blackrode, have each their trophies to present to the antiquary in support of their claims to a Roman origin. Nor does the fact of a Roman vase, stored with ancient coins, being found in Myrescogh Parke, go far to shew that "Preston was formerly Ribodunum," though it is an incontestable evidence that the arguments in favour of this supposition are vague and inconclusive.

* Upon high ground between Preston and Spaw Brow, and a little to the east of Tulketh Hall, is a perfectly square area formed by a ditch, and considerably elevated in the centre. The Roman roads from Freckleton to Ribchester and from Carlisle to Kinderton, must have crossed each other near this spot, which was probably a Roman out-post. In later times it was the site of a church dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and hence probably called the Maudlands. Seven or eight small pieces of silver were dug up near this mound some years ago, which appeared to have been suspended and worn, as each of them was perforated.

† Vol. I. p. 13. Turner's Ang. Sax. Vol. II. p. 103.

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Origin of Guilds.

The Guild Merchant probably belongs to these times, and, though the Guild of 1329 is the first celebration of the kind on record in this borough, and though the grant of a Guild Merchant since the Conquest is not to be traced to any higher source than Henry I., it is generally supposed that Preston Guild commenced in Anglo-Saxon times. That Guilds existed during the heptarchy is indisputable. Originally they were a kind of sick clubs, and the contributions, the processions, and the conviviality of our modern benefit societies have a close resemblance to the Guilds before the Conquest. There were also Guilds Merchant established in sea-ports in the time of the Saxons, and these were fraternities constituted for the purpose of carrying on more successfully commercial enterprises with Hanse privileges. Preston was one of those ports, in proof of which, it appears from an ancient custumale, in the records of the borough, that periodical *port motes*, for the purpose of hearing and determining causes relating to harbour, were held here several times in the year, and that the chief magistrate of the borough was stiled the Portgreve.

The Danes, on their arrival in the Humber, spread over the ancient country of the Brigantes, and the county of Lancaster became the scene of their ferocious devastations. The church of York, finding the possessions in Amounderness unproductive, abandoned them, and Tosti, the brother of Harold, became lord paramount.

1108. The conquest of England by William the Norman, transferred the lands between Mersey and Ribble to Roger de Poictou, and Amounderness was added to his princely possessions. The defection of this baron led to the forfeiture of his lordships to the crown. When the Domesday survey was made, Amounderness contained but sixteen thinly inhabited villages, and three churches—Preston, Kirkham, and St. Michael's belonging to Preston, and all the rest of the hundred was waste.* Penwortham, at the opposite side of the Ribble, had a castle and a church, to which a priory, subject to the abbey of Evesham, was added in the reign of the Conqueror.

The most ancient record after Domesday, is the '**Black Book of the Exchequer**,' in which are contained the tenants and fees both "de veteri feoffamento," i. e. held in the reign of Henry I. or before; and "de novo feoffamento," in that of Henry II. or Stephen.† From this document it appears, that Theobald Walter held Aumodnesse by the service of one knight,‡ whence it results that the charter of 5 Richard I. is rather to be considered as a confirmation of a former grant than an original donation. Gilbert Filius Rembr, baron of Kendal, in the same record, is stated to hold

* See the Domesday Survey in Vol. I. p. 108-9, in this work. In addition to the name of Prestone, those of Estun, Lea, Brocton, Burtune, Haleton, Grimesargh, and Fiswic, all townships in this parish, will be found in the Domesday Survey.

† Hearne, Præfat. ad Libr. Nigr. Scaccarii, p. xiii. xiv.

‡ Lib. Nig. Scacc. p. 340.

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four carucates of land in Preston and two in Bertune, besides other lands in the hundred, but not in the parish of Preston.

Custumale of Preston.

The Custumale of Preston, which originally had a seal pendent, is without date, and in a mutilated state. The reference in the concluding clause to the "Breton Law," by which Amounderness was governed, seems to fix its introduction at some period during the reign of the Norman princes. If, in the absence of internal evidence, conjecture might be hazarded, we should ascribe it to Henry II. whose grant of rents in Preston to Warine de Lancaster, whose name does not appear in the pedigree, has already been noticed.* The first English king who conferred the privilege of guild or hanse, was Henry I. as duke of Normandy, when he incorporated the cordwainers and curriers of Rouen. The difference of time between the two kings is not more than nineteen years, which too slightly affect the antiquity of the *custumale* to be taken into account. Dr. Whitaker has printed the relics of the original, apparently from an inaccurate copy; but a MS. translation by Mr. Cayley, of the Augmentation Office, in the possession of Nicholas Grimshaw, esq., contains several passages that do not now exist in the Latin. This translation, since it faithfully renders the remaining portions of the *Custumale*, may be considered as accurate with respect to the decayed passages, and is therefore selected for insertion:—

Translation of the Custumale of Preston.

"These are the liberties of Preston in Amundrenesse:—1. So that they shall have a Guild Merchant, with Hanse, and other customs, and belonging to such Guild; and so that no one who is not of that Guild shall make any merchandize in the said town, unless with the will of the burgesses. —2. If any native [bondman] reside in the same town, and hold my land, and be in the same Guild and Hanse, and pay scoth and loth with the same burgesses for one year and a day, then he shall not be reclaimed by his lord, but shall remain free in the same town.—3. The burgesses of Preston in Amundrenesse shall have soc and sac, tol and them and infangthef, and they shall be quit throughout all my land of toll, lastage, passage, pontage, and stallage, from Lenegeld,† and Denegeld, and Gathwite,‡ and all other customs and actions throughout all our land and dominion, as well in England as in other our lands; and that no sheriff shall intermeddle with the burgesses of Preston in Amundrenesse concerning any plea, or plaint, or dispute, or any other thing pertaining to the aforesaid town, saving [the pleas of] the king's crown.—4. If any one wish to be made a burgess, he shall come into court and give to the mayor 12d. and shall take his burgage from the mayor; afterwards he shall give to the mayor's clerk one penny, that he may certify him to have been made a

* By the "Black Book" of the Exchequer, it appears, that the ancestor of Warine de Lancaster, Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid, then called Gilbertus filius Remfr, held 4 carucates in Preston and two in Bertune, in the reign of Henry I. if not earlier.

† Dr. Whitaker suggests that this word is formed from the low Latin *lena*, a blanket; but is it not more consistent with the context, to consider it as Langeld, a land-tax?

‡ Dr. Whitaker has *Gothewite*, which he takes to be formed from gote, a ditch, or gutter. It is, however, no other than Grithwite, the fine for breach of the peace, a very common term in Saxon and Anglo-Norman laws.

burgess in court.—5. Also, when any burgess shall receive his burgage, and it shall be a void place, the mayor shall admit him, so that he shall erect his burgage within forty days upon a forfeiture; but if he do not erect it, he shall be in mercy 12d.—6. Also, when any burgess shall challenge his burgage against another, and shall prove it to be his right, and the tenant who holds it shall prove that burgage to have been held without challenge many years and days, and name for one year and one day, shall prove himself to have been possessed thereof, and shall prove the same in court by the oath of two of his neighbours to have been so held; he who shall so by them so prove shall hold without contradiction of the claimant whoever that claimant may be, for one day and one year on this side the sea of England.—7. Also, if any burgess complain of any matter and another challenge against him, the plaintiff for judgment shall name two witnesses, and shall have one of them at the day and term, and he may have any lawful person for witness and another burgess; but the defendant against a burgess shall be put to his oath at third hand* by his peers.—7. Also, the amerciament in our court shall not exceed 12d. unless for toll evaded, and then the amerciament shall be 12s.—8. Also, a burgess shall be bound to come to no more than three portmotes yearly, unless he shall have plea against him, and unless he shall come to some one great portmote he shall be amerced 12d.†—9. The mayor shall collect the king's farm at the four terms of the year, and shall go once for the farm, and another time if he pleases, and shall take away [deponet hostium, pull down] the door of the burgage, and the burgess shall not replace his door until he have paid his debt, unless at the will of the mayor.—10. Also, if any burgess shall buy any bargain or any merchandize, and give earnest, and he who sold shall repent of his bargain, he shall double the earnest; but if the buyer shall have handled the goods, he shall either have the merchandize or 5s. from the seller.—11. Also, if any burgess shall have drink for sale, he shall sell according to the assize made by the burgesses, unless it shall be replaced by the tunnel.—12. Also, a burgess shall not come to the mayor after sunset for any claim, if he is unwilling, unless the claim be made by a stranger.—13. Also, a burgess shall accommodate his lord out of his bargain, and the lord shall pay for it to him within 40 days, but if he doth not, the burgess shall not accommodate him again until he shall pay.—14. Also, no one can be a burgess unless he hold a burgage of 12 feet in front.—15. Also, if a burgess shall sell for more than the assize he shall be in mercy 12d. and he who brought in nothing; so the burgess of the court aforesaid shall have fuel, fire, and water, to make judgment.—16. Also, if any be taken for theft or breach of trust and be condemned, he who sued shall do justice.—17. Also, if a burgess wound another and he shall be willing to agree amicably, he shall give for every bruise the breadth of a thumb 4d. and for every wound 8d.; and whoever is wounded may prove what he has lost by the wound, and the other shall return to him what he has paid to the surgeon for healing the wound: and the arms shall be brought to him, and he shall swear upon his arms that he has been wounded

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* That is, shall have two witnesses besides himself.

† "A portmote," says Dr. Whitaker, "was a court convened for the purpose of hearing and determining causes relating to a harbour. It may surely therefore be inferred, that Preston was then a seaport town. There are many reasons for believing that the tides rose much higher up the Ribble than at present." This reasoning, however, is not conclusive; there was a portmote at Manchester, which could not have been at any time a seaport town. The word *port* is from the Teutonic, and not from the French or Latin; it signifies any city or walled town as well as a harbour, and it enters into the composition of the names of several inland towns, as Stockport, Aldport, Newport Pagnell, &c.

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and such things have been done to him, and that, if his friends consent, he will take what is offered to him.—18. Also, if a burgess complains of another burgess that he owes a debt to him, and the other shall acknowledge the debt, the reeve shall command him to avoid the debt, and render the debt within 8 days, upon pain of forfeiture, 8d. for the first week, 12d. for the second, and so for every week until he shall render the debt; but if he shall deny the debt, and the plaintiff hath witnesses, he shall deny by a third hand upon oath, and the plaintiff shall be amerced 12d. And if the defendant shall come with his witnesses, and the plaintiff shall not come, the defendant shall be quit and the plaintiff in mercy; and if the plaintiff shall not be able to come and place any one in his stead before the court, he may take the defendant's oath. And that no plaint or forfeiture shall be set on the burgesses in the court aforesaid exceeding 12d. unless he shall vouched to duel, and duel shall be adjudged to him; but if duel shall be adjudged to him and waged he shall be in mercy 40s. —19. Also, if a burgess marry his daughter or grand-daughter to any one, he may marry her without the license of any one.—20. Also, a burgess may make an oven upon his ground, and take furnage for one load of meal [suma farris, *seam of corn*, Whitaker,] one halfpenny, and he whose meal or corn it shall be, shall find wood to heat the oven.—21. Also, the burgesses shall not go to the oven nor to the kiln unless they please.—22. Also, if any one's kiln shall take fire, and it have one door, he shall give 40d. and if it have two doors half a mark.—23. Also, if the burgesses by the common council of the neighbourhood shall travel for any business of the town, their expenses shall be rendered to them when they return.—24. Also, a stranger may not participate in any merchandize with the burgesses of our town.—25. Also, when a burgess shall be desirous to sell his burgage, his next of kin is to buy that burgage before any other, and when it shall be sold and he hath not another burgage, when the other shall be seized he shall give 4d. from the issue, but if he hath another burgage he shall give nothing.—26. Also, if a burgess shall be in mercy for bread and ale, the first, second, or third time, he shall be in mercy 12d. but the fourth time he shall go to the cuck-stool.*—27. Also, if a burgess of the town die a sudden death his wife and his heirs shall quietly have all his chattels and lands, so that neither his lord nor the justices may lay hands on the houses or chattels of the deceased, unless he shall have been publicly excommunicated, in which case by the council of the priest and of the neighbours they are to be expended in alms.—28. Also, the wife of the deceased may marry whomsoever she please.—29. Also, if any one shall demand a debt of another before the reeve, if he be unwilling to pay, the mayor shall render to the plaintiff his debt from the king's purse, and shall distrain the other by his chattels that he pay the debt, or he shall seize the house into his hands.—30. Also, the burgesses shall not receive claim from the reeve on a market day unless the claim be made by a stranger.—31. Also, a burgess gives no transit.—32. Also, a burgess hath common pasture every where, except in corn-fields, meadows, and hayes.—33. Also, if a burgess shall strike the mayor or reeve of the borough in court, and shall be convicted, he shall henceforth be in mercy for the offence.—34. Also, if the reeve shall strike any one out of court, he shall be in mercy for his

* "Ibit at Cuckestolam." There are several fields adjoining to the corner of the Moor near St. Paul's church, known by the name of the "*Cuck Stool* Pit Field," to this day. Insolvent burgesses were submitted to the chastisement of the correctional chair, and it is probable that a species of domestic delinquents underwent the same cooling operation. How this matter may be, we have not now the power to determine, but a passage in the history of Liverpool and Ormskirk may shed some light on this curious subject. Not more than forty-five years ago, a Cuck-stool complete stood over a pit, near Longton, on the way from Preston to Liverpool, adjoining the turnpike-road.

offence.—35. Also, if a burgess shall strike the reeve out of court, he shall be in mercy 40s.—36. Also, if a burgess shall overcome another, if he confess it, he shall forfeit 12d.; if he deny it, he shall clear himself by oath.—37. Also, if any one bearing false money shall be taken, the reeve shall render to the king the false monies as many as there are, and shall account in the rent of his farm for the goods, and deliver his body to our lord the king for judgment to be done.—38. Also, it shall not be lawful for regrators to buy anything which shall be sold on a market day to a regrator until the bells be rung in the evening, nor in any day in the week, until that which he bought shall be in the town for one night.—39. Also, the aforesaid burgesses shall not go in any expedition unless with the lord himself, unless they may be able to return on the same day.—40. If any one shall be summoned when the justice of the town shall be in the expedition and shall not go, and shall acknowledge himself to have heard, he shall forfeit 12d.; if he denies to have heard the edict, he shall clear himself by his own oath, but if he shall have essoin, to wit, either by his wife's lying in childbed of a son, or other reasonable essoin, he shall not pay. If he is going with the person of our lord the king, he shall not have essoin.—41. Also, it is the custom of the borough that no burgess ought to be taken for an accusation by the lord or by the reeve if he have sufficient pledges so of claim made in the borough by any knight, if duel be adjudged between the burgess and knight, the knight may not find a substitute unless it be found that he ought not to fight.—42. If the reeve command any burgess by another than his own servant and he shall not come, he shall forfeit nothing.—43. Also, no justice shall lay hands on the house or chattels of any deceased.—44. Also, if any one call a married woman a whore, and complaint be made thereof, and witnesses be absent, she may clear herself by her own oath; and he by whom it was said shall do this justice, that he shall take himself by the nose and say he hath spoken a lie, and shall be pardoned: there is the same judgment as to a widow.

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"This is the law of Preston in Amoundrenesse which they have from the law of the Bretons."

This ancient municipal constitution, with the stamp of seven centuries upon it, forms a striking contrast when brought in juxtaposition with our modern municipal constitution; but the object of both is good local government, and considering the relative state of society at the two periods, each may have advanced equal pretensions to the designation of Corporation Reform. The municipal laws of A. D. 2435 will, probably, correspond as little with those of 1835 as do those laws with the Preston Custumale of 1160.

This ancient seat of the royal favour is a borough by prescription. Henry II. granted a charter to Preston, by which he confirmed to the burgesses all the same liberties and free customs which he had granted to Newcastle-under-Lyne,* the principal of which were a grant of Guild Merchant, exemption from tolls soc, sac, &c. throughout the kingdom, and the other immunities usually found in ancient charters.

In 5 Richard I. the king, to reward the services of Theobald Walter, granted to him the confirmation of the fee of the lordship of Preston, which, after the defection of Roger Poictou, he had received from the crown. In the sixth year of the same

* No charter of this monarch to Newcastle-under-Lyne is now to be found, and the only evidence of its ever having existed is this charter to Preston. See Parliamentary Report on Municipal Corporations, P. III. p. 1951, s. ii.

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reign, Theobald was made sheriff of the county of Lancaster, and retained that office till the first year of the reign of king John. This baron contributed largely towards the redemption of king Richard I. His son Theobald married Maud, sister of Thomas à Becket, the canonized archbishop of Canterbury, and he assumed the official surname, upon receiving the appointment of *Butler* of Ireland, which office was abolished A.D. 1811, on the payment of £216,000 to Walter, marquis of Ormonde, out of the public treasury.

The fishery and tithes of Preston were granted with two bovates of land to the priory of Lancaster, as appurtenant to the abbey of Sees, in Normandy; and in the reign of Richard I. Theobald Walter and the abbot had a dispute regarding the advowson of the churches of Poulton and Preston, which was terminated by a quit-claim from the feudal patron of his right in the advowson of Poulton, with the church of Bispham, and all the chapels attached to them; so that whatever parson should be presented to the same church by him or his heirs should pay to the abbot and to the prior of Lancaster every year ten marks of silver. This instrument is witnessed by Hubert Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, Gilbert Glenvill, bishop of Rochester, and others.*

[a] Oct. 18. King John, in the first year of his reign,[a] confirmed his father's charter to Preston, and granted to the burgesses the whole toll of the wapentake hundred of Amounderness, *their* fair of eight days, commencing with the Assumption, and pasturage and liberty of taking wood in the forest of Fulwood, towards building their town, on the view of the royal forester.† It would hence appear that there had been a fair before this time. The rents of Preston were also confirmed this year to Henry Fitz Warin de Lancaster.‡ In his fourth year, letters patent of presentation to the church of Preston, directed to the archidiaconal officials of Richmond, were delivered to Master Peter Russinoil,§ on whose death Henry III. presented Henry, the bishop of Winchester's nephew.‖ In king John's reign, the men of Preston (that is, the free burgesses) were fined in ten marks and a palfrey, to have peace touching a plaint which Theobald Walter had brought against them concerning gibbet and gaol in Preston.¶

In the 7 Henry III. a royal mandate was issued to Roger Gernet, directing him to permit the vassals of Emeric, parson of the church of Preston, and nephew of the bishop of Winchester, (the Henry probably of the Testa de Nevill',) to have reasonable estovers in the hay of Preston, to repair their houses and enclosures, and to have the other necessaries which the demesne vassals of the crown were accustomed

* Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MS. fo. 77.
† Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. p. 1. m. 4. n. 29.
‡ Ibid. n, 35; again confirmed 7 Joh. m. 6. n. 53.
§ Rot. Lit. Pat. 4 Joh. m. 12.
‖ Testa de Nevill', fo. 371, 401.
¶ Magn. Rot. 3 John 20 a Lanc. Tit. *Nova Oblata*.

to have in the time of king John, during the wars between him and his barons.* Preston in this reign seems to have been one of the chief ports of Lancaster, paying, in 11 Henry III., no less a talliage than 15 marks.† In this year the king confirmed the right of pasturage on Fulwood Moor, which had been granted to the burgesses of Preston, by a charter in the 1st of king John, together with as much land as they should want out of the forest itself to build their town upon;‡ and a subsequent charter, in the 37th year of Henry III., recites an inquisition of the sheriff of Lancashire,§ from which it appears that an encroachment had been made upon the king's domains to the extent of 324 acres, described as under the hay of Fulwood, and comprising what has since been called Preston Moor, the possession of which *purpresture*, the king, for himself and heirs confirms to the burgesses.‖

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Confirmation of charters.

Fulwood-moor.

In 28 Henry III. an extent of the town was made by sir John de Le and eleven other free and lawful men of the wapentake, who returned that the town of Preston was demesne, and made a free borough by the king's grandfather;¶ which sets aside the assertion that Preston was so constituted by a charter of Henry I.

Survey of the town.

In 4 Henry III. arose a feud in Preston, in which a member of the ancient family of that name appears to have fallen by the hands of Robert de Hyltun and Brunus de Salford; and a writ from the king, dated 23 September in that year, was directed to the sheriff, requiring "that if Robert de Hyltun and Brunus de Salford, taken and detained in the prison of Lancaster, shall find him 24 good & lawful men of the county, who will engage to have them before the justices itinerant to answer

Ancient feud.

* Rot, Lit. Claus. 7 Hen. III. p. 1. m. 18. † See Vol. I. p. 328.

‡ Rot. Chart. 11 Henry III. m. 18. The knights who perambulated the forests of Lancashire in 12 Henry III. found the men of Preston in the enjoyment of these privileges: "Et homes de Preston debent here m̃emiũ ad edificia sua et ad comburend pasturam auerijs suis."—*Lansd. MS.* 559, fo. 56.

§ Rot. Chart. 37 Henry III. m. 9.

‖ In the 51 Geo. III. Fulwood-moor was enclosed, the crown reserving the race-ground and some adjoining closes, of which the Stanleys enjoyed a lease, since surrendered. An allotment was at the time of the enclosure claimed by Nicholas Grimshaw, esq., on behalf of the in-burgesses of Preston, in virtue of their charters and by-laws, which, after some opposition from the commissioners, was obtained, and 67 statute acres were allotted.

¶ A copy is found, in portions, in Dr. Kuerden's MS. Collections in the Heralds' College, Vol. V. fo. 104, b. Vol. VI. fo. 139.

"Extenta de Preston. *Ex Bundello Escaet. de Anno* 28 *H.* 3. *m.* 18.

"Ista extenta facta per liberos et legales homines de Visneto de Amunderns vid. S^r^ Jo. de Le, Ri. de Frekelton, Hu. de Mitton, Walter de Barton, Adam de Eccleston, Alan. de Singleton, Will. de Prees, Ad. de Hocton, Rog. de Brochol, W. de Eccleston, W. de Grimsargh et Gilb. de Meles.

"An. R. Hen. 3. 28 die Sabati proximo post clausum Pasche coram vicecom. Lanc. et Dño Jo. de Hasselwell mil. Dño Stephano de S^to^ Albano cler. Attornatis Dñi Jo. Extranei.

"Qui dicunt quod Villa de Preston in Amundernes fuit Dominium et per Dom. Hen. Regem

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Henry de Preston, Uctred & Robert, brothers of Henry & of Quenilda de Prestun for the death of the 'aforesaid Walter' brother of Henry, Uctred, and Robert, & husband of Quenilda, whereof they appeal them, then he the sheriff shall deliver them to the 24, until the arrival of the justices."* Robert de Hyltun, or Hulton, as the name became subsequently written, was at this period steward between the Ribble and Mersey for William Ferrers, earl of Derby; and as he was deputy sheriff of the county, for the same nobleman, in 1225,† it may be presumed that the preceding charge was satisfactorily answered.

Monasteries.

Preston had two monastic institutions: first, an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, mentioned in the Lincoln Taxation of 1291; and second, a Franciscan convent of Grey Friars or Friars Minor, built by Edmund, earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III., in 1221,‡ to which Robert Holland, knight, who impeached Thomas, earl of Lancaster, of high treason, contributed largely, and was buried here. The site of this monastery was granted on the dissolution, in the 32d Henry VIII., to Thomas Holcroft.§ The first of these religious foundations stood in the Maudlands, on the eminence now occupied by Tulketh Hall, in Ashton upon Ribble, and was used as a temporary residence for the Cistercian monks, while their magnificent abbey in Furness was building; and the latter stands a little to the west of Friargate, to which street it imparts the name. Leland, the itinerant, in the reign of Henry VIII. gives the following account of this religious house :—

"The Grey Freres College in the north west side of the Toune of Preston in Amundrenes was sett in the soile of a gentleman caullid Prestun, dwelling yn the Toune self of Preston, and a Brother or Sunne of his confirmed the first graunt of the site of the House, and one of these two was after

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avum Dñi Regis nostri facta fuit liberum Burgum et concess. dictæ villæ Burgensibus tenend cũ oñibus pertinentijs, 9suetudinibus et exitibus terræ pro xvlbs per annum.

"And the said liberi homines say that if it were yet a dominium as formerly it hath been it were to be extended ad hunc modum.

"In toftis et terris adjacentibus $6^{lb}$, excepting the church lands and other lands given to pious uses.

"Ad Aratrum 4 carucat.

"In Piscarijs $6^{lb}$.

"In Molendinis $2^{lb}$.

"In Pratis $5^{s}$ $4^{d}$.

"In Stallagijs $10^{s}$.

"In Perquisitis et Plitis 1 marc.

"In Escaetis ½ marc. que fuit in manu Dñi Regis. Examined by W. Ryley. Conuenit cum Recordo. "W. Colet."

* Rot. Lit. Claus. 4 Henry III. m. 3.

† See Pedigree of Hulton of Hulton, Vol. III. p. 40.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 127.

§ Ibid. p. 491.

a great man of possessions, and Vicount of Gurmaston, as I hard say, in Ireland. Diverse of the Prestons were buried yn this House. But the original and great builder of this House was Edmund erle of Lancastre, sunne to Henry the thyrde. Syr Robert Holand, that accusid Thomas erle of Lancastre of treason, was a great benefactor of this House, and ther was buried. This Holand, as I hard, was founder of the Priory of Holand, a place of Blake Munkes by Latham in Lancastreshire. Ther lay in the Grey Freres at Prestun divers of the Shirburns and Daltuns gentilmen."* Preston Parish.

The friary, in its original state, was a small square collegiate building, with a chapel attached to its quadrangular cloisters. By the mutations of time, it became first a residence of the Breres of Hammerton, in Bowland, of which Oliver Breres,† recorder, and one of the council named in the charter of Elizabeth, was a member, and next a house of correction, to which use it continued to be applied till the prison at the bottom of Church-street was erected, in 1790. It is now divided into habitations for cottagers; but the shell of the chapel, as well as some remains of three arched windows painted, may still be traced. At a short distance from this ruin there was anciently a well, called "Lady Well," frequented, within living memory, by the devout. An impression of the seal of this house is preserved in the Augmentation Office,‡ and Dr. Whitaker has engraved the fac-simile of a blank form of ecclesiastical absolution, together with a grant to Laurence Horrobys, Margery his wife, and their children, by Brother James, warden of the brethren of Prestone, of liberty to choose a confessor who may absolve each of them, once in the year, beginning April 4, from all crimes, excesses, and sins, and enjoin them salutary penance. *In articulo mortis*, the same or another confessor is empowered to give them plenary remission of all sins. This record of ancient manners is dated Prestone, the last day of the month of February, A. D. 1479.§ The Gray Friars.

In 20 Edward I. a plea of quo warranto was moved before the justices itinerant in Lancashire, between the king and the burgesses of Preston. A writ of *certiorari* issued to remove the plea into the court of king's bench: in that writ the townsmen are stiled burgesses of Preston in Aundernesse. Adam, son of Ralph, and Robert, son of Roger, bailiffs, and other men of Preston, for the community of the borough, appear and plead in the court of king's bench, and the townsmen rejoin to the king's attorney at law, by the name of the bailiffs and community. The question at issue was their right to have a free borough in Preston, market, fair, gallows, infangthef, tumbrel, pillory, and assize of bread and beer, and to be quit of fines amercements, Quo warranto trial of privileges.

* Itin. Vol. IV. p. 22.

† A record preserved by Dr. Kuerden, states that he held the site and house, called the Gray Freres, besides other property in the town and neighbourhood of Preston. MSS. Vol. IV. fo. B. 1. In the Heralds' College.

‡ Dugd. Monast. Anglic. Vol. VI. p. iii. p. 1513, by Ellis. § Richmondsh. Vol. II. p. 428, 9.

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tolls, and stallage. The bailiffs and representatives of the community of Preston produced the charter by which king John, when earl of Moreton, confirmed his father's grant of liberties, and by which he himself granted them all the toll of the wapentake of Amoundernesse, a fair at Preston at the Assumption of St. Mary, free to last eight days, the pasture of the forest of Fille Wode,[a] and as much of that forest as was necessary to build their town. They also produced a charter, dated 1 John, confirming the preceding grants. They claimed by these charters all the above liberties except gallows and infangthef, which they claimed by antiquity, and a market every week on Wednesday, though held on Saturday. For these liberties they paid £15 a year to Edmund, the king's brother. The judgment in this case was, that the bailiffs and community were in fault as to this matter, and that the liberties should be seized into the king's hands. The sheriff was directed to make an extent and valuation, but the bailiff gave 10 marks to the king for a respite.* On the trial of the right of Preston to free fishing in the Ribbel, the same bailiffs alleged that it was held in common with Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, and was divided in equal shares, on which they were discharged.† In the same year the king sued his brother Edmund for the castle and honor of Lancaster, the wapentake of Amoundernesse, and the manors of Preston, Rygeby, and Singleton, which Edmund claimed by charter from king Henry their father. The pleadings were adjourned to Appelby in the octaves of St. Michael.‡

[a] Fulwood.

First election.

In 23 Edward I. when two burgesses were elected to serve in the first parliament, for which a return of Lancashire members is extant,§ a native of the king's, of his manor of Preston is mentioned.‖

Royal visit.

In this reign the king visited Preston on his march to Scotland, and from hence issued two proclamations, the first dated at Preston, the 2d of July, 1306, appointing the archbishop of York and the bishop of Coventry and Lichfield his wardens during

* Plac. coram Rege an. 21. incipiente 22 Edw. I. Rot. 59 a.

† Plac. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 12 d. By a claim without date, the following liberties are enumerated as the right of the town:—

"Preston. Maj. Bal. et Burgēs villæ de Preston clam. se hab. 1 mercatū qual. sept. die Sabat. ac duas ferias sc. 1 in fest. Assump. B. M. et p 8 dies prox. seq. durat. et aliam feriam in vigil. et festo Symon et Judæ p 3 dies durat. cum om̄ lib. ad dict. merc. et fer. pt̄ et hab. totum Theol. wapentag. de Amoundernes et visum Franc. pleg.—lib. piscariam in aqua Reg. de Ribel et furcas et Infangthef Tumbrell. et Pillor. et quieti esse de om̄ finibus et amerc. com. et sectis com. et wapentag. Theol. et stallag. p totum Regn. Angliæ ac om̄ lib. quas H. rex. prim. concess. Burgeus. de Novo Castello subtus Lymam—hab. 1 maj. 2 Seru. ad clauam."—Kuerden, MS. 4to. fo. 52. In the Chetham Library.

‡ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 13 d.

§ See Vol. I. p. 294.

‖ Mem. Scacc. Trin. T. 23 Edw. I.

his absence in Scotland; and the second bearing the same date from the same place, addressed to his holiness the pope, "on the malignity of the archbishop of Canterbury," and beginning, "The king to the pope—devout kisses to your blessed feet."* Preston Parish.

The repeated invasions of the Scotch, whose footsteps were marked with blood and desolation, plunged the northern part of the kingdom into a state of abject poverty; and in the 16th Edward II., during the octaves of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, one of the most tremendous of their visitations befell this town and county: "Robert Bruce," says Holinshed, "entered into England by Carlisle, kept on his way through Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancaster, to Preston, which town he burnt, as he had done others in the counties he had passed through, and, after three weeks and three days, he returned into Scotland without engaging." The Ribble seems to have been the line of demarcation, beyond the southern banks of which the invaders did not pass, but upon Clitheroe and Ribchester, as well as upon Lancaster and Preston, they poured out the vials of their indignation. The battle between the adherents of Adam Banastre and those of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, in the vale of the Ribble at Preston, and its results, have already been detailed.† In this year, the tithes of Merescogh, Fulwood, and Hyde Park, were restored to the rectories of Preston and Lancaster;‡ and it may be mentioned, that the sale of a burgage in Preston, belonging to Adam Simple, was confirmed to the priory of Burscogh.§ Scotch invasion. 1323.

Letters patent for the paviage of the town of Preston in Amundernes, with the powers to collect the requisite tolls, were granted in 8 Edward II.;‖ and in 10 anno Ducatûs, Henry the good duke of Lancaster, granted a paviage for Preston, and a rate on merchandise, in aid thereof.¶

In the next reign the tide of victory turned against the Scots; Edward III. advanced to the north to chastise the spoilers, and in his route halted at Preston, where a remembrance of past wrongs, and a strong feeling of national animosity, conspired to recruit his army, and to swell his military trophies. The sequel is written in the general history of both countries. Sir William de Clyvton was rewarded in 1 Edward III. with the castle, manor, and hundred of Halton, in the counties of Chester and Lancaster, for his services to queen Isabella, who had promised to provide him with £200 per annum in land, in consequence of which he had placed himself under the king's standard.** Royal visit.

* Rot. Pat. 34 Edw. I. m. 5.
† See Vol. I. p. 275-6.
‡ Reg. S. Mar. de L. MS. fo. 22.
§ Chartul. de Burscogh, fo. 56 a.
‖ Rot. Lit. Pat. 8 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 16.
¶ See Vol. III. p. 350.
** Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. III. P. 3. m. 20.

Preston Parish.

In 2 Edward III. the former grants to the borough of Preston were confirmed, and an additional privilege, dated 27th November, was conferred, permitting a market on Wednesday, and a fair of five days' duration, commencing with the vigil of the apostles St. Simon and St. Jude.* In this, and in the 7th year of Edw. III. letters patent were granted for the improvement of the town.† The guild merchant, granted by Henry II., in the 12th century, was first celebrated at the commencement of this reign.

Charter, Edw. III. First Guild Merchant.

From Preston, the intrepid monarch [Edward III.] advanced into Scotland, and at Halidown Hill (July 19, 1333,) overthrew the Scottish army under Douglas, slew or captured all the nobles of distinction, and left 30,000 of their troops stretched upon the field of battle.‡ Four years after this event, sir William de Clifton, having a dispute with the abbot of Vale Royal respecting the church of Preston, flogged the abbot's secretary through the streets of the town.§ In 13 Edward III. the manor of West Preston was taken into the king's hands "on occasion of the war between our lord the king and him, who calls himself king of France."‖ During this reign the county of Lancaster was erected into a palatine, under the "thrice noble" John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, the king's fourth son,¶ and Preston was constituted the chief seat of the duchy and palatine courts. The house of Lancaster, so renowned in British history, held this place in high estimation, and nothing but the local situation of their baronial castle on the banks of the Lune, prevented them from estab lishing the capital of the county where it ought to have been fixed—on the banks of the Ribble.

Sir William de Clifton.

In the 35 Edward III. John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster had the lordship of Preston, and the church.

Richard II. confirmed the liberties of Preston in his second year, and Henry IV granted that if the burgesses of their predecessors by any chance had not fully used any of the preceding liberties, customs, and grants, they might notwithstanding fully enjoy them.** In 2 and 4 Henry IV. letters patent were granted for the pontage of the river Ribble juxta Preston;†† and in 9 Henry IV. similar letters were issued for the pavage of bridge of Ribell.‡‡ A confirmation of former charters, and allowance for neglect, or, in legal phraseology, non-user, was made by Henry V.§§ Henry VI. confirmed the previous charters.

Grants and Patents of Rich. II.

* Rot. Chart. 2 Ed. III. n. 6. † Rot. Lit. Pat. 2 Ed. III. P. 1. m. 3. n. 37—7 Ed. III. P. 1. m. 20.
‡ Hemingford, p. 275—277. § Ormerod, Chesh. Vol. II. p. 72.
‖ Inquis. ad Quod Damnum, 13 Edw. III. n. 49. ¶ See Vol. I. p. 351.
** Rot. Chart. 2 Hen. IV. P. 1. n. 8.
†† Rot. Lit. Pat. 2 Hen. IV. P. 1. m. 32.—4 Hen. IV. P. 2. m. 20.
‡‡ Ibid. 9 Hen. IV. P. 1. m. 27. §§ Rot. Chart. 1 Hen. V. P. 3. n. 3.

In "Aprille, 2 Richard III." it was granted that "the maire and burgesses of Preston in Amondernes haue iij[l] duringe iij yeres, and a perdonne of xv[l] due from them.*" This record is unaccompanied by any explanation. Preston Parish.

Sir Alexander Hoghton, by a deed dated at Legh, 12th October, 1498, appointed William Galter to officiate as chaplain at the altar of the crucifix in the chantry, ordained in the parish church of Preston, by Richard Whalley, deceased, who gave it to sir Alexander his feoffee. This chantry was known by the name of the Hoghton Box.†

After the Reformation, when the nation had regained its former tranquillity, Leland, "the king's antiquary," at the command of his royal master, Henry VIII. undertook his tour through the principal counties of England, and his description of Preston and its neighbourhood, now nearly three centuries ago, is sufficiently interesting to be transcribed :— Leland's description.

"Within a Mile of *Preston*," says he, advancing from Chorley, "I came over *Darwent* River, the which at *Penwardine* Paroche, a celle to *Evesham* goith into *Ribel*. This *Darwent* devidith *Lelandshire* from *Anderness*,‡ and a mile above beyond the Place wher I passid over *Darwent* Mr. Langton dwellith, at *Walton-on-Darwent*, and is Baron of Newton in Macrefield.—Half a Mile beyond *Darwent* I passed over the great Stone Bridge of *Rybill*, having a v. great Arches. From *Ribyl* to *Preston* half a mile. Preston hath but one Paro Chirch. The Market place of the Toun ¡s fair. *Ribil* goith round aboute a greate Peace of the Ground aboute Toune, yet it touchith not the Toune self by space of amost half a Mile. Penwardine semid to me more then half a mile from *Preston*, and ther goith *Ribil* stonding in respect of the Toune of the farther side of *Ribil*, the wich ther dividith the Diœcese of *Chestre* from the Diœcese of *York*. Penwardine is a Paroch Chirch and Celle to Evesham Abbey, and standith in Chester Diœcese. Preston is in York Diœcese.§"

Philip and Mary, in the 4 and 5 years of their reign, by a charter dated 30 June, confirmed all preceding charters to Thomas Walle and the burgesses, and their heirs and successors.

In 1 and 2 Elizabeth, the mayor of Preston having committed one Gregson, for misbehaviours to him the said mayor, complained to the court; but, on a debate of the matter, it appeared by grants to the town that they had "om̄es oĩd securitates Pacis," and that the mayor had continually used to take sureties of the peace in Preston. It was, therefore, ordered that the said Gregson should give the customary sureties.‖ Question of the mayor's privileges.

* Harl. MS. 433, fo. 100 b.

† Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. III. fo. H. 7. In the Heralds' College.

‡ The Itinerant is mistaken—the Derwent never did divide Anderness and Leland.

§ Itin. Vol. V. fo. 84. p. 91. ‖ Duchy Records, e Libro "Orders and Decrees," p. 104.

Preston Parish.

Camden, in this reign wrote an account of Preston, more antiquarian than that of his predecessor Leland:—

Camden's description.

"Since Ribchester," he says, "in length of time was ruined by war, or, as the common people think, by an earthquake, lower down, where the Ribill receives the tide, and is called by the geographer BELLISAMA ÆSTVARIUM," (or rather the *Portus Sistuntiorum*) "near Penwortham, where in the conqueror's time was a castle, as appears from that prince's survey, out of the ruins of Ribchester, arose *Preston*, a large and, for these parts, handsome and populous towne, so called from religious persons, as much as to say *Priest's Town*. Preston is vulgarly called Preston in *Andernesse*, for *Acmundesse-nesse*; for so the Saxons called this part of the country, which runs out with a long compass between the *Ribill* and *Cocar*,* and forms a promontory resembling a nose, and afterwards called Agmondernes."

Queen Elizabeth's charter. Corporation appointed.

From Queen Elizabeth, Preston received its great charter, which ratified and extended the grants of former sovereigns, and placed this borough among the most favoured in the kingdom. This charter ordains that henceforth Preston should be a free corporate borough of one mayor, 2 bailiffs, and 2 sub-bailiffs or sergeants, with perpetual successive power to implead and be impleaded, and to have a common-council of 24 burgesses, with power to make by-laws. By this charter Evan Walle was appointed mayor, clerk of the market, coroner, and justice of the peace. A certain house, commonly called "The Tole Booth, otherwise the Motehall," was also appointed to be the common-hall of the borough: one of the bailiffs was to be called "the town's-baylie," and the other "the town's-sergeant." A mercatorial guild, assize of bread, wine, and other victuals, a court every three weeks, view of frankpledge, weekly market on Saturday, and two annual fairs, viz. one of eight days, beginning with the Assumption, and the other of seven days, beginning on the eve of Sts. Simon and Jude, were granted, together with a court of pie-powder,† and piccage, stallage, &c. The office of Seneschal, Recorder, or Common Clerk, is recognized by this charter.

Royal visit.

Aug. 14, 1617.

During the next reign Preston had the honour to receive another royal visitor His majesty, James I., on his return from Scotland, in 1617, took up his residence in the hospitable mansion of sir Richard Hoghton, baronet, at Hoghton Tower, and before his departure from Lancashire, the king and his royal retinue became the guests of the mayor and corporation of Preston.‡ In the midst of all the hilarity which distinguished the royal visit into Lancashire, the materials for civil war were silently accumulating, and that fatal publication, called *The Book of Sports*, suggested, if not written, on the banks of the Darwent, was one of the great superinducing causes of the effusion of British blood, which flowed so copiously during the

* The nose is formed, not by the *Cocar*, but by the *Wire*.

† Pat. 8 Eliz. Pars 4. ‡ See vol. I. p. 619—20. Nichol's Progress, vol. III. p. 397.

following reign.* Another of the local causes of the civil wars, was the star-chamber, a branch of which existed at that time under the authority of the court of the duchy of Lancaster,[a] and was probably held at Preston. Preston Parish.

[a] 16 Car. I. cap. 10.

In the early part of the reign of Charles I., the gentlemen of the county addressed a petition to the honourable Edward lord Newburghe, chancellor of the duchy, and to sir Thomas Trevor and sir Humphrey Davenport, knts., as judges of assize at Lancaster, alleging that the clerk of the market had sent a deputy into the country, who, under colour of office, and under pretence of punishing offenders against the statutes of weights and measures, had gone to Preston, Manchester, Wigan, Ormeschurch, and other towns, and caused persons to bring in their cloth-yards, and measures for corn, and other weights and measures, to have them sealed; levying and amercing monies for the same, and thereby praying remedy.† Petition against clerk of Market.

A dreadful epidemic, designated by the name of "the great sickness of the plague of pestilence," ravaged this town in the early part of the reign of Charles I., of which eleven hundred persons died, within the town and parish of Preston, between the 10th of November, 1630, and the 10th of November, 1631! Plague.

The history of "The Great Rebellion,"[a] as far as the county of Lancaster was the scene of its operations, is already written, and will be found in the second volume of this work. No sooner had Charles I. issued his memorable commission of array at York, than James, lord Strange, heir-apparent to the earl of Derby, quitted that city, in obedience to his sovereign's command, and erected the royal standard in Lancashire. To give effect to his services, his lordship raised a species of *levy-en-masse*, by mustering the county in three separate places, namely, on the heaths of Bury, the moor of Ormskirk, and the moor at Preston, assembling at each place, according to Seacombe, 20,000 men at the least, most of them armed with sharp pikes, muskets, or other weapons.‡ [a] Clarendon. Civil Wars of Chas. I.

* See vol. I. p. 621.

† This is an original document, signed by twenty-four justices of the peace, and others, and is unaccompanied by any other instrument. Duchy Records, Red Repert. Bundle S, No. 1. On reference to a collection of records in Great Ayloffe, p. 163 b., it is found that Edward lord Newburgh was chancellor of the Duchy in the 5th year of Charles I.

‡ A very different version is given of this memorable meeting on Preston Moor, by Alexander Rigby, esq. M.P., who was himself present: the number of persons assembled was, he says, about 5,000, including the high sheriff, (sir John Girlington) Lord Molyneux, sir Alexander Radcliffe, Mr. Tildesley, of Myerscough, and Mr. William Farrington, all supporters of the royal cause. "The High Sheriff," he adds, "exhibited the commission of array, and exclaimed, '*For the King!*' '*For the King!*' On which about 400 persons joined in the exclamation, but the others 'prayed for the King and the parliament.'" "We advised them," he continues, "not to suffer themselves to be drawne into armes without direction from the Parliament, and sowe dismissed the assembly. Sir George

Preston Parish.

Meeting on Preston Moor.

On the 10th of December, 1642, a meeting was held at Preston by the right honourable James, earl of Derby, lord-general of the county, sir John Girlington, the high sheriff, and many other gentlemen, who then agreed to a series of resolutions, of which the first was to raise £8700. by assignment upon the several Hundreds, for the payment of 2000 foot and 400 horse. Sir John Girlington, Adam Morte, gentleman, maior of the towne of Prestone, and William Farington, esq. were appointed treasurers. At this meeting collectors for each hundred were appointed, and a rate of pay for the forces was adopted.*

At the commencement of the contest, the mayor, and the constituted authorities of the borough, espoused the royal cause, and the town was held in the name of his majesty Charles I. Sir Thomas Fairfax,† on his arrival in Lancashire, soon became aware of the importance of occupying the strong holds of the centre, and sir John Seaton, a major-general in the parliamentary army, advanced from Manchester on the 10th of February, 1643, against Preston. Sir John was accompanied by serjeant-major Sparrow, colonel Holland, captain Booth, and serjeant-major Birch, and with them three companies of foot; together with as many more from Bolton, who all rendezvoused at Blackburn, where they were joined by four or five

Midleton, and Master Thomas Tildesley of Mierscough, and Master Thomas Prestwiche, whose wives are Popish Recusants, and Master William Farington, a Justice of Peace, were in our Judgements, the most busie and active, and they assisted, countenanced, and abetted the Sheriffe in all the aforesaid passages, and therein pressed and urged him forward, who of himselfe was therevnto sufficiently enclined; and whilst these things were in acting upon the Moor, Will Sumpner, servant to Master William Farington, who during his late Deputy Lieutenancy, had placed in a private house in Preston, about 13 barrels of Gunpowder and some quantity of match, did secretly convey about 6 barrels thereof in Packcloaths upon Packhorses, and the next morning about 6 of the Clocke, and before we had notice in whose house that Powder and Match was lodged, the Sheriffe did convey away out of the Towne and Liberties of Preston the residue of the said Powder and Match, which being made knowne to me, I forthwith repayred to the Sheriffe, and shewed him the order of the Lords and Commons, made the 10 May last, for disposing of the Magazines, and also a deputation from the Lord Wharton, authorizing his deputy Lieutenants, or any 2 or more of them, to dispose of the Magazines of Lancashire, and then desired him to cause that Powder to be returned to Preston but he answered that he would not returne it, but would keepe it and defend it with the power of the country, and the Sheriffe and Sir George Midleton then said that that order should not be obeyed, and I thought it not meet for so small a quantity of powder and match, though indeed a very considerable quantity for the time and place, to endeavour a returne thereof by force, so that it now remaineth unknowne to me where they (who took it) have disposed it: in the last place I make bold to present my opinion that the Malignant party could not, by any passage at the assembly on Preston Moor, distinguish that the affections of any considerable part thereof inclined unto them, and I verily believe that we lost not, but gained by that day's work, for the safety and peace of the King and Kingdome."—*Letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, dated June* 24, 1642.

* Fairfax's Memoirs, Appendix, p. 207.

companies from Blackburn hundred, under the command of captain Nowel, of Mearley, with some other officers, and about 2000 clubmen. Preston Parish.

This force arrived before Preston on the night of the 12th, and, on reconnoitring the place on the following morning, they found it well fortified with a brick wall, both outer and inner. Undismayed by the difficulties which presented themselves, captain Booth scaled the walls, and, rushing forward into the town at the head of his three companies, exclaimed, "Follow me, or give me up for ever!" The gallant conduct of the captain inspired his troops with heroic ardour, and, advancing into the town, the different companies emulated each other in situations of danger. The garrison, not less resolute, fought with undaunted spirit; after the outer wall had been carried, they maintained the inner wall "with push of pike," and for a considerable time bravely defended the breach with their swords. At this moment, sir John Seaton, having entered the town at the end of Church-street, drove the troops of the garrison from their posts, one of the principal of which was the church steeple. The fight continued with the greatest courage and resolution for near two hours, at the end of which time the assailants became masters of the town. A number of the combatants fell on both sides and, amongst others, Adam Morte, the mayor of the borough,* a man of the most resolute courage, who had, in the ardour of his zeal, declared "that he would fire the town rather than surrender it into the hands of the rebels, and that he would begin with his own house." This intrepid royalist fell in a charge made upon colonel Holland's company; and his son, a bold and enterprising youth, was killed by his side. The brother of sir Gilbert Hoghton, a captain of horse, serjeant-major Purvey, and doctor Thomas Westby, of the Westby of Mowbreck family, a physician, and several officers, were likewise slain. Captains Farington and Preston, with Mr. Anderton, of Clayton, the commander of the garrison, Mr. George Talbot, the son of sir John, Mr. Richard Fleetwood, Mr. Blundel, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Mausley, Mr. Thomas Hoghton, and captain Hogh-

The town stormed and taken.

Death of Adam Morte, the mayor.

* So he is styled in sir Thomas Fairfax's dispatches, in the resolutions of the meeting at Preston, at which he was appointed one of the treasurers, and in other records of the times. Angier mentions that the mayor of Preston was killed, but he does not state his name. It appears from the records of the corporation, however, that though he was elected to that office in 1642, he was fined one hundred marks for refusing to serve the office, and that Edmund Werden, esq., his predecessor, by the advice of council, continued to discharge the duties of chief magistrate until William Cottam, esq. was chosen mayor on the following charter day. Mr. Morte was of the family of Morte of Dam House, in the parish of Leigh. The following memorandum relating to him is contained in the Records:—"Adam Mort gent' is admitted this 4th of Aprill 1636 to bee free of the Company of Draps having serued his apprentishipp in drapery and being a Free Burgese of this incorporation & paid for his inroulement . . . . . iij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$.
and for the augmentac̃on of the Stocke of the Company . . . . . iij$^{s}$ iiij$^{d}$."

Preston Parish.

ton, sir Gilbert's nephews, R. Langton, John Watham, and William Selby, esquires, all men of quality, and about two hundred others of meaner condition, were made prisoners; while sir Gilbert Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, and Mr. Towneley, of Towneley, escaped only by flight. Lady Hoghton and Lady Girlington, who happened to be in the town at the time, were both taken by the parliamentarians, and served to swell the number of prisoners.

The puritanical author of "Lancashire's Valley of Achor," in a brief but characteristic account of this victory, mentions several incidents, unnoticed by other writers of the time:—"The seventh and eighth of February were devoted to God in fasting and prayer in Manchester, to succeed our forces that were upon their march. The first day was spent, and gave strength to our men to march all night, and to set upon Preston the next morning; the second day of fasting, when some of our men soon advantaged themselves by taking of Ribble Bridge, and with unspeakable courage set upon the town, well fortified and manned, which God gave them in two hours, as a present return of prayers. Such courage was raised in the souldiers, that they dared to take hold of their enemy's musquets put thorow the loop holes, as if the miracle of mercy had been again revived. Psal. 91. 9, Thou shalt tread upon the lyon and the adder. And when the pikes kept them off from the mud walls, yet by breaking thorow an house some twenty entered the towne; which small number drew down a troop of horse to take a prey. But Moses, Aaron and Hur being on the top of the hill, whilest Joshua was fighting in the valley, the captaine of the horse was killed, and the troop scattered. Then came up the rest of our men, killed the major and some others, charged the enemy, and commanded the towne. Here Divine Providence took a noble captaine off his feet before the dangerous discharge of a bullet, he stood not to fall, but fell to rise. We lost few men in this dangerous assault, took store of prisoners and armes, and came in the nick of time to relieve the well-affected in Preston, and thereabouts, upon whom the army were prepared to impose an oath and heavy taxations. This prey God plucked out of the teeth of the lyon and paw of the bear."*

This victory was considered by sir Thomas Fairfax as of great importance to the parliamentary cause, inasmuch as it secured an advantageous station to their forces, and interposed a barrier against the royalist troops marching from the north to join their sovereign in the midland counties. The booty secured by the parliamentary force is not mentioned, but a supply of ordnance, amounting to nineteen pieces of brass and two pieces of iron cannon, was taken from a royal store-ship, which had foundered, probably at the mouth of the Ribble, along with a considerable quantity of gunpowder and small arms. Lord Strange, now become the earl of Derby, arrived

* Lancashire's Valley of Achor. Lond. 4to. 1643.

on the coast at the head of a considerable force on the following day, in time to take possession of the ship, but the kernel was gone, and the enterprising Roundheads had left for the gallant Cavaliers only the shell. A detachment of the parliamentary troops next marched to Lancaster, and took the town almost without resistance.

Preston Parish.

Lancaster takey.

The earl of Derby solaced himself for his disappointment with a nobler prize. Accompanied by lord Molyneux, his lordship marched after sun-set from Lathom House to Lancaster, in the night of the 17th of March, 1643, and carried that garrison by a sort of *coup de main*. Three days afterwards, the noble lords advanced to Preston, and sent a summons to Edmund Werden, esq. the chief magistrate, to surrender the town to his majesty. The mayor refused to obey the summons, and the earl gave orders forthwith to assault the works in three places, by captain Chisnal, captain Radcliff, and captain Edward Rosthorne. For about an hour the battle raged with great fury, and with dubious success, but at length the garrison surrendered, after sustaining a loss of about six hundred killed, and the remainder taken prisoners, with the exception of those who escaped out of the town, and secured their retreat by fording the Ribble. The earl of Derby, apprehending that the place might again fall into the enemy's hands, demolished the works, which service being effected, his lordship and his gallant associate in arms quitted the town for Manchester.[a]

Preston retaken by the earl of Derby.

[a] Seacombe page 79.

On the return of prince Rupert into Lancashire, after the disastrous battle of Marston Moor,[b] fought on the second of July, 1644, he marched into Preston, where he seized William Cottam, esq. the mayor, and William Patten and James Benson, the bailiffs of the borough, and marched them off on the 1st of September, 1644, to Skipton castle, in which fortress they were confined twelve weeks, probably on account of their attachment to the cause of the Parliament. The fortune of war having at length effected their liberation, the council of the corporation, conceiving themselves "bound in conscience to see them eased in regard of their imprisonment, and the expense they had incurred, ordered ten pounds to be paid to the mayor, and five pounds each to the bailiffs."[c]

[b] See v. i. p. 65.

[c] Records of the corporation.

Meanwhile, in the month of August, colonels Dodring and Shuttleworth, having intelligence that lord Ogleby, col. Huddlestone, and others, were on their way from Westmorland to Chester, marched with their forces to oppose them.* Col. Shuttleworth's despatch dated from Whalley, thus briefly narrates the particulars of this "sharp fight:"

Col. Shuttleworth's despatch.

"Right Honorable.—Upon Thursday last marching with three of my troops upon Blackburne towards Preston where the Enemie lay, I met 11 of their Colours at Ribble Bridge within a mile of Preston, whereupon after a sharp fight we took the Lord Ogleby a Scotch Lord and Col. Ennis, one

* Three Great Victories, &c. Printed Aug. 27, 1644.

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other Col. slaine, one major wounded, and divers officers and souldiers to the number of 40 in all taken, besides 8 or 9 slain with the losse of 12 men taken prisoners, which afterwards were released by Sir John Mildrum upon his coming to Preston the night following, from whence the enemie fled.

"Your humble servant, Nic. Shuttleworth."

For upwards of four years afterwards, no military event of any great importance took place in this borough; but, in the summer of the year 1648, the fate of the Scotch army under duke Hamilton, and of the English army under general Langdale, both engaged in the royal cause, was sealed on the plains of Preston, and in the valley of the Ribble, by the skill and prowess of the most renowned of the parliamentary generals, Oliver Cromwell. The battle took place on the 17th of August; and the scene of operations extended from Ribbleton Moor to the north bank of the Ribble. After a sanguinary engagement of four hours, fought in the fields and lanes, the duke's troops began to give way, and were charged through the streets of Preston at the point of the bayonet. Being driven out of the town, they retreated over Ribble bridge at Walton-le-dale, to the banks of the Derwent, where the battle was renewed,

Battle of Ribblesdale.

"And Darwen stream with blood of Scots imbrued."

Night coming on, the hostile armies took up their quarters within musket-shot of each other, without being able precisely to ascertain their relative situation. Immediately after the battle, Cromwell wrote an account of his victory to the committee then sitting at Manchester, describing the battle as decisive, and attributing the victory to God's blessing.*

The Corporation (Malignants) of Preston, as they are called, steadfast in their loyalty, assembled at the Market Cross in July, 1649, the year of the execution of Charles I. and proclaimed his son Charles II. king of England without opposition.†

The next morning, Friday, disclosed the fact, that the royal army had lost about one thousand men slain, and four thousand taken prisoners.‡ The operations of this day are briefly described in a letter to sir Ralph Ashton, member of the house of commons:—"Yesterday being Friday, Lieutenant-Generall Crumwell having kild & taken diverse of the Scots, dispersed their body severall wayes. The greatest part of them fled towards Warrington, & ovr Forces still pursuing them; divers of the Country Forces being joyned to assist Lieutenant-General Crumwell.§ Some of the Scots were last night at Lansford on Cheshire side, our Army is at their heels. The greatest execution Yesterday was about Standish Moore, where divers were kild & taken, & amongst them many considerable men, both Scotch & English. Duke Hamilton was last night at Wygan."

* See Vol. II. p. 45.

† Whitelock's Memorial, p. 413.

‡ See Cromwell's Dispatch to the House of Commons, Vol. II. p. 46.

§ See Vol. III. p. 665.

On the following day the engagement was resumed at the pass of Winwick,* with so much success on the part of Cromwell, that, though a part of the duke's army "reeled on" into Staffordshire, it was finally overthrown at Uttoxeter, and the duke himself made prisoner.

Preston Parish.

Winwick fight.

Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who was captured at Nottingham, in an interesting account of this short but decisive campaign, attributes the loss of the day, in the battle of Preston, to want of co-operation on the part of the Scots at critical periods of the battle.†

Sir Mar. Langdale's letter on the defeat of the royal forces.

The official return of the killed, wounded, and prisoners in the battle of Preston, and in the battles of the two preceding days, as exhibited by the parliamentary records, is 2500 slain, and 2000 taken prisoners, exclusive of 10,000 taken in the retreat, making, in the whole, an aggregate of nearly 15,000 men, exclusive of booty in horses, cattle, and money.

The memorial preserved by the corporation of Preston, of this the most sanguinary campaign in the annals of Lancashire, is expressed in these glowing terms—

"MEMORANDUM.

"*Decimo Septimo die Augusti*, 1648, 24 Car.

"That Henry Blundell, gent. being mayor of this town of Preston, the daie and yeare aforesaid, Oliver Cromwell, lieutenant-general of the forces of the Parliament of England, with an army of about 10,000 at the most, (whereof 1500 were Lancashire men, under the command of Colonel Raph Assheton, of Middleton,) fought a battaile in and about Preston aforesaid, and overthrew Duke Hamilton, general of the Scots, consisting of about 26,000 and of English Sir Marmaduke Langdale and his forces, joined with the Scots, about 4000; took all their ammunition, about 3000 prisoners, killed many with very small losse to the Parliament army; and in their pursuit towards Lancaster, Wigan, Warrington, and divers other places in Cheshire, Staffordshire, and Nottinghamshire, took the said Duke and Langdale, with many Scottish earls and lords, and about 10,000 prisoners more, all being taken [or] slayne, few escaping, and all their treasure and plunder taken. This performed in lesse than one week."

The cost of carrying on this campaign was ruinous to the royalists, and distressing to the parliamentary party. A letter from sir Richard Hoghton and five other gentlemen, addressed to the treasurers of the sequestrations, Guildhall, London, says—"Wee have thought fitt to certify you that all the profittes arriseinge out of the Sequestracons are disposed of for the vse of the souldierie of this Countie by ordinance of Parliam^t. And in regard of the late imminent danger threatened to this countye by that great and potent Armye of the Scottes & Englishe wee were inforced to raise such a considerable number of Forces for the mutuall defence of the Kingdom our selves and neigbor counties that the maytenãce therof hath occasioned the expence of a vast sõme of monye over above and above the profittes arriseinge

* Ibid. p. 628. † Sir Marmaduke Langdale's relation of the late fight at Preston, 1648.

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out of the Sequestracons. And the arreres of the Souldierie are soe greate that wee are vtterly disabled to sattisfie their iust demande in any reasonable measure w'hout some further supply."*

Renewal of civil wars.

The defeat of duke Hamilton's army was the last military operation in Lancashire, during the civil wars of Charles I. But on the return of the earl of Derby from the Isle of Man, whence he was summoned by his sovereign Charles II. in 1651, to lend his powerful aid in restoring the Stuart dynasty, his lordship issued warrants by royal authority through Lancashire, requiring all the friends of the king to meet him in arms at Preston. This call was made with little effect. His lordship had brought with him three hundred followers from the Isle of Man, with which he marched to the south; and, soon after his departure from Preston, he sustained a signal defeat in Wigan Lane.† This fatal campaign was terminated by the battle of Worcester; and the earl of Derby, having been made prisoner on his return into Lancashire, was brought to trial at Chester for high treason against the Commonwealth. A military tribunal cut short all legal difficulties in the way of conviction, and, in a few days afterwards, his lordship underwent the same fate at Bolton‡ which had, three years before, overtaken his royal master at Whitehall.

Change of ecclesiastical government.

The ecclesiastical, as well as the secular government of the country, was now changed, and the presbyterian superseded the episcopal form of church government. For the due administration of spiritual affairs, each county was divided into classes, composed of ministers and people, and Lancashire was one of the first counties in England to adopt the new system. Preston, from its central situation, was selected as the place for holding the first Lancashire Assembly of Divines,§ and the meeting took place here in the month of November, in the year 1646.

Sequestrations.

Not only the Lancashire assembly of divines, but the Lancashire committee of sequestration, also held their sittings in Preston during the Commonwealth, and it was here that the "delinquent" lords, knights, and gentlemen of this county, compounded for their estates, in the year 1646, &c. conformable to the list inserted in the 35th page of the second volume of this work.

A fee farm rent of £15, reserved by Henry II. and payable at the feasts of St. Michael and the Annunciation, was purchased by the corporation, under an act of the Commonwealth, for £127, and conveyed 23d July, 1650: and again purchased for £247. 10s. after the Restoration. The conveyance, dated 16th June, 1676, states, that the "said premises were parcel of the Landes and Possessions of the late Dutchy of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster aforesaid, and were by Letters Patent of the late King Henry 2d granted to the Burrough and their suc-

* Aynscough's MS. 5494. fo, 133. in Brit. Museum.

† See Vol. III. p. 545.

‡ Ibid, p. 60—62.

§ See Vol. II. p. 38.

cessors for ever." The corporation, encouraged by the flatteries of judge Jefferies, it is said, paid dearly for his majesty's favours in this instance. Preston Parish.

When prelacy again resumed its authority, on the restoration of Charles II. a number of the clergy, comprehended in the Lancashire classical Presbyteries, were ejected from their churches;* and many of the laymen, who were generally men of influence in their respective neighbourhoods, espoused the cause of non-conformity, which from that time took deep root in the county of Lancaster. Ejected ministers.

In this reign two royal charters were granted to Preston, by each of which the privileges and immunities of the corporate body were extended. The first of these charters is dated on the 22d of March, 14 Charles II., and the second, the 14th January, 36 Charles II. This latter charter is preserved in the Duchy Office, and consists of five skins of parchment tied together, to which is appended a curious note thus expressed:— Royal charters. Chas. II. Anecdote respecting them.

"M^d. that the charter for Preston passed the Greate Seale according to the date but by reason M^r James Ashton who su'd it out did not pay the Fees due to the Chancello^r of the Duchy he refus'd to put the Dutchy or Co. Pal. seale to it, wher'upon M^r Ashton tooke it with him to Preston and there procured the Co. Pal. Seale to be put to it, for which he was turn'd out of his Place this was soe sealed a few days before king Cha. the second dy'd.

"In Easter Terme following viz the begining of June the Fees for both Seales were paid, at which tyme or two or three dayes after, the Dutchy Seale was put to the said Charter.

"This Memorand was made the 13^th day of June 1685 "by me

"Ben. Ayloffe."†

In 1659 the corporation of Preston began to enforce the absurd prohibition against merchant strangers, contained in their earliest charter, and reiterated in every subsequent grant in times of gross ignorance of the interests of that trade, which they were intended to protect. The submission and apology of two tradesmen is entered upon the books of the corporation, February 6th, 1659, in these terms:— Corporation Restrictions on Free Trading.

"Whereas y^e day abouesaid wee James Coulters of Halifax in y^e Countie of Yorke Clothier, and Jn° Braithwaite sonne of Nathan Braithwaite of Ovendall in y^e County affores^d Cloathier, each of vs hauinge forfeited an Ende of Cloath to y^e Companie of Drap pt by sellinge & exposeinge the same to sale Wee are sorrye for y^e same and doe ꝑmise hereby for y^e future not to offende in y^e Like."

Ten years afterwards, Peter Ryecroft of Leedes, clothworker, promises to forfeit to the company of Drapers Twenty poundes if he

"doe att any tyme or tymes hereafter sell or expose to sale any woolen Cloth or other Comodity (Bellonging to y^e trades of any of y^e foresaid Company) vnto any person within the Corporacon aforesaid except it bee to y^e member or members of y^e foresaid Company or Society." Dated Jan. 8, 1669.

* See Vol. II. p. 58.

† Red Reper. Bundle T. No. 1. The provisions of this charter will be found in the recapitulation.

Preston Parish.

In 1685 and 1686 the wardens of the company are ordered to distrain upon persons named in the respective records,

'for the sume of fourty shillings A month for one month by past, & soe for the like sume of fourtey shillings for every month hereafter that they shall use the Trades they now follow, contrary to the orders of the said company."

These orders, it appears by another record, were made by virtue of a grant from the mayor and corporation confirmed by the judges of assize.

In 1662 a singular regulation in reference to the time of closing shops in the town, was made by some of the incorporated companies :—

"December the 5th, 1662. Whereas vpon serious consideration of the companie of Mercers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Haberdashers, and Salters, It is thought that the keepinge of Shopps open in the Eveninges vntil nine or Tenn of the clock is imprudent, vnprofitable, and discomendable. For reformeinge whereof, Wee the severall Wardens and Masters Tradesmen of the severall Companies abovesaid, doe hereby volluntarily and freely agree, and do hereby covenant conclude and bynde our selves, that from henceforth, neither wee ourselves nor anie for vs, shall keepe open our Shopp windowes, or doares, after eight of the clock betwixt the 25th of March and the 29th of September, and after six of the clock betwixt ye 25th of September and the 25th of March, vpon paine of everie one of vs to forfeite for everie such offence five shillinges. And that ye wardenes for the tyme being shall destraine the goodes of such offenders vnless the ptie offending doe presentlie paie soe much forfeited. And that everie pson that shall offer to opose rescue, disturbe or sue, anie such warden that shall destraine the saide forfeiture and execute this Order, everie such pson shall forfeite for everie such offence Fower poundes Tenn shillinges of currant money of England for the vse and improvement of the comon Stock of the companie abovesaide by distresse vpon theire goodes or by action in our owne Townes Court in the name of the wardens for the tyme beinge. And it is hereby further agreed, that ye Wardens for the tyme beinge shalbee harmelesse Losslesse and indemptnified by the companie abovesaide for anie thing they shall doe in the execution of this Order. In witnesse whereof wee doe hereby severally bynde ourselves and have subscribed our names to this order the daie and yeare first above written."

"W. Sudell, John Sumpner, and others. } Wardens."

Dr. Kuerden's Descriptions.

In 1686 a literary gentleman resident in the town, wrote his Description of the Borough of Preston, intended evidently as a portion of his History of the County Palatine of Lancaster.* Passing over the Doctor's allusions to his theory, by which he erects Preston into a Roman station, the Ribodunum of Ptolemy, already treated sufficiently at large, he says that at that time "the entrance to the town from the

* Kuerden's MSS. Collection in the Heralds' College, London. Mr. Taylor conjectures that the MS. published by him is of the date of 1682, but it is evident that it was written at least four years after that time, seeing that the municipal government described by Dr. Kuerden is that established by the charter of Charles II. granted in 1685.

south vnto the townes end, on the north is a full statute mile, although it be not altogether so much from the eastern part to the western thereof. The borough is much beautyfyed and adorned with its large square, cald the market place, as likewise with the large streets thereof, well paued and cleanly, which are so spacious frõ the one end thereof vnto the other, that few of the corporations in England exceed the same either for the cleannes and neatnes of the streets and market place generally at times and seasons kept cleane and easy to walk upon by men or women." Preston Parish.

"In the middle of the sayde borough," he continues, "is a fayre built square of houses or shops, very spacious towards the market place, and at the west syde thereof an ample antient and yet well beautified Hall, cald the Gyld or Town Hall or the Toll Both, to which at the south thereof is annexed a fayre and large room for a councill house or chamber for the Capitall burgesses, or Jurors at their Court days or publiq meetings for consultation, secretly to be had from the mob or cõmon burgesses as occasion shall require."

The learned antiquary then proceeds to describe the courts held in this hall, namely,—The Port Motes for the Leet days—The Court of Cõmon Pleas—The Court of Chancery for the County Palatine—the Quarter Sessions—The Court for the election of Burgesses to serve in Parliament—The adjourned Polles from Lancaster for Knights of the Shire—And the Court for opening the Gylds held every 20 years.

"Round about under this Hall are ranged rows of butcher's shops on either side and end, where victuals are exposed for the vse of man. And upon Saturday as soon as light appears in the morning, is there a market held for linen cloth, when ended, yarn appeares & carts of butter & cheese as formerly."

Then follows the description of the other markets.

"The streets," says Dr. Kuerden, "belonging to this towne or borough are very spacious, here and there interwoven with stately fabricks after the modish mañer extraordinarily adorning the streets which they belong unto."

He next perambulates the principal streets and roads, which have varied little in name in the course of the 150 years since this MS. was written.*

"As to the borough in general," says he, "this borough is likewise adorned with a spacious well-built, or rather re-edified church, adjacent on the south side of Church-street, where of late, for the more commodious solemnization of religious rites and instruction of the people in sound and healthful doctrine; for the more eas of the people, there hath lately been built on the south side of the church a large spacious and well-adorned gallery, for the gentry of the town who were farmers.

"The next is a remarkable school house, not far distant, on the south side, with sufficient retirement from publiq concourse; and there has been annexed to it an

* See "Brief Description of the Burrough and Town of Preston," with occasional Notes, by John Taylor, Esq. pp. 8—16.

Preston Parish.

handsome fabrick adjoining to it as a fitting habitation for a schoolmaster, for convenience and ease over the school, a fitting place for the scholars' retirement, for making their exercises, as likewise upon occasion if needful for a scrivener to make use of with least prejudice to the scholars, as to their absence or attendance."

A list of the public Hospitals or Almshouses for the Poore then follows:—

"1st. At the East end of the town for 8 or 10 almspeople.

"2d. Next near the end of St. John Street out of Lemon's Charity.

"3d. At the end of Fishergate, consisting of 8 rooms, erected by the Widow of Bartho: Worthington & Eliz. Harrison, Widow.

"And there was lately erected a publiq Workhouse to employ poor Women and Children in the worsted trade."

The Marsh and Moor are then mentioned—to the former of which it is said vessels of reasonable burthen come up at high-water; and the latter is called "a large More or Comon of 324 acres of pasture belonging to the borough for the cattel or turbary, in the which together with the said Marsh all the inhabitants [Burgeseses et Inhabitantes] are free to put their cattel for the greater benefitt of the burgesses."

Boundaries of the borough.

The boundaries confining the franchises and liberties of the borough of Preston, are thus described:—

"Begining upon the south side at the much famed river of Ribell, at a place cald the Washing-stood, they thence ascend up easterly, by a little rill or rivulet called the Swillbrooke, cross the London road and pass upward to the head thereof, till they come over against the Town of Fishwick, from which this brooke parteth the burrough aforesaid; and from thence the bonds pass to the northward, to the entrance upon Ribleton More, nere, if not close by, the crosse upon the highway leading to Ribchester towards the citty of Yorke; and from this crosse, passing by the west side of that more still norward, thorough some few closes unto Eavs brook, and thus it is separated from the village of Ribleton; upon the east from thence, passing down to the Eavs brook untill it falleth into the water of Savock, and thus it parteth from the forest of Fullwood, and Cadily more; so discending the water Savock to a certain old ditch which is the bondary betwixt Preston and Tulketh; so following that old ditch southward, by Lancaster-Lane, untill you arrive at Preston Marsh, a little west from the Water Milne; and so following the Milne streame westward, after the north side of the Marsh till it crosses up southward towards Rible, but following that streame to Rible water; and so following Rible eastward, by the midst of that water, untill it come past the Boat over against Preston, to the afore mentioned washing stoods into Swillbrook."

Our learned predecessor next proceeds to describe the government of the borough, then recently settled by the act of the 36 Charles II., as already stated, and to treat of the method of holding or solemnizing the Preston Guild Merchants, too

copiously by far for ordinary limits, but with that simplicity of style and internal evidence of correctness which impart interest to all his writings.* Preston Parish.

The visit of James II. to Chester, the year before he abdicated the throne of England, called forth expressions of loyal attachment from the corporation of Preston to that monarch, and a deputation, with five aldermen at its head, was appointed on the 25th of August, 1687, to proceed to that city to present the address. Three days before, the corporation voted the sum of five shillings each to two afflicted females, the daughters of indigent burgesses, "towards their charges in going to Chester to get the *king's touch!*" Address to James II. by the corporation of Preston.

The revolution of 1688 does not appear to have produced any strong sensation north of the Trent; but in the early part of the following century, a rebellion, arising out of this great political change, originated in Scotland, and spent its fury in the town of Preston. It has already been seen,† that, in the year 1715, a desperate effort was made by the partisans of the house of Stuart, to replace that family on the throne which James II. had reluctantly abdicated, and that with this view a small army, commanded by a gentleman of Northumberland, of the name of Foster, with the earls of Derwentwater, Wintoun, Nithsdale, and Carnworth, and lords Kenmure, Widdrington, and Nairn in his train, marched into England. Having traversed the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, the rebel army reached Lancaster on Monday, the 7th of November, where they secured a supply of cannon, and from which colonel Hoghton and his militia retired on their advance, as did colonel Stanhope and his dragoons on their approach to Preston, from the impossibility of offering to them any effectual resistance. On Wednesday the 9th, the rebel force marched into Preston, to the music of the bagpipes, with the intention to advance to the south in a day or two, for the purpose of taking possession of Warrington bridge and securing the two important towns of Manchester and Liverpool, where they were encouraged to believe that the surrounding country would flock to their standard. The first care of the rebels was to proclaim the chevalier de St. George, by the title of James III. This ceremony was performed with great pomp at the obelisk in the centre of the market-place, in the presence of the principal part of the army.‡ All this military array spread considerable alarm, not only in the town, but in every part of the county, and the wealthy inhabitants had quitted Preston on the approach of Rebellion of 1715.

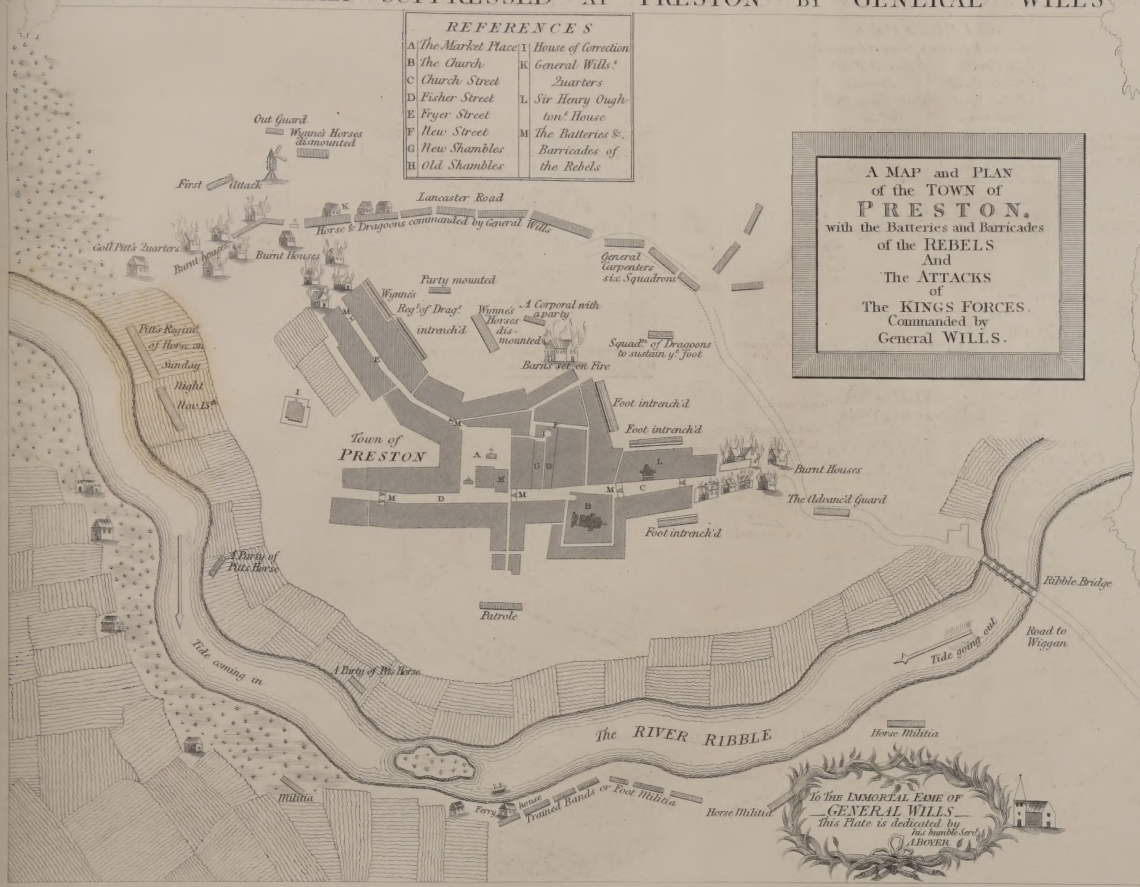
* See "Brief Description," pp. 20—89. † See Vol. II. p. 68.

‡ The Rev. Samuel Peploe, at this time vicar of Preston, displayed so much fearless zeal as to read the prayers for the Brunswick family in the parish church, while the adherents of the Stuarts were present in arms; this devotion to the royal cause was duly appreciated by his sovereign George I. by whom he was rewarded, first with the wardenship of Manchester, in 1717, and afterwards with the bishoprick of Chester, in 1725.

Preston Parish.

the enemy, taking with them the most valuable part of their effects. The municipal authority knew as little as the rest of the inhabitants where to look for succour; and it was not till Friday, and till the insurgent force had been joined by a number of neighbouring gentlemen—the tenants and servants of the Roman Catholic persuasion—that news arrived that the king's forces, under the command of general Wills, were advancing by way of Wigan. This intelligence served only to increase the general consternation; and, as orders were instantly given by the Jacobite commanders, to mount the cannon taken at Lancaster, and to erect barricades at the entrances of the town, in Church-street, Friargate, and Fishergate, it became evident that this place was once more to be made the scene of a military engagement. "Every street," says one of the witnesses, in his evidence before the House of Lords, "was barricadoed; and, to strengthen the defences, two cannon were placed in each street." In the morning of Saturday it was announced that the king's troops were within a few miles of the town, and at mid-day general Wills, with the regiments of dragoons of Wynn, Honeywood, Munden, and Dormer, together with Preston's regiment of foot, crossed the bridge over the Ribble, at Walton, without resistance, and marched to the front of the town, where the forces were drawn up. While viewing the town to discover its vulnerable points, some shots, fired from the garrison, struck two of the general's dragoons, and killed them dead on the spot. This incident seems to have precipitated the attack, and general Wills gave orders to carry the place by storm. The attack at Church-street bar, then opposite Water-street, was led by brigadier Honeywood, accompanied by lord Forrester, who commanded Preston's regiment of infantry, and took possession of the two large houses at the entrance to the town, belonging to sir Henry Hoghton and Mr. Eyre. A simultaneous attack upon the barricado on Friargate brow, was made by the squadrons of Wynn, Dormer, and Stanhope, commanded by brigadier Dormer, supported by the regiments of Pitt and Munden. Thus the whole of the troops were brought into action, and the engagement, which was continued till after midnight, was fought with determined resolution on both sides. At the extremities of the town the first barricadoes were carried, and a number of houses were set on fire, but the rebels still maintained possession of their inner works, and had inflicted upon the assailants a loss in killed and wounded of about two hundred men. Brigadier Honeywood received a contusion on the shoulder by a musket-shot, and major Bland a slight one on the arm, having had his horse shot from under him by a musket-shot. In the attack on the Church-street barricado, were killed two captains, one ensign, and twenty-two privates, exclusive of the wounded; and in the attack at the head of Friargate brow, nine privates were killed; brigadier Dormer received a shot in the leg, and one colonel, one lieutenant, one captain, and thirty-nine privates were

# E REBELLION HAPPILY SUPPRESSED AT PRESTON BY GENERAL WILLS


REFERENCES
A The Market Place
B The Church
C Church Street
D Fisher Street
E Fryer Street
F New Street
G New Shambles
H Old Shambles
I House of Correction
K General Wills' Quarters
L Sir Henry Oughton's House
M The Batteries &c. Barricades of the Rebels
A MAP and PLAN of the TOWN of PRESTON, with the Batteries and Barricades of the REBELS And The ATTACKS of The KINGS FORCES. Commanded by General WILLS.
Out Guard
Wynne's Horses dismounted
First Attack
Lancaster Road
Horse & Dragoons commanded by General Wills
Coll Pitt's Quarters
Burnt Houses
Party mounted
Wynne's Regt of Drag.s intrench'd
Wynne's Horses dismounted
A Corporal with a party
Squad.n of Dragoons to sustain y.e foot
Barns set on Fire
General Carpenters &c.e Squadrons
Pitt's Regim.t of Horse on Sunday Night Nov.r 13.th
Town of PRESTON
Foot intrench'd
Foot intrench'd
Burnt Houses
The Advanc'd Guard
Foot intrench'd
A Party of Pitt's Horse
Patrole
Ribble Bridge
Road to Wiggan
Tide going out
Tide coming in
A Party of Pitt's Horse
The RIVER RIBBLE
Horse Militia
Militia
Ferry
Boats
Trusted Bands of Foot Militia
Horse Militia
To The IMMORTAL FAME OF GENERAL WILLS This Plate is dedicated by his humble Serv.t J. BOYER

The above is an exact copy of an old Plan of the town of Preston &c. in 1715. —— Done by Charles St. Clare, 1818.

FISHER, SON, & Co. LONDON. 1836.

Presto
Parish

wounded. The loss suffered by Preston's foot regiment, which sustained the principal fire, exceeded the whole of the loss of the dragoon regiments. The near approach of another army to reinforce the royalists induced them to desist from any further attack. At ten o'clock on Sunday morning, general Carpenter arrived, with the dragoon regiments of Cobham, Churchill, and Molesworth. The place was now invested on every side, and a council of war was called within the town, at which all the noblemen in the rebel army and all the principal officers attended. At this meeting it was determined, against the wish of the Scots, to sue for a capitulation; and, at two o'clock in the afternoon, general Foster despatched colonel Oxburgh, with an offer on the part of the garrison to lay down their arms, and to become prisoners of war, on condition of mercy. To this overture it was replied, that they must submit at discretion; that, as rebels, they could not be treated with; and all that could be promised to them was, that the soldiers in the royal army "should not cut them to pieces till further orders!"* Some further negociation took place, which was concluded by a message from general Wills, to the effect, that, if they did not immediately surrender, he would attack the town, and put the garrison to the sword. This threat had the desired effect on the refractory, and the rebel army, which amounted to from fourteen to fifteen hundred men, became prisoners. The duty of taking possession of the town, and disarming the garrison, devolved upon lord Forrester. On repairing to the Mitre Tavern, he arrested the seven noblemen who had accompanied this ill-fated expedition, and they were despatched to London, where they were marched through the streets to the Tower in chains, like so many malefactors. Here they remained close prisoners till the early part of the year 1716, when they were impeached before the House of Lords, on a charge of high treason, and all of them convicted. The earl of Derwentwater and lord Kenmure paid the price of their treason on the block; earl Nithisdale and earl Wintown escaped at different times out of the Tower, not without some suspicion of connivance, and to lord Widdrington, the earl of Carnwath, and lord Nairn, the royal clemency was extended. General Foster, Mr. Mackintosh, and several other officers of inferior note, were also tried in London, but the general escaped from Newgate, and arrived on the continent in safety; and Mr. Mackintosh and some others seized their keeper, and, with the assistance of their friends, effected their escape. Four others, less fortunate, amongst whom was colonel Oxburgh, were executed at Tyburn.

Preston Parish.

"From the Preston rebellion," says a political writer, "accrued this benefit to the publick, that by the forfeitures of lands in Scotland, and by the alterations made in the tenures of vassalage there, the Jacobite portion then at full balance have been weakened in that kingdom, whilst the Whigg party have been proportionably

* Evidence of general Wills before the Lords.

Preston Parish.

strengthened, and by their acquisition of land and property have distanced the Tories, and the king is secure without the least competition, which he could not be so long as the Whiggs and Tories were upon the least equality of rivalship."*

Execution of the rebels.

The following is a summary of the times and places at which the unfortunate insurgents, who suffered in Lancashire, were executed:—†

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 1, 1715. | Major Nairn, Captains Lockhart, Shaftoe, and Erskine, shot at *Preston* | 4 |
| Jan. | 28, 1716. | Rich. Shuttleworth, of Preston; Roger Muncaster, of Garstang, Attorney; Thos. Cowpe, of Walton-le-Dale; Will. Butler, and Will. Arkwright, hanged on the Gallows Hill,‡ at *Preston* | 5 |
| Feb. | 9, — | Rich. Chorley, esq.,§ James Drummond, Will. Black, Donald M'Donald, John Howard, Berry Kennedy, and John Rowbottam, hanged at Preston | 7 |
| Feb. | 10, — | James Blundell, James Finch, Jno. Macgilliwray, Will. Whalley, and James Burn, hanged at Wigan | 5 |
| Feb. | 11, — | Tho. Sudell, Will. Harris, Stephen Sagar, Jos. Porter, hanged at Wigan; and John Finch, hanged at Manchester | 5 |
| Feb. | 14, — | Allan Sanderson, Tho. Cartmel, Tho. Gorse, and Jos. Wadsworth, hanged at Garstang | 4 |
| Feb. | 24, — | James, Earl of Derwentwater, & Lord Visc. Kenmore, beheaded on Tower Hill | 2 |
| May | 8, — | Messrs. Collingwood, Burnet, Drummond, and Hunter, hanged at Liverpool | 4 |
| May | 14, — | Colonel Oxburgh, hanged at Tyburn | 1 |
| May | 25, — | Mr. Gascoigne, hanged at Tyburn | 1 |
| July | 13, — | Rev. Mr. Paul and John Hall, esq. executed at Tyburn | 2 |
| Oct. | 2, — | Capt. Bruce, Jno. Winckley, Tho. Shuttleworth, Geo. Hodgson, and — Charnley, hanged at Lancaster | 5 |

A note appended to this curious list, in which are contained several Lancashire names, says, "I am certain that four more were executed at Lancaster, of whom I remember the names of two, viz. Mr. Crow, an Aberdeen Scot and a mathematician, and —— M'Intosh, whose names were fixed over the castle gates."‖

* Free Briton, May 11, 1732, No. 128.

† See the sheriff's charges attendant upon these executions in the present volume, pp. 88-9.

‡ On cutting through the Gallows Hill, in May, 1817, the workmen discovered two coffins, in which the headless bodies of two of the rebel chiefs executed here, were, no doubt, deposited. According to tradition, the heads were cut off at the time of execution, and exposed on poles in front of the town-hall.—Taylor's Notes on a Brief Description of Preston. The name of Gallows Hill is still preserved, though the hill has nearly disappeared.

§ This gentleman's son, Charles Chorley, was tried and found guilty at Liverpool, but died in gaol.

‖ The names of Ralph Standish, of Standish, esq.; Francis Anderton, of Lostock, esq. erroneously styled sir Francis; John Dalton, esq.; Richard Townley, esq. married to lord Widdrington's sister; and Edward Tildesley, of the Lodge, esq., with Gabriel Hesketh, esq., the father, and Cuthbert Hesketh, the son, all occur amongst the persons brought to trial, and the first mentioned of whom were convicted, but none of them were executed.

Preston Parish.

The rebellion having been finally suppressed both in England in Scotland, the English parliament in the following year passed two acts, the object of which was to indemnify the public and individuals, who had suffered loss during the short campaign, for the injuries they had sustained, "out of the estates of certain traitors and popish recusants," and "for vesting the forfeited estates in the hands of trustees, to be sold for the use of the public, and for giving relief to lawful creditors by determining the claims." The commissioners in their report, bearing date the 4th of February, 1718, state—That the registered claims made on the forfeited estates of the several attainted persons in England, amount in number to 1696; that the commissioners and trustees first opened their commission in London, and that from thence they adjourned to Preston, in Lancashire, for the greater dispatch of business. That the several claimants in the borough and parish of Preston have made claims pursuant to a clause in the act, for repayment of the losses they sustained, amounting in number to 226, and in value to £6462. 8s. 10¾d. The commissioners and trustees, after having heard and determined the several claims, made an order to sell the estates of Richard Chorley, of Chorley, and such part of the estate of William, the late lord Widdrington, as is situated in the county of Lincoln, and no appeal having been made from their determination, they proceeded to the sale, and report that they were sold as follows:—

| Persons Forfeiting. | Estate at, | Purchaser's Name. | Price sold for. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Richard Chorley | Chorley and Walton-cum-Fazakerley | Abraham Crompton | £5,550 |
| Lord Widdrington | Lincolnshire | Thos. Chaplyn | £32,400 |

"A list of the Papists, who registered their estates, and the respective value thereof," then follows, from which it appears, that the number of the Lancashire estates amount to 465, valued at £27,903. 7s. 9½d., and that those of the other counties in England amount to £375,284. 15s. 3d., while the value of the forfeited estates in Scotland is estimated at £27,771. 7s. 7d. The following is a list of the Lancashire estates, of the estimated value of £100 or upwards:—

| | £. | s. | d. | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anderton, Sir Lawrence | 621 | 16 | 10 | Bellassis, Rowland | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Anderton, Margaret, Dame | 486 | 8 | 3½ | Blundell, Nicholas | 482 | 12 | 2½ |
| Blundell, Mary, Dame | 200 | 0 | 0 | Barlow, Anthony | 171 | 9 | 0 |
| Bellassis, Rowland | 300 | 0 | 0 | Cornwallis, Mary | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Brockholes, John | 522 | 19 | 1 | Clifford, Hugh, Lord | 163 | 6 | 10 |
| Butler, Mary | 100 | 0 | 0 | Clifton, Thomas | 1548 | 16 | 10½ |
| Butler, Catherine | 537 | 0 | 0 | Culcheth, Mary | 150 | 0 | 0 |

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| | £. | s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carus, Frances | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Curnen, Henry | 141 | 10 | 0 |
| Dickenson, Agnes | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Eccleston, Thomas | 341 | 5 | 11 |
| Eccleston, Eleanora | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Fazakerley, Robert | 187 | 10 | 10¾ |
| Faulconberg, Lord Viscount | 356 | 0 | 9 |
| Fowler, John | 233 | 16 | 10 |
| Gerrard, Mary, Dame | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Gerrard, John | 114 | 18 | 4 |
| Gerrard, Evan | 112 | 12 | 3 |
| Gerrard, Sir William | 247 | 6 | 11 |
| Golden, Thomas | 128 | 1 | 11 |
| Gerrard, Thomas | 345 | 14 | 2 |
| Gerrard, Richard | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Harrington, Charles | 197 | 3 | 6 |
| Harrington, Mary | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Harrington, Dorothy | 107 | 12 | 6 |
| Hesketh, William | 198 | 3 | 4½ |
| Ince, Christopher | 163 | 4 | 4 |
| Molineux, Sir William, Bart. | 2346 | 16 | 2 |
| Molineux, Robert | 309 | 8 | 2 |
| Massey, Richard | 352 | 0 | 9 |
| Molineux, Richard | 1100 | 0 | 0 |
| Nelson, Maximilian | 100 | 18 | 10 |
| Riddle, Edward | 119 | 3 | 5 |
| Scarisbrick, Frances | 320 | 1 | 6 |
| Sherburne, Sir Nicholas | 1210 | 6 | 3½ |
| Stanley, Anne | 118 | 15 | 0 |
| Standish, Cicilia | 415 | 0 | 8½ |
| Townley, Mary | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Townley, Ursula | 400 | 0 | 6 |
| Townley, Richard | 991 | 13 | 5½ |
| Trafford, John | 303 | 2 | 7 |
| Tildesley, Edward | 720 | 9 | 2 |
| Walmsley, Richard | 205 | 4 | 6 |
| Westley, John | 119 | 11 | 1 |
| Westley, John | 230 | 5 | 1½ |

Rebellion of 1745.

The rebellion of 1745, though much more formidable in itself than that of 1715, was viewed in Preston with more composure. The history of that insurrection will be found in the second volume of this work; and it is only necessary to say here, that on the 3d of October, after the defeat of sir John Cope at Preston-pans, and during the occupation of Edinburgh by prince Charles Edward, the young Chevalier de St. George, who was preparing to march southward, the nobility, clergy, and gentry of Lancashire met at the Town-hall of Preston, and, after an excellent speech made by the earl of Derby, which was seconded by Mr. Bootle, entered into an association to raise five thousand men for the defence of the government.*

The insurgent army, about six thousand strong, with prince Charles Edward at its head, marched through Preston, on the 27th of November, on its route to London, to the animating tune of "The king shall have his own again." After advancing by Manchester to Derby, the prince and his followers, to avoid being surrounded and made prisoners, commenced their retreat to Scotland, and on the 12th of December, at nine in the morning, they again passed through this town, to the less agreeable, but equally appropriate, sounds of "Hie thee, Charley, home again."

On the following day, at noon, the Georgia rangers arrived at Preston in full pursuit, and were soon afterwards followed by a party of the duke of Kingston's horse,

* Page 68—71 and 295—302.

commanded by lieutenant-colonel Mordaunt, and the captains lord Robert Manners and lord Byron. General Oglethorpe, entering the town with detachments of horse from marshal Wade's army, having marched from Doncaster in three days, above one hundred measured miles, over snow and ice, detached the Georgia rangers after the rebels, and followed them himself the next day. Preston Parish.

The pursuit of general Oglethorp's dragoons hastened the movements of the rebel army, and, had the duke of Cumberland arrived a few days sooner, Fulwood moor would probably have witnessed the scene which, in the month of April following, took place on the heath of Culloden.

In the midst of these agitations, the ladies of Preston were by no means inactive, when the safety of their own families, or the welfare of the public, required their exertion; and it is related of Mrs. Grimshaw, the mother of the worthy Mayor of the Guild, on the best authority, that while her husband, the under-sheriff of the county, was at a distance providing for the safety of a part of his young family, she raised a sum of several hundred pounds, demanded from the inhabitants, and presented with her own hands the price of the public safety to the Scottish chiefs, at their head-quarters, the White Bull inn.

An institution of a singular kind, connected with the political history of these times, was set on foot in the year 1701, by the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Derwentwater, sir Thomas Sherburne, sir William Pennington, and a number of other gentry of the Jacobite party in Lancashire.* Under an appearance of jollity and conviviality, a political purpose was concealed, and the members constituted themselves into a sort of mock corporate body, by the designation of *The Mayor and Corporation of the ancient Borough of Walton*, taking their denomination from Walton le Dale. The meetings were held at a small public-house in that village, now called the Unicorn, and the proceedings were conducted with a kind of ludicrous formality. Their register contains a record of such of the transactions as it was judged prudent to commit to paper; and a mace, a sword of state, and four large staves covered with silver, served to keep up the mystery and whimsicality of this *coterie*. They had also a hunting rod, mounted with silver, and inscribed, "The gift of Bannister Mock corporation.

* In 1709, says Dr. Whitaker, the mayor was the most noble Thomas, duke of Norfolk; sir Nicholas Sherburn, of Stonyhurst, mayor's boy; sir W. Pennington, bart., town's bailiff; Charles Townley, of Townley, esq., deputy mayor: in 1711 the mayor was the unfortunate James, earl of Derwentwater; in 1715 no meeting was held. In the accounts of 1745 is the following entry: "P$^{d}$ 2$^{s}$ 6$^{d}$ for fixing the plates upon the staves, which were taken off on account of the *Rebels* coming hither;" but the word, rebels, is written upon an erasure, and I suspect upon the word duke. They were only become rebels after their defeat. The year 1766 is the last in which the meeting continued to be respectable. It has since fallen into the hands of inferior tradesmen, who are still possessed of the ancient insignia of office, and who continue to assemble with some of the old formalities, but with neither the danger nor the dignity of their predecessors. Hist. Richmondsh. Vol. II. p. 429.

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Parker, of Entwistle, Esq. for the use of the Corporation of Walton, 1721." Each of the staves has a silver top and hoop, on which are engraved the names of the mayor and other officers of this self-created corporation. On the first stave, upon the top the inscription is, "W^m Farington, Esq. mayor of Walton, y^e 13^th Nov. 1701." Round this, "The Rt. Hon. James Earl of Derwentwater, Viscount Ratcliffe Langley, and Baron Tindale, mayor; John Walmsley, Esq. recorder; Rich. Assheton and Robt. Parker, Esqrs. bailiffes; Wm. Cooten, chaplain; John Dale, deputy mayor." In the following year, under the mayoralty of Edmund Trafford, esq., two sergeants and a house-groper were added to the corporation. In 1705 appear a physician, taster, mace-bearer, poet-laureate, and town-clerk. Afterwards, a huntsman, slut-kisser, custard-eater, sub deputy-mayor, and others, increased the number of officers, who consisted of the representatives of the most ancient and distinguished families in the county. The hoops for the eventful years 1715 and 16 are, it may readily be conceived, *lost*. The rebellion of 1715 took off some of the most efficient of the members, but the mock corporation continued to exist;[a] when its essential functions had passed away, and the register and staves were in the possession of sir Henry Philip Houghton, bart.*

[a] Till 1800

Farly trade and population.

For upwards of a century, after the year 1660, the borough of Preston remained stationary, and at least four generations of men were born and died without materially affecting the amount of the population, which fluctuated during that long period between five and six thousand souls. Owing to the increased difficulties of navigating the Ribble, Liverpool and Lancaster had begun to divide the commerce of the county, to the exclusion of Preston; the only manufacture was linen, from yarn spun with the distaff and the spindle; and a few worsted fabrics; the courts of justice and public offices, however, served to keep up the consequence of the place, and, if the expression may be allowed, law was then the staple commodity.

Great election.

At the period of the memorable contest, called in this town *The Great Election*, an enterprising genius, a native and a free in-burgess of Preston,† then in the humble situation of a barber, prepared to give an impulse to the cotton business of England, which has continued to operate with augmenting force to the present hour, and has contributed essentially to render this branch of manufacture the most considerable in the world.‡ It appears from the evidence of John Kay, a mechanic, delivered on oath before the court of king's bench, the 25th of June, 1785, on a legal inquiry into the subject of the patent right of spinning machines, that in the year

Cotton manufacture.

* Sir Henry died at Walton Hall on the 27th of November, 1835, aged 67 years.

† Certificate from the parish register of Preston church:—"Richard, son of Thomas Arkwright, born December 23d, 1732, baptized December 31, 1732; dated 7th of September, 1824." Signed, "Edward M. Hall, curate." There are reasons for believing that he was born either in the house now occupied by Mr. Clare, hosier, or that adjoining, in Lord-street.

‡ See History of the Cotton Manufacture in Vol. II. p. 397—530.

1768 this deponent accompanied Richard Arkwright* to Preston, at the time of Burgoyne's election, bringing with him two models of a spinning jenny, invented by Thomas Highs, a reed-maker at Leigh. Some time before the election commenced, Arkwright was actively employed in preparing for his manufacturing operations, and his first rude spinning machine was fitted up in the parlour of the house belonging to the Free Grammar School, which was lent to his friend and future partner, Mr. Smalley, for the purpose, by Mr. Ellis Henry, the head-master of the school. At that time the wardrobe of the future knight was in so tattered a condition, that a number of persons subscribed to put him into decent plight to appear in the poll-room. As soon as the election was over, Richard Arkwright and Kay left the town, and Mr. John Smalley, a liquor merchant and painter, accompanied them into Nottinghamshire, where they soon after erected the first spinning manufactory ever established in England. At that time there prevailed a strong prejudice amongst the labouring classes in all parts of Lancashire, against the use of machinery for abridging manual labour, which prejudice existed for many years afterwards, and rose to such a height as to endanger both the person and the works of any manufacturer who might have the temerity to introduce the new machines. This is the true reason why the county of Nottingham, instead of the county of Lancaster, was selected for the erection of the new works; and it was partly owing to this cause, that cotton machinery was not introduced into Preston for nearly ten years after it had become pretty general in some other parts of the county of Lancaster. Preston Parish.

The first manufactory erected here for the spinning of cotton, was built by Messrs. Collison and Watson, at the bottom of Friargate, in 1777, but the business of that establishment—"*The Factory*," as it was emphatically called—though then thought considerable, would now be esteemed as on a small scale. The cotton trade made little progress in Preston till the year 1791, when the late Mr. John Horrocks came to reside in the town, and commenced the muslin manufacture, in a small warehouse at Syke Hill. The skill, enterprise, and industry of this extraordinary man, soon elevated him to eminence in his business, and the manufactories in Dale-street, Friday-street, Frenchwood, Spitalls-moss and Canal-street, rose in succession under his fostering hand. The character and pursuits of the town now underwent an important change; the gentry, for whom it had been for many ages distinguished, still continued to reside here, but the manufacturing soon became the predominant interest; and Mr. Horrocks, at the head of that interest, supported by the corporation, was elevated, in 1802, to the rank of representative of the borough of Preston in parliament, having for his colleague and co-adjutor lord Stanley, the only son of the earl of Derby. The career of this gentleman was as short as it was prosperous; he only survived his senatorial honours two years, and died in First manufactory.

* See History of Sir R. Arkwright, Vol. II. p. 429.

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London, on the 1st of March, 1804, in the 36th year of his age. He was succeeded in both his business and seat in parliament, by his elder brother, Samuel Horrocks, esq., the head of those great manufacturing establishments in this place, which at the present time afford employment in the spinning and manufacturing businesses to upwards of four thousand of the inhabitants,* independent of those employed in bleaching and finishing the cloth. In addition to the works of Mr. Horrocks,† and his copartners, several manufacturing establishments, belonging to other proprietors, exist in this town and neighbourhood; and there are at present no fewer than forty factories, chiefly engaged in the spinning of cotton, which yield 70,000lbs. of cotton yarn weekly. The total number of steam engines at present in the borough is 47, of the aggregate power of 1288 horses, exclusive of five now erecting for cotton mills, equal to the power of 172 horses, making a total of 52 engines, with a power of 1460 horses. The principal prevailing manufactures are cotton-spinning and manufacturing, together with flax-spinning, in which latter branch there are eight establishments employed. The principal articles produced in the loom are cambrics, calicoes, and heavy cloths. The weavers are very numerous, and almost all the trades connected with the manufactures of Lancashire prevail in this borough.

Steam engines.

* At mid-day, on Sunday, the 27th of July, 1823, an attempt was made, by a cotton spinner, of the name of Andrew Riding, to murder Mr. Samuel Horrocks. The assassin having followed his intended victim down Church-street, aimed a desperate blow at his head with a butcher's cleaver, as he entered the area in front of Mr. Miller's house, and cut through his hat behind; on which Mr. Horrocks turned round, and received the second blow upon his left arm, when the instrument fell to the ground, and Riding was apprehended. Having been brought afterwards by the committing magistrate, Nich. Grimshaw, esq. into Mr. Horrocks' bed-chamber, at Larkhill, he gazed upon the wounds with perfect composure! and quitted the room without the slightest expression of compunction! Riding, who was brought to trial at the ensuing assizes at Lancaster, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, but confined for life under an act of the late king, attributed this ferocious attack to some attempt on the part of the manufacturers to reduce the wages of the spinners, which, he conceived, had been unduly promoted by Mr. Horrocks.

† The arms borne by the family of Horrocks, as granted by the Herald's College, are pointedly *allusive*:—Or, a fret, azure, on a chief of the last, a bee volant, between two shuttles in pale of the first. *Crest.* On a rock, an eagle with wings expanded and endorsed proper pendent from the beak a shield gules, charged with a hank of cotton, argent. (Borne by Samuel Horrocks, esq., of Penwortham Lodge, M. P. for Preston, 1825.) *Berry's Ency. Heraldica.* The *motto*, omitted by Mr. Berry, is explanatory of the allusions in the arms and crest—*Industria et Spe.*

From the reign of James I. to the breaking out of the second revolutionary war with France, when England rose in arms to repel the insolent menace of a threatened invasion, it does not appear that Preston had ever the honour to entertain a guest of the blood-royal, (except indeed the young chevalier prince Charles Edward,) but on the 21st of September, 1803, his royal highness prince William Frederick, (late duke) of Gloucester, the commander of the north-western district of England, attended by a numerous suite, came hither from his head-quarters at Liverpool, to review the volunteer corps under the command of lieutenant-colonel Grimshaw and lieutenant-colonel Watson. On this occasion, the freedom of the borough was presented to his royal highness by Samuel Horrocks, esq. the mayor, after an address from James Allan Park (now judge Park,) the recorder, and the corporation displayed their hospitality by entertaining the noble visiter and his suite with a public dinner at the Bull inn. On the anniversary of this visit, in the year following, the duke of Gloucester, brother to his late majesty George III. attended by his son prince William Frederick, inspected the Preston volunteer corps on the Marsh, and was presented with the freedom of the borough by Daniel Lyon, esq. the mayor, in the town-hall, after an eloquent and impressive address from John Grimshaw, esq. the senior alderman, and father of the corporation.

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Royal visit.

The edifices devoted to the purposes of religious worship in Preston, consist of four churches and one chapel of the Establishment, two Roman Catholic chapels, and thirteen other chapels, belonging to various denominations of Protestant Dissenters. The parish church, as we have already seen, is of Saxon origin, built the first century after the establishment of the Christian religion in this country, and at first dedicated to St. Wilfrid, archbishop of York. At a later period, probably soon after the Reformation, the Romish saint was discarded, and this parish church is now called St. John's. Roger de Poictou gave the church of Prestone, with the tithe of the lordship and fishery, to St. Martin's of Sees, the Norman abbey, to which the priory of Lancaster was appropriated. The crown in two instances exercised the right of presentation. In 25 Edw. I. William de Dakre held the advowson of Preston church.* The prior and monks, in the reign of Edward II., were involved in litigation respecting the tithes of the forests of Fulwode and Hyde Park, demesnes of the earl of Lancaster, which by decree, dated at York, on Thursday before the conversion of St. Paul, 1323, were restored and confirmed to the priory of Lancaster. In 1359, Henry, duke of Lancaster, held the patronage of this living, which, in 1371, was exercised by John of Gaunt. In the 15th century the patronage of the vicarage was in the dean and chapter of Leycester; in the 16th, in the Bold family. In 7 Charles I. the advowson of the rectory was held by sir Richard Hoghton;† and his

Churches.

St. John's.

* Escaet. 25 Edward I. n. 51.

† "Tenuit advocacionem Rectoriæ de Preston in Amunderness." Duchy Rec. Vol. XXVII. Inq. n. 13.

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descendant, sir Henry Philip Hoghton, bart. patron and lay rector, sold the presentation to the trustees of Hulme's Exhibitions. The successive incumbents, from 6 Elizabeth to the present time, are collected from the episcopal registers of Chester and other authentic sources:—

LIST OF VICARS OF PRESTON,

IN THE DEANERY OF AMOUNDERNESS, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Nicholas Bradshaw. | | |
| Sept. 29, 1567 | Roger Chorley . . . . | Thomas Patchett . | Death of Nich. Bradshaw. |
| Sept. 4, 14 Eliz. | Nicholas Danyell . . . | John Bold, of North Meols | Resign. of Roger Chorley. |
| Aug. 27, 1580 | Thomas Wall . . . . | The king . . . | Resign. of Nich. Daniell. |
| Dec. 21, 35 Eliz. | William Sawrey . . . | Henry Bold . . | Death of Thomas Walls. |
| Feb. 12, 1603 | John Paler . . . . . | Robert Parker, Yeoman. | |
| May 28, 1621 | James Martin . . . . | Sir Rich. Haughton | Death of John Paler. |
| July 21, 1623 | Alexander Bradley . . | King James, patron by lapse of time. | |
| May 19, 1625 | John Inskip . . . . | The king. | |
| Nov. 18, 1626 | Augustine Wildbore . . | Sir Rich. Haughton, knt. and bart. | |
| Dec. 2, 1630 | James Starkie . . . . Seth Bushell. | The same . . . | Resign. of August. Wildbore. |
| Oct. 12, 1682 | Thomas Birch . . . . | Sir Chas. Houghton | Resign. of Seth Bushell. |
| May 29, 1700 | Samuel Peploe . . . | The same . . . | Death of Thomas Birch. |
| July 4, 1727 | Samuel Peploe, jun. . . | King George . . | Promotion of Samuel Peploe to the bishopric of Chester. |
| April 30, 1743 | Randal Andrews . . . | Wm. Shaw, for this turn only | Resign. of Sam. Peploe. |
| Oct. 30, 1782 | Humphrey Shuttleworth . | Sir Henry Houghton | Death of Randal Andrews. |
| Sept. 26, 1809 | James Penny . . . . | Sir John Philip Houghton | Resig. of Hum. Shuttleworth. |
| March 1, 1817 | Roger Carus Wilson, present incumbent | Wm. Wilson Carus Wilson | Death of James Penny. |

Description of the church.

As a fabric, there is nothing about the parish church of St. John to call for particular observation. The body of the church consists of two elevations with castellated parapets. The nave is divided from the side aisles by pointed arches, deeply hollowed, and resting upon octagonal pillars. The present body was rebuilt about 1770, the tower in 1814, the chancel in 1817, and in 1823 the choir was renovated. It is properly described as a good ordinary parish church.[a] A handsome organ, presented to the parishioners by the late John Horrocks, esq. M.P. at a cost of 500 guineas, stands in the front of the gallery, and contributes at once to ornament the interior of the church, and to add to the solemnity of its services. There are no very ancient monuments; but the copy of one, which existed some centuries

[a] Hist of Richmond.

ago, has been preserved. It is in memory of one of the Travers, of Tulketh, Nateby, Preston, &c.* The mayor's pew is decorated with the arms of Preston; a paschal lamb couchant, under which are the words, "Insignia Villæ de Preston." "Nicholas Grimshawe, esq." the guild mayor. Preston Parish.

The earliest registers commence in October, 1611, and the following results serve to indicate the progress of the population in Preston:— Parish registers.

| | 1611-1612. | 1700-1701. | 1800-1801. | 1833-1834. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . . . | 40 89 | 86 92 | 285 253 | 1036 1112 |
| Marriages . . . . | 13 22 | 37 23 | 111 111 | 350 346 |
| Burials . . . . . | 39 71 | 116 99 | 418 427 | 583 569 |

Since the census of 1801, the town has nearly tripled its population,† in consequence, no doubt, of the flourishing state of its trade and manufactures. Population.

Next to the parish church, St. George's Chapel, situated between Fishergate and Friargate, is the oldest episcopal place of worship in Preston. This plain brick edifice, built in the year 1723, is a chapel of ease to St. John's, and has at all times had a respectable, though not a very numerous congregation. St. George's.

The rapid increase of population towards the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, has led to a corresponding increase of churches, and Trinity Church, St. Peter's, and St. Paul's have all been erected within the last ten years. Trinity Church, consecrated by Dr. Law, bishop of Chester, on the 15th December, 1815, is a neat plain Gothic structure, built at a cost of £9,000, of which sum £4,000 was raised by subscriptions and donations. The site is well chosen between Great Shaw-street and the Back-lane, in an elevated situation, on a plot of ground formerly called Patten-field. A handsome square tower, somewhat deficient in height, stands at the west end of the church, and the interior to the east is appropriately ornamented by a spacious window of stained glass, in five compartments, executed by Mr. William Raphael Egginton, of Birmingham. Trinity.

The foundations of St. Peter's Church, in the Fylde-road, were laid on the 12th St. Peter's.

* I Travers by birth a Norman,
To gain victorious conquest,
With William Conqueror in I came
As one chief rol'd amongst the rest.

His guerdon was a crown,
And ours subjects spoyle,
Some ransom'd tow'r & town,
Some planted English soyle.

Tolketh his castle & herison,
My captives maulger were;
His daughter & his heire Dame Alison
I spoused to my fere.

Thirty winters thus were worne
In spousalls, mirth & glee:
Four begotten he had & borne,
Ere crowned was Beauclerk Henery.

Arnold & Jordan Fitz-Travers,
The one me succeed. th'other tooke orders;
With Constance & Blanch, my daughters
The one to spousalls, the other vow'd cloysters.

John Travers, of Tulkethe, &c., occurs in the Escheats of 36 Edw. III. (P. 2. n. 52.)

† See Vol. II. p. 102.

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of September, 1822, during the festival of the last Preston Guild, by Mr. Justice Park, the recorder of this borough; and the church has been erected by the commissioners for building new churches, at a cost of £6,900,* on a site presented for that pious purpose, along with the land forming the adjoining cemetery, by James Allan Park, esq. the son of the judge. This church contains a handsome east window of stained glass, executed by Mr. Seward, of Lancaster.

St. Paul's.

The New Church, dedicated to St. Paul, built by the same commissioners on land presented for the purpose by the late Cunliffe Shawe, esq., is situated near the bottom of Church-street, adjoining Park-road to the east. It is a handsome building of Gothic architecture, and of the style called the early English, or that which prevailed in the 12th century. This edifice is situated in a spacious churchyard, provided as an additional cemetery for the use of the parish. Both this and St. Peter's church do much credit to Messrs. Rickman and Hutchinson, the architects from whose designs they are built. It was generally wished that a spire might be attached to one of the new churches, and that the additional expense should be raised by subscription, but the plans could not be altered. The manufactories still tower over the churches, the highest building in the town being the chimney of a steam-engine; and it is an extraordinary fact, that previous to the erection of the new Catholic chapel of St. Ignatius, and the addition of a spire to the church at Mellor, in Blackburn parish, there was not a spire between the Lune and the Ribble, with the exception of one at Lancaster, nor is there a single spire within fourteen miles of Preston.

Chapels.

Numerous as the Roman Catholics have long been in the town and neighbourhood of Preston, it does not appear that, at any period since the Reformation, when the Franciscan Convent was dissolved, and the parish church passed out of their possession into the hands of the Protestants, that they had ever more than one place of public worship in this town, till the year 1793. The original chapel, called St. Mary's, is situated at the top of Friargate brow, and serves as a chapel of ease to their more modern sanctuary, which is dedicated to the early patron saint of the parish church. A well-executed painting of the Lord's Supper hangs over the altar in St. Mary's chapel. On the erection of the new chapel, the old one was converted into a cotton warehouse, to which purpose it was applied for nearly twenty years, when it was again fitted up as a chapel, and has been ever since used by the Roman Catholics for the purpose of religious worship. St. Wilfrid's chapel is a capacious

* It is not generally known that the grant of £12,500 was obtained by the bishop of Chester (Lawe) to defray the expenses of *one* church, St. Peter's, on the representation of Nicholas Grimshaw, esq. and Thomas Troughton, esq.; but that, on the suggestion of the vicar, the commissioners resolved upon the erection of *two* churches out of the original grant, which was effected, exclusive of the burial-ground attached to St. Paul's.

building, capable of accommodating a congregation of 3,000 persons; it is situated in Chapel-street, Fishergate, and was opened on the 4th of June, 1793. High mass is performed here on all the great festivals, and the altar-piece is enriched with several paintings of superior workmanship. Contiguous to this chapel the Benedictine Nuns of Ghent had a seminary, which was opened in the year 1792, but in 1812 they removed to Caverswall castle, in Staffordshire, where the sisterhood are now established. Stonyhurst,* the great English Roman Catholic seminary, is in this neighbourhood, and from thence this town and its vicinity are supplied with Catholic missionaries. The chapel of St. Ignatius, of which the first stone was laid on Whit-Monday, May 27, 1833, is a cruciform structure, with a tower and spire 60 feet high, making a total height of 112 feet. Preston Parish.

One of the most eminent of the nonconformist ministers, the reverend Isaac Ambrose, vicar of Garstang, and author of the evangelical treatise on "Looking to Jesus," was settled here at the period of the Commonwealth, and it is probable that a congregation of protestant dissenters was formed in Preston soon after the passing of the memorable St. Bartholomew's act in 1662. The chapel near the bottom of Church-street, built in the year 1718, was first used by the Presbyterians, but has for many years been occupied by the Unitarians. The Friends' meeting-house, in Friargate, was erected in 1784. Before that time, this religious community assembled in a building between Everton-gardens and Spring-gardens, to the east of St. John's-street. The Baptist chapel, at the top of Leeming-street, was erected in 1783; and re-opened 19th February, 1833. There is another Particular Baptist's place of worship in Cannon-street, opened 18th December, 1833; and a Sandemanian, or Scot's Baptist room in Church-street, commenced in 1823. The Methodist (old) chapel, in the Back-lane, now converted into a corn warehouse, was built in 1788, during the life-time of the Rev. John Wesley, and was superseded, in the year 1817, by the more spacious and commodious structure in Lune-street, which is capable of accommodating a congregation of 2000 persons. The Primitive Methodists' meeting-room, Lawson-street, was commenced about 1827. The Protestant Wesleyan Methodist chapel, Chadwick's Orchard, was erected in 1831. The Independent chapel, in Fishergate, built in 1790, was superseded by a chapel in Cannon-street, which was erected in 1825. The Independent chapel, in Grimshaw-street, Church-street, was finished in 1808. St. Paul's chapel, in Vauxhall-road, used in 1814 by the followers of Mr. Alexander Kilham, a sect of seceders from the Methodists, who contend for a more popular form of church government, was purchased by a congregation of semi-episcopalians, in 1819, and the service according to the ritual of the Church of England was performed here for a short time by a

* For a concise history of this collegiate establishment, see Stonyhurst, in Vol. III. p. 372-5.

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minister licensed at the quarter-sessions, but not ordained by the bishop; it was then purchased by the Wesleyan Methodists, who left it about two years ago, and it was occupied for a short time by the General Baptists. It has now reverted to the semi-episcopalians. The Countess of Huntingdon's connexion opened a temporary meeting-room in Cannon-street, in 1814, but now hold their meetings in a chapel in Pole-street, which was opened 9th April, 1816.

Charities.

The following is a brief summary of the objects and amounts of the Preston charities, derived from Report XI. of the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities.[a]

[a] P. 321—352.

Parish of Preston.

*Free Grammar School.*—There are no documents relating to the foundation, which is, with probability, attributed to the corporation, from whom the head master receives a salary of £45, and the usher £40. The school is open to the sons of freemen; and there are about 36 boys, about the half of whom receive a classical education. To this school belongs a field, let upon ground-rents amounting to £46. 3s. bequeathed in 1663, by Bartholomew Worthington, for the support of a school, and the reversion purchased by the corporation in 28 Charles II. The interest of £180, paid by the Lancaster Canal Company, under act of parliament, is received by the schoolmaster.

*Blue Schools.*—In 1702 Roger Sudell devised a stable and hayloft in Minsprit Wiend, to be converted into a schoolhouse, with an endowment of £10 per annum, and £2 for books. Subsequent benefactors augmented the funds to £1000, with which, in 1813, stock was purchased. Another Blue School, in Whitaker's-row, was erected out of money collected in the parish church for the use of charity schools. In 1817 it was agreed to unite the Blue School with the National School, then recently established. Since this time the funds have increased, and in 1830 the schoolhouse was re-erected upon the original site in Minsprit Wiend, where education and clothing is afforded to twenty-five boys, and the same number of girls.

*Bread Money.*—Up to the year 1812, inclusive, £1. 10s. was paid out of the school accounts, and was distributed in bread. After that time the practice was discontinued; but the vicar determined, in 1828, to revive the charity. In 1710 Mrs Smith left the interest of £10 for bread.

*Charities for the Use of the Poor.*—Richard Houghton, in 1613, left in rent £2. 10s. per annum; Cosney, in 1678, £5 per annum interest; Crook, in 1688, £4 per annum rent; Hodgkinson, in 1697, £2. 10s. per annum interest; Dawson, in 1698, £5 per annum interest; William Rishton, in 1729, £5 per annum interest; Parker or Chorley, in 1747, £5 per annum interest. Total per annum . . . . . £29.

*Rogerson's Charity.*—In 1619 a rent charge of £13, of which £9 was directed to be given to the mayor to assist poor apprentices, and the residue to be laid out in meat and drink for poor prisoners in Lancaster castle . . . . . £13.

*Banister's Charity.*—In 1642, a rent of £16, of which £10 is paid to the vicar, and the remaining £6 is applied, together with the produce of Rogerson's charity, in binding out apprentices. These funds belong to the corporation.

*Thomas Houghton's Charity.*—In 1649, land for the poor of Preston and Grimsargh, as well as other places. The annual rent is £64, which is divided into four equal parts, of which Preston and Grimsargh receive one. This is subdivided, and two-thirds given to Preston, and one-third to Grimsargh.

*Winckley's Charity.*—In 1710, the interest of £50 for binding poor apprentices. This, and Hodgkinson's charity in 1697, belong to the corporation, and there is an accumulation of interest amounting to £34. 9s. 4d. Preston Parish.

*Addison's Charity.*—In 1729, a rent charge of £5 to 20 poor housekeepers.

*Henry and Eleanor Rishton's Charity.*—In 1738, in trust for the poor, £300. Part of the income is applied annually in binding out apprentices, and the remainder is given to poor persons, in sums of 2s. 6d. each.

*Rigby's Charity.*—In 1741, the interest of £100 to six poor widows . . £5.

*Donors Unknown.*—Two benefactions, amounting to £70, appear upon a paper, written between 1750 and 1760, and are secured upon a close of land in Kirkham, left at the yearly rent of £7. Two-sevenths of the rent are paid to St. Michael's parish.

*Ann Winckley's Charity.*—In 1779, the interest of £100 to poor widows. Annual produce £5. 2s. 4d.

*Lost Charities.*—Eight benefactions, from the year 1605 to 1631, amounting to £134. Whittingham's, in 1690, the interest of £68. Ingham's and Ashton's, in 1609 and 1709, of £7. 4s. per annum, probably never received.

*Sudell's Charity.*—£5. 10s. per annum, which has not been paid these 60 years.

*Worthington's Almshouses.*—Built in 1663, were taken down about thirty years ago, and the materials sold for £12. 12s.; which, with other money, was applied to building one almshouse on waste land.

*Corporation Almshouses.*—In 1790, six almshouses were built on waste land, and are occupied, rent free, by persons appointed by the corporation. There are also three others at the top of the Clerk-yard, occupied by three persons put in by the mayor.

*School.*—The earliest conveyance of the school property is dated 22 December, 33 Elizabeth. The property consists of six tenements, which let for £127. 12s.; but the whole income is £128. 12s. out of which the upper master has a salary of £50 a year, and the usher £40. The school is free to all children of the chapelry, of whom the average number in the school is between 90 and 100. Chapelry of Broughton.

*Daniel's Charity.*—In 1656, two parcels of land, of which the rent amounts to £16. 10s., for the use of the poor, deducting a rent charge of £1 to the chapelry school. Township of Broughton.

*Thomas Houghton's Charity.*—See *Preston.* A fourth part of the rent belongs to Broughton township.

*Charities of Boscow and others.*—Bequests of £41 amount, of which no trace can be found.

*Unknown.*—Poor stock amounting to £77. 10s., the origin of which is not known. Township of Barton.

*Houghton's Charity.*—See *Preston.* One-quarter of the rents is received by Alston and Elston, and the latter township receives one-third of the division. Township of Elston.

*Farrington's Charity.*—In 1670, land to the poor of Ribbleton and Elston, which lets for £55. A fall of timber on the estate, in 1800, produced £560. 5s., the interest of which, £24. 15s. 6d. as well as the rent, is divided equally between the two townships.

*School.*—There is a schoolhouse in which a master resides, with a school attached to it, and a garden adjoining. There are 30 or 40 children, all of whom pay a quarterage settled by the master. Township of Grimsargh.

*Houghton's Charity.*—See *Preston.*

*Charnley's Charity.*—In 1737, the interest of £5 to the chapel clerk, and £1 yearly to poor housekeepers.

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*Boylton Rent Charge.*—In 1631, by indenture which cannot be found, £3. 15s. payable from the Boylton estate to the poor of the hamlet.

Hamlet of Brockholes.

*Lea School.*—Endowed, in 1784, by Samuel Neeld, with a messuage and tenement which let for £90. There is a pew in Preston church, let for 12s. 6d. a year. There are also the school premises and school-house. About 15 children, on an average, are taught here.

Township of Lea, Ashton, Ingol, and Cotham.

*Farrington's Charity.*—See *Elston.* Besides the moiety of rents and interests before mentioned, there is a sum of £100, which has accumulated out of the share due to Ribbleton. The income of this and the two following charities, amounting annually to £57. 7s. 6d., form one fund, which is distributed to the poor.

Township of Ribbleton.

*Luck Field.*—A field so called, which lets for £9.

*Rent Charge.*—A sum of £5. 10s., paid out of an estate in Elston called Willacy's Tenement.

There are many other benevolent establishments, for education and other laudable purposes, of modern date, which are, happily, familiar to all.

Recapitulation of charters, & history of corporation.

The corporation is in possession of a certificate, under the hand and seal of sir Thomas Walmsley, chief justice in the time of queen Elizabeth, and recorder of this borough, stating that, amongst other charters to Preston, he had seen one granted by Henry I. in the first year of his reign, the heads of which he recites in his certificate, but no charter of Henry I. is to be found either amongst the records of the corporation, or in the Calendar of the Charter Rolls in the Tower.*

The charter of Henry II.† grants to the burgesses of Preston the same privileges and immunities as those which were enjoyed by the inhabitants of Newcastle-under-Lyne, (though no charter of this date is to be found there,) and the principal of which were, that they should hold a guild merchant in the borough, and that they should pass through all his majesty's dominions with their merchandise, buying, selling, and trafficking freely, without being subject to tollage, stallage, customs, &c. The elective franchise was first conferred upon Preston in the 23d of Edward I. and succeeding charters through four centuries confirmed, and in some degree extended, the privileges of the burgesses; but the charter of queen Elizabeth is the *Magna Charta* of Preston.

In the 14th of Charles II. dating from the Restoration, that monarch granted to the corporation of Preston a charter, which, in addition to their other privileges, gave them the right of acquiring lands and revenues of the annual value of any sum not exceeding £200; but from the caprice of that monarch's councils, and with the assistance of his sanguinary chief justice Jefferies, Preston, in common with most of

* Dr. Kuerden mentions the same fact: "Preston in Amundernes was constituted a borough by Hen. the son of the Empress, as appeares ex Bundell. Escaet. $A_0$ 1 H. 3. n. 18." MS. Collect. in the Heralds' Coll. Vol. VI. fo. 139.

† The burgesses of Preston paid one hundred marks to Henry II. and the sum of two-pence, with sixty marks and four "chascurs," or dogs, to king John for these charters.

the other boroughs of the kingdom, was divested of its charters in 1684,* and left without any rights or privileges but such as the king would vouchsafe to grant her.[a] In this situation the borough remained till within three weeks of the king's death, when the charter of 36 Charles II. was granted, under which the town has been governed from that time to the present.[b] This charter, which in some degree remodelled the corporation, gives that body authority to plead by the ancient title—"The mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Preston, in the county palatine of Lancaster," to have a common seal, and to acquire lands. It directs that the election of a mayor shall take place every year, in the week next preceding the feast of St. Wilfrid, by a jury of twenty-four resident burgesses, which jury shall be chosen by two of the more worthy and discreet inhabitants (called Elisors) and which officers shall be chosen, one by the mayor, and the other by the aldermen of the borough present at the election. It ordains further, that the bailiffs, aldermen, and capital burgesses shall continue aldermen and capital burgesses, and that the recorder shall hold office for life, unless dismissed for some reasonable cause.

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[a] Rapin.

[b] Decemb. 1835.

This charter grants a power to hold a court in the borough before the mayor and two or three of the aldermen every third week, on the Friday, for the trial of all actions personally arising within the borough. It also grants two markets to be held every Wednesday and Saturday in each week, and re-grants the two customary fairs, one on the Assumption to last for eight days, and the other on the vigil of the feast of Simon and Jude to last five days, and grants a new annual fair, to commence on the 16th of May, to last three days; also, a court of *pie poudre*.—The corporation possess handsome and somewhat superb regalia, of which the large silver gilt mace was presented to that body by his grace, James, the fourth duke of Hamilton, for their courteous attention to his accomplished duchess, lady Elizabeth Gerard, during her abode in Preston.

By the charter of 9 George IV. it is ordained, that, in addition to the mayor, his next immediate predecessor in office for one year after his quitting office, and the senior alderman for the time being, shall be coroners within the borough; and, in addition to the then justices of the peace, every alderman shall be a justice of the peace within the borough. The officers named in this charter are mayor, aldermen, seven besides the mayor, capital burgesses seventeen, recorder, town-bailiff, mayor's bailiff, town's sergeant, mayor's sergeant, and town-clerk. There are seven other officers of the corporation, viz. the mace-bearer, beadle, bellman, gaoler, market-looker, market-keeper, and land-steward. These charters are, in a great degree,

* Jefferies, afterwards George Lord Jeffryes, Baron of Whem in Shropshire, was sumptuously entertained by the corporation of Preston, on his return from the assizes at Lancaster, in the autumn of 1684,—on the principle, probably, that certain of the Indian tribes pay their devotion to the spirit of evil. A letter of the chief justice, in good preservation, is amongst the corporation records, dated 29th September, 1684.

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superseded by the act for the regulation of municipal corporations, which allows the functions, and gives more definite powers to the members of the municipal council.

In the year 1772, the corporation renewed their prosecutions against "merchant strangers," who had established themselves in the town of Preston, without possessing the qualification as freemen of the borough; and in the corporation books of the date of the 6th of April in that year, the following entry appears:—

> "Received into stock from the subscribers to Baines's prosecution towards paying Mr. Grimshaw's Bill from Thomas Walshman £47. 7s. 8d."

And on the credit, or opposite side of the Ledger—

> "Rec$^{d}$ 27th April, 1772, from the Mercers, Grocers, &c. Company, within the borough of Preston, the sum of £45, by the hands of Mr. Walshman and Mr. Derbyshire, the wardens, in full for my costs of the Prosecutions against Baines to March Assizes last.
>
> "John Grimshaw."

With the history of this prosecution, one of the last remaining vestiges of feudal policy, we have reason to be familiarly acquainted. The effect was to subject Mr. Baines to expenses amounting to several hundreds of pounds, and ultimately to oblige him to remove from Preston to Walton-le-Dale. A short time previously, Mr. Baines had married Jane, the daughter of Edward Chew, esq. a gentleman long engaged in the East India trade, maternally descended from the Rigbys of Middleton Hall; and the author of this work, being the second son of that marriage, was born at Walton on the 5th of February, in the year 1774. Till he had attained almost to manhood, he resided in Preston; he then removed to Leeds in Yorkshire, where he has been long established, but with undiminished attachment to his native county; inspired by this feeling, he seeks to add to any other honours that he may have attained, the proud distinction of "The Historian of Lancashire."

The borough of Preston has the honour to possess no fewer than fourteen royal original charters, or charters of confirmation, viz:—

Borough charters.

ROYAL CHARTERS GRANTED TO THE CORPORATION OF PRESTON.

| No. | Royal Grantors. | Dates. | No. | Royal Grantors. | Dates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Henry II.* . . | * | VIII. | Henry V. . . . | 1414 |
| II. | John . . . . . | 1199 | IX. | Henry VI. . . | 1425 |
| III. | Henry III. . . | 1227 | X. | Philip & Mary | 1557 |
| IV. | Henry III. . . | 1252 | XI. | Elizabeth . . . | 1565 |
| V. | Edward III. . | 1328 | XII. | Charles II. . . | 1673 |
| VI. | Richard II. . . | 1379 | XIII. | Charles II. . . | 1684 |
| VII. | Henry IV. . . | 1401 | XIV. | George IV. . . | 1828 |

* The Charter of Henry II. is without date, but in the by-laws of the corporation of Preston, it is said to have been granted in the 10th year of his reign; this, however, appears to be incorrect, for

There are about three hundred resident freemen, and about three thousand non-resident.* Freedom is acquired by birth, and by gift or grant; but it is supposed that in former times almost every respectable housekeeper was a burgess. This opinion, expressed by the corporation commissioners, is formed from a comparison of the number of freemen with the population. There are two descriptions of burgesses: in-burgesses, and foreign-burgesses, these are divided into two others—guild-burgesses; those who have been admitted and enrolled at a guild merchant, and those who have not, the latter being called burgesses by court-roll. Preston Parish.

The police, lighting, and paving of the town, are under the superintendence of the commissioners under a local act,[a] which establishes two separate funds, one for lighting and watching, and the other for paving, widening, and repairing the streets of the borough. [a] 55 G. III. c. 122.

The revenue of the corporation is derived from tolls, stallage, fisheries, lands, and houses. The tolls consist of market tolls, let for £80 a year, and stallage and weighing machine in the market, let for £130. Besides these tolls, the corporation are entitled to a toll on all goods bought or sold in the borough, and levied on their going out of the borough. This toll formerly produced an annual revenue of £400; but it is now so generally resisted, that it does not produce enough to pay the expenses of collecting it. The fishery of the Ribble is let for £30. The real property of the corporation consists of the corn exchange, which is let for £531. 8s. 11d. a year, and farms, lands, houses, and buildings, let for £1849. 0s. 3d. per annum, making a total of £2620. 9s. 2d. per annum. This includes the sum of £46. 3s. being the rental of the school fields, which the corporation hold as charity property. Twenty lots of the above property, consisting of houses and plots of land in the town, which are let principally on leases for lives, and produce a total rental of £83. 8s. 6d. are estimated as being worth now £409. 10s. per annum. This increase of value arises from local circumstances, and the property being built on and improved by the tenants. Most of the remaining property is let to yearly tenants at rack-rent. In the year 1831-2, the corporation had a balance of about £600 in hand. In addition to this, the corporation are seised of the town-hall, and certain land which is not productive of revenue, and over part of which the burgesses enjoy the pasturage. This

John of Oxford, bishop of Norwich, who is one of the witnesses to this charter, was not made bishop of Norwich until 1175, about the 21st Henry II. The better opinion, therefore is, that the charter was granted in the 26th year of his reign, 1179 or 1180, in the former of which years he spent his Christmas at Winchester, where the charter appears to have been granted.—See Holl. Vol. III. p. 102.

* Report on Municipal Corporations, co. Lanc', p. 1687.

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is called Preston Moor, and contains 239A. 3R. 28P.; the estimated annual value of this, if enclosed, is £500. There is likewise another tract of land, called the Marsh, containing 29A. 3R. 20P.; the estimated annual value of which is £100. The corporation are also possessed of the charity funds, called the School Fields, Banister's charity, and Dr. Shepherd's bequest, with Rigby's charity, Rishton's charity, and Winckley's charity. The debts of the corporation now amount to £16,300. The debt, which was formerly larger, has been reduced by annual payments of £500, and in some years £1000 has been paid off. Of this debt £14,000 was borrowed between the years 1822 and 1824 inclusive, and expended in building the corn exchange. The expenditure consists principally of payments of the interest of the debt, salaries, voluntary allowance to the head and under master of the Free Grammar School of £45 a year. The total amount of receipts for the year ending 12th Nov. 1832, including a balance in hand of £699, amounted to £3559. 9s. 0½d. The total expenditure, to £3179. 9s. 2d.—leaving a balance in favour of the corporation of £380. 9s. 10½.*

The amount of assessed taxes paid in Preston in 1831 was £7405. 15s. 11d. and the amount of assessment for the poor-rate in the borough in 1832-3 was £13,532. 19s. 7d.

[a] 5 & 6 William IV. cap. 76.

The act to provide for the better regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales,[a] changes essentially the whole system of municipal law; by this act it is ordained that the borough of Preston, like the other municipal corporations, shall in future be governed under a uniform system; that the governing power shall be in the hands of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, styled the "mayor, aldermen, and burgesses;" that the borough of Preston shall be divided into six wards, with one mayor, twelve aldermen, and thirty-six councillors; that the councillors shall be chosen by the burgesses, and that every male person of full age, who, on the last day of August in any year, shall have occupied any house, warehouse, counting-house, or shop, within the borough during that year, and the whole of each of the two preceding years, and also during the time of such occupation shall have been an inhabitant householder within the same borough, or within seven miles of the same borough, shall, if duly enrolled in that year, be a burgess of such borough and member of the body corporate. The aldermen to be chosen by the councillors, and the councillors and aldermen to choose the mayor out of their own body, who is to continue in office one year. The councillors were accordingly chosen for the first time on the 26th day of December, 1835, under the authority of an order issued by his majesty in council; the aldermen were chosen

* Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, 1692-3.

on the 31st day of December in the same year, and the mayor on the first of January, 1836.* Preston Parish.

Preston was one of the first boroughs in the county of Lancaster that returned members to the commons house of parliament. The first return is of the date of 23 Edward I.,† when William Fitz Paul, and Adam Russel, burgesses of Preston, were elected, "the aforesaid William being guaranteed to come (as the return has it) by Richard Banaster, and Richard Pelle; and the aforesaid Adam by Henry Fitz Baldwin and Richard Kegelpin." After exercising the privilege for seven different times, the last return being in 20 Edward II., members ceased to be returned, by reason of the "debility and poverty of the burgesses," who were required to make payments to the members of 2s. 6d. a day during sessions of parliament, which seldom attained a month's maturity! In 1 Edward IV. the borough of Preston resumed its electoral privilege, and from that period to the present time it has been continued, with one exception during the Commonwealth, when the return was intermitted. Representative history of the borough.

Till the first year after the restoration of the Stuarts, the right of returning members to parliament for Preston appears to have been exercised chiefly by the select body of the corporation, but not without some exceptions in favour of the

* In the second and subsequent years, the councillors are to be chosen on the 1st of November, to supply the place of those that go out of office; the mayor to be chosen annually on the 9th of November, and the aldermen to be elected triennially on the 9th of November.

A record of the First Council of the Borough, under the New System of Municipal Law, may fairly be considered as matter of history:—

THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF PRESTON, 1836.

The Worshipful Thomas Miller, Esq. Mayor.

Aldermen.

Mr. Dixon—Mr. Gradwell—Mr. Swainson—Mr. Haydock—Mr. German—Mr. Lawe—Mr. Horrocks—Mr. Taylor—Mr. Paley—Mr. Noble—Mr. Monk.

Councillors.

*St. John's Ward.*—Mr. Joseph Walker; Mr. Livesey; Mr. Munday; Mr. Fallowfield; Mr. Jacson; Mr. Leece.

*Trinity Ward.*—Mr. Sleddon; Mr. Proctor Walker; Mr. Garstang; Mr. Knowles; Mr. Holmes; Mr. Segar.

*Fishwick Ward.*—Mr. John Swainson; Mr. Samuel Horrocks, sen.; Mr. Samuel Horrocks, jun.; Mr. Barker; Mr. Shawe; Mr. Horn.

*Christ Church Ward.*—Mr. Smith; Mr. Hopkins; Mr. Pilkington; Mr. Clayton; Mr. Leach; Mr. Brown.

*St. George's Ward.*—Mr. John Paley, sen.; Mr. Bulman; Mr. Arkwright; Mr. Threlfall; Mr. Humber; Mr. John Park.

*St. Peter's Ward.*—Mr. Swindlehurst; Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Gardner; Mr. Pomfret; Mr. Carter; Mr. James Park.

† See Vol. I. p. 293.

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freemen at large. In the year 1611 the question arose, whether the mayor and twenty-four burgesses only had voices in the election, or whether the right was not in the *inhabitants at large;* on which the committee of the house of commons decided that, "All the inhabitants had voices," and the house confirmed the decision.* Here the attempt to give to the franchise an undue restriction, terminated in giving to that franchise an undue extension, in contravention, as sergeant Merewether contends, of the law.† This decision differs materially from others which aimed at opening boroughs, in the use of the term "*all*," from which the inference was afterwards drawn, that every inhabitant had the right, without any other qualification—this being the only borough in England in which such a right has prevailed. In 1690, the merits of an election petition having been heard at the bar of the house of commons, the candidate who had been returned by a majority of the corporation was defeated.

The same point, with some modifications, was again raised in 1781, when John Fenton, esq., who stood upon the interest of the in-burgesses, petitioned against the return of general Burgoyne; and again in 1784, when Ralph Clayton and Michael Angelo Taylor, esq. petitioned against the return of the right honourable John Burgoyne and sir Henry Houghton, bart., but in each case the result was to seat the members who had the majority of "all the inhabitants."

With respect to the political character of the borough of Preston, the Stanley influence was predominant from the year 1768 until the year 1802, when, by the increase of manufactures and population, occasioned by the introduction of cotton mills into the town, principally through the skilful and successful operations of John Horrocks, esq., that gentleman became a formidable candidate for parliamentary honours. In the year 1796, when Mr. Horrocks was first put forward in the corporation interest, supported by the earl of Liverpool as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, he maintained a strong, though unsuccessful contest; but when he again offered himself, in the year 1802, it was thought advisable to accommodate the differences of the contending parties by a coalition, made through the intervention of Thomas Butterworth Bayley, esq., of Hope, near Manchester, and ratified by the signatures of eleven gentlemen in Preston, the leaders of the parties to a written agreement prepared for the purpose; which produced the return of lord Stanley and Mr. Horrocks. For five succeeding elections, the combined strength of the earl of Derby and the manufacturing interest retained the representation in the same parties; but, in 1826, John Wood, esq., an independent member, was returned with the honourable E. G. S. Stanley; and in the two following parliaments, Mr. Henry Hunt, a radical reformer, shared the representation with Mr. Wood. In the first reformed parliament, when the interest of the ten-pound householders obtained the ascendancy,

* Commons' Journals, Vol. VIII. p. 336. † Hist. Bor. p. 356.

Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, esq. and the hononourable Henry Thomas Stanley became the members; and in the election of 1835 the same gentlemen were returned, thus preserving the balance of parties. Preston Parish.

By the Act to amend the representation of the people of England and Wales, passed on the 7th of June, 1832,[a] usually called the Reform Act, the privilege of returning two members to parliament is continued to the ancient borough of Preston; and by the Act for settling and describing the divisions of counties, and the limits of cities and boroughs, so far as respects the election of members of parliament,[b] Preston is placed in the boroughs in the northern division of the county of Lancaster, and is made to comprehend "the old borough of Preston and the township of Fishwick." By this Act, Preston is appointed one of the places for taking the poll for knights of the shire for the northern division of the county of Lancaster.

[a] 2 W. IV. cap. 45.

[b] 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 64.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR PRESTON.

1295. Willielmus fil' Pauli, Adam Russel.
1298. Adam fil' Radulphi, Adam de Biri.
1300. Will' fil' Paulini, (The name of the other Burgess is lost.)
1304. Robertus fil' Willielmi de Preston, Henricus fil' Willielmi de Townhende.
1306. Robertus fil' Rogeri, Ricardus Banastre.
1307. Henricus del Kykestyle, Ricardus Banastr'
1326. Laurencius Travers, Willielmus de Graistok.
1547. Geo. Frevil. esq. John Hales, esq.
1552-3. Anthony Brown, Tho. Fleetwood.
1553. Will. Gerard, Anth. Browne.
1554. Tho. Ruthel, esq. Will. Bernere, esq. [esq.
1554. Rich. Sharborne, kt. John Sylyard,
1555. John Arundel, esq. John Hearle, esq. [knt.
1557. Rich. Sherborne, kt. Rob. Southwell,
1558-9. John Alford, Rich. Cooke.
1563. Gilb. Moreton, esq. Roger Askham, esq. [liams, esq.
1571. Edw. Basshe, esq. Reginald Wil-
1572. James Hodgekinson, esq. Geo. Horsey, esq.
1585. Edw. Basshe, Reginald Williams, esq. [gent.
1586. John Brograve, esq. Tho. Hesketh,
1588. John Brograve, esq. Michael Doughtie, gent.
1592. James Dalton, Tho. Balbeck, gent.
1597. John Brograve, esq. John Stanhope, knt.
1601. John Brograve, attorney of the duchy of Lancaster,—Will. Wood, esq.
1603. Vincent Skinner, kt. Will. Hall, esq.
1614. Edward Moseley, knt.
1620. Edw. Moseley, kt. Will. Pooley, kt.
1623. Edw. Moseley, kt. Will. Harvey, kt. (in place of Will. Pooley, kt. chosen also for Sudbury.)
1625. Will. Harvey, knt. Hen. Banister, esq. [esq.
1625. Geo. Gerard, esq. Tho. Farnshaw,
1628. Rob. Carre, kt. Geo. Gerard, kt.
1640. Rich. Shuttleworth, esq. Tho. Standish, esq.
1640. Rich. Shuttleworth, esq. Tho. Standish, esq.

Preston Parish.

William Langton, esq.
1653. (No return for Preston.)
1654. Rich. Shuttleworth.
1656. Rich. Shuttleworth, esq.
1658-9. Col. Rich. Shuttleworth, esq. Col. Rich. Standish, esq.
1660. Edward Rigby, Jeffrey Rushton.
1661. The same. The same.
1678. The same, Sir Robert Carr.
1681. Sir Jervis Elwys. The same.
1685. Sir John Chichley, Richard Fleetwood.
1688. James Stanley. Thomas Pattin.
1690. Sir Charles Greenfield, Sir Edward Chisnell.
1695. Sir Thomas Stanley, Thomas Molineux.
1698. Henry Ashurst, The same.
1701. The same. The same.
1702. Sir Cyril Wyche, Charles Stanley.
1705. Arthur Manwaring, Francis Annesley.
1708. The same, Henry Fleetwood.
1710. Sir Henry Houghton. The same.
1713. Edward Southwell. The same.
1714. Sir Henry Houghton. The same.
1722. Thomas Hesketh, Daniel Pulteney.
1727. Sir Henry Houghton. The same.
1734. The same. Nicholas Fazakerley.
1741. James Shuttleworth. The same.
1747. The same. The same.
1754. Edward Starkey. The same.
1761. The same. The same.
1762. Nicholas Fazakerley, esq. Edmund Starkie, esq.
Sir Peter Leicester, bart.
1768. The same. Sir Frank Standish, bart.
John Burgoyne, esq. Sir Henry Hoghton, bart.
1774. The same. The same.
1780. The same. The same.
1784. Rt. Hon. John Burgoyne. The same.
1790. The same. The same.
William C. Shawe, Sir H. P. Hoghton, bart.
1796. Edward Lord Stanley. The same.
1801. The same. The same.
1802. The same. John Horrocks, esq.
Samuel Horrocks, esq.
1806. The same. The same.
1807. The same. The same.
1812. Edmund Hornby. The same.
1819. The same. The same.
1820. The same. The same.
1826. John Wood, esq. Hon. E.G.S. Stanley.
1830. The same. H. Hunt, esq.
1831. The same. The same.
1833. Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, esq.
Hon. Henry-Thomas Stanley.
1835. H. T. Stanley. P. H. Fleetwood.

Preston guild.

One of the most ancient, and certainly one of the most splendid and elegant festivals in this kingdom, is held in the borough of Preston every twenty years, under the designation of the Preston Guild Merchant. These institutions are of Saxon origin, and Camden describes the *Guilda Mercatoria* as a liberty or privilege granted to merchants, whereby they are entitled to hold certain pleas of land and other possessions within their own precincts, and whereby neighbours enter into associations, and become bound to each other to bring forth him who commits any crime, or to make satisfaction to the injured party. The whole town of Ripon, of which archbishop Wilfrid was the patron, as he was of Preston, formed a fraternity of this nature; and from the time of Alfred the Great to the reign of Charles I., if

any house in that borough was robbed between sun-set and sun-rise, the inhabitants at large, under the direction of their *Wakeman*, or chief magistrate, indemnified the sufferer, and prosecuted the delinquent. It does not appear that the institution of the Guild at Preston has ever been applied to these purposes; but whatever may have been the case before the date of the records that have come down to us, at present its ostensible objects are to receive and register the claims of persons having any right to the freedom or other franchises of the borough, whether by ancestry, prescription, or purchase, and to celebrate a periodical jubilee rendered distinguished by the rarity of its recurrence.* Preston Parish.

Dr. Kuerden, in his MS. Collections in the Heralds' College,[a] has preserved a paper entitled, "First Gild Merchant at Preston, 2 Edw. III.," consisting of a series of curious regulations in the vernacular language, which in this reign began to be employed in the law courts, though their proceedings were recorded in Latin.[b]

[a] Vol. IV. p. 23.
[b] Stat. 36 Edw. III. cap. 15.

The ordinances of the first Preston Guild are as follow:—

"First Gild Merchant at Preston, 2 Edw. III.

"Aubred the son of Rob. Gild. 2 E. 3.

"A Maire Court holden at Preston in Aundyrness before Aubred the son of Robert Majore, Will the son of Rog Paulin and Rog of the Wyche balifes of the same towne on Monday next after the Feast of S[t] John the Baptist the yere of the raigne of King Edward the third, after the Conquest of England the second.

"1. First hit is ordered be assent and consent of the same maire, baliffes and burges with all the hole comonalte of the same towne of Preston, diuers points and ordinances for the profit and welfare of the same towne to all manner of burges in our Gild Marchand to have and to use them and theire successors for euermore as hit is after written.

"2. Also the same Maire, baliffes & burges, with all the comonalte be hole assent & consent have ordered that it shall be lefull to the sayd Maior baliffes and burges there heyres and successors to sett a Gyld Marchand at euery xx yere end or erer if they haue nede to conferme chayrters or other distres that langis to avre Fransis.

"3. Also the same Maior, Balyffs and Burges be hole assent & consent have ordered that no mayre for the yere being in time of oure Gyld Marchand holding, ne other officer, shall have no manner of fees, but they go hole to the maior at the renewing of the Gyld and refreshing of oure towne.

"4. Also the same Maior, bal'ues and burges be assent and consent have ordent for euer that ther sal no burges son the which his father is made burges be oure court roll and oute of oure Gyld Marchand, that it be not lefull to none borne to be free in other freedomes ne libertyes that longes

* Though the corporation is by the charter empowered to enact by-laws for the better regulation of the borough, yet these are always made, according to ancient practice, by the mayor, stewards, and aldermen of the guilds, and not in pursuance of the modern charters—*orders of council* are made between the guilds, and if in practice they are found useful, they are enacted at the following Guild. The existing by-laws have not been altered since the Guild of 1742, when they were framed on the most mature deliberation, with the aid of men eminent in the law. An ordinance for inclosing Preston "Moor," passed on the 23d Nov. 1833, is the only exception to this rule on record.

Preston Parish.

to the enfransys of oure towne, nor his oath to be ressumed in none of[a] court till the time be that he has purchest his enfransys at oure Maire Court as his father did before, and if he be sworne his freedome to be of no value.

[a] A word illegible, perhaps *our*.

" 5. Also the same Maire, baliffes and burges with all the coñonalte haue ordent be a hole assent and consent that all manner of burges the which is made burges be court roll & oute of the Gyld Marchand, shall neuer be maire, ne Bale, ne Serjeand, bot onlie the burges the which the name be in the Gyld Merchand last made before; for the king gyues the freedom to the burgesses which arne in the Gyld & to none other.

" Orders of a Precedent Gild.

[b] How *last* Gyld if this was the *first?*

" 6. Also the same Mayre, Baliffes and Burges be assent and consent have ordent in the tyme of our last Gyld Marchand[b] had, that all those that no freedome haue be Gyld Merchand, thay to be fynyt be the Mayre and be the xij of the ꝑ[e] the wheche the names arryn the said Gyld Merchand before.

[c] Contraction of *comput* evidently for *commonalty*.

" 7. Also the same Maire & baliffes & burges be holle assent and consent, if ther be any burges to oure towne longing that take partie with anne mon to helpe him or to strengh him agaynes the Peyce and will not cum to his Mayre to help him and strengh hym to make peyce that then hyt be leoull to oure Mayre and to his successors to discharge hym of his freedome for euer and his tol to be taken dayle att hym as a fals untrew and fals forsworne.

" 8. Also the same Mayre, and Burges be a hole assent and consent for euer haue ordent that all our baliffes of oure towne make ther acountys dule and trule within the yere, and after the day of their accowntys made, they shal haue xl dayes respyte to gedyr and bring up the coñyn geldys that then it be lefull to our maire, balifs & burges and to their successors to attach their bodyes tyll they haue broght in all the coñyn geldys every peny with the arrerage.

" 9. Also the same maire, balyffes & burges be a hole assent and consent [have ordained] that all man of burges y[t] have bene Mayres and balyffes be foretyme that they shall noght entermeyte ham ne mell ham emong the xxiiij in tyme of our election being, but they resett upon the benche with our mayre as aldermen and if any of ham so do or mell hym emong the xxiiij [shall forfeit] his libertye to the coñyns or els to pay the fyne xx[s].

" 10. Also the Mayre, baliffes and burges be a hole assent and consent haue ordent, if it happyng anne of oure burges fall in age and in necessitye of gooddys that he may noght hold howse, ne craft, ne bying and sellying that he may not be of power to pay his freedome be zeare, yet he shall be free in all our libertyes y[t] longys to oure towne and enfransys as he was before it that he be faulyn into that great necessitie of powerte.

" 11. Also the same Mayre, baliffes & burges, be a hole assent and consent, haue grant att owre fayre time that euery potter and panner ane they byg a both in oure pauement that theire toll be xx[d]. and euere pewtyrer x[d] euere bower x[d] euere sadler x[d] euere coteler x[d] euere pakre iv[d] also euere occupation that pays a j[d] the toll on a Saturday dowbull at the fayre tyme.

" 12. Also the same Mayre balyffes and burges be assent and consent haue ordent that ther shall be no manner of burges fre to buye ne sell cante trippys of schepe ne harras of horses ne no manner of beastys if he ne be occupyed att his hows or in his plogh.

" 13. Also the same Maire, baliffes and burges be assent and consent haue ordeint that no burges ne other man shall haue no schepe ne gayte ne scabbyt horsys in our fyldes ne in oure coñyn pastures on payne of j[d] as oft as they are taken, a gayt xl[d]; a scabbyt horse to be brent.

" Geffyn and Ratifyit in our coñyn selle the place day and yere before sayd."*

* Vol. IV. fo. P. 23.

Preston Parish.

The Saxon word Gild, in its primary sense, was a payment or prestation, and was transferred to such fraternities as these on account of the contributions required to be made by every member to the public stock; guild and hanse are words of similar import; the Hanse Towns of Germany are towns associated at an early period for the purposes of commerce.

From an examination of the Preston Guild Roll in the time of Richard II. this festival appears to have been held before the mayor, three stewards or seneschals, nine aldermen, and a clerk of the Guild. From that time till the grant of the governing charter, the entries have been in the same form; but since the reign of Charles II., with one exception, (in 1 Anne) all the guilds have been holden before the mayor, the three senior aldermen, who are called seneschals or stewards, four other aldermen, called aldermen of the guild, and the clerk of the guild. The officers of the guilds seem to have exercised at some of these celebrations the whole power of legislating for the body corporate and for the burgesses; but the early entries of proceedings shew that they require a more popular sanction, the terms being with "the consent of the Maire, Bailiffes, and Burgesses, with all the hole Cõmonalte of the same towne of Preston."

The guilds form a kind of court of session of corporate legislation, held every twenty years, at which all the laws for the government of the corporation are passed, and at which all the privileges of the burgesses are first claimed, and subsequently renewed. The words of invitation in the original record are these:—

> "If any be mindful to be made a Burgess, let him come into the Court and render to the Pretor twelve pence, and take his burgage from the Pretor, and render to the Pretor's servant one penny, and he shall bear witness that he was made a Burgess in this Court."

Early in the guild year the mayor issues a proclamation, giving notice that—

> "The Guild Merchant for the Borough of Preston will be opened with the usual solemnities in the Town Hall, on the first Monday after the feast of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, when all persons claiming to have any right to Freedom, or other franchise, of the same borough, whether by ancestry, prescription, or purchase, are to appear by themselves or their proxies to claim and make out their several rights thereto, otherwise they will, according to ancient and immemorial usage, forfeit the same."

The first Preston guild on record was celebrated, as we have seen, in the reign of Edward III. one of the royal benefactors of the borough, and the following is a list of the years in which each successive guild has been held, with the names of the chief magistrates who presided:—

Preston Parish.

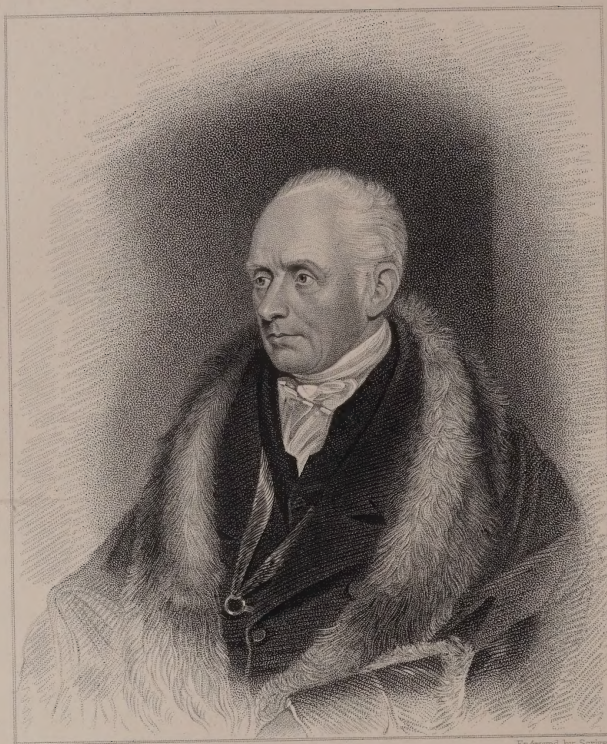
PRESTON GUILD MAYORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1329 Aubert son of Robert | 1582 George Walton | 1722 Edmund Assheton |
| 1397 William Ergham | 1602 Henry Catterall | 1742 Henry Farrington |
| 1415 Henry Johnson | 1622 William Preston | 1762 Robert Parker |
| 1459 Robert Houghton | 1642 Edmund Werden | 1782 Richard Atherton |
| 1501 William Marshall | 1662 James Hodgkinson | 1802 Nicholas Grimshaw |
| 1543 Thomas Tipping | 1682 Roger Sudall | 1822 Nicholas Grimshaw.* |
| 1562 Thomas Wall | 1702 Josias Gregson | |

Previous to holding the guild, a court, constituted as already stated, is formed, which sits daily in the town-hall for twenty-eight days, to renew and grant freedoms. The entertainments (for the direction of which a committee of the corporation is always appointed) are generally confided to the taste of the mayor and lady mayoress, subject to the approbation of the committee. The processions are arranged by the mayor, with the concurrence of the committee also, after a communication with the wardens and stewards of the different companies of trade, and the heads of lodges. The duration of the guild, which was formerly for a month, is now only for a fortnight, but for civic purposes the guild books are open twenty-eight days. The nobility and gentry, not merely of the town and neighbourhood, but from the metropolis, and from other distant parts of the country, are attracted by this gorgeous commemoration.

1822. At the last guild, which may serve as a model of others, from fifty to sixty thousand persons were present. On the first day, Monday the 2d of September, the companies or fraternities began to assemble at eight o'clock in the morning, under their respective banner, which floated in the air, and in their gayest attire. At half past ten they were formed in order by the grand marshal, and the mayor and corporation moved through their lines from the guild hall in procession to the parish church, accompanied by a large assemblage of nobility and gentry, amongst whom were the lord lieutenant and the high sheriff of the county, the earl of Wilton, the earl of Stamford and Warrington, lord Lindsey, lord Aylmer, lord Grey, &c. After divine service the grand procession commenced, and the companies, decorated with the insignia of their trades, and headed by the bands of music, paraded the town in the following order:—1. Tanners, skinners, curriers, and glovers; 2. cotton spinners and weavers, headed by their masters, and accompanied by machines in motion, mounted on stages, by which all the processes of the business were performed, from the steam-engine to the loom; 3. cordwainers; 4. carpenters; 5. butchers; 6. vintners; 7. tailors; 8. plasterers; 9. smiths; 10. gardeners; 11. odd

* Nicholas Grimshaw, Esq. served the office of Guild Mayor for the second time, of which there is no similar instance on record. This gentleman has also served the office of mayor no fewer than seven times.



Painted by Lonsdale. Engraved by Scriven.

*N. Grimshaw*

FISHER, SON, & Co. LONDON, & PARIS, 1836.

fellows; 12. printers and bookbinders; 13. free masons; the rear of the procession being brought up by the corporation and the gentry. Preston Parish.

But the great attraction of the guild was the procession of the lady mayoress, on the following day, when about one hundred and sixty ladies, headed by the representative of the lady mayoress, supported by the mayor and the mayor's chaplain; the countess of Derby, supported by the earl; the countess of Wilton, by the honourable Mr. Stanley; lady Lindsey, lady Hoghton, the Misses Stanley, and numerous other ladies of distinction, all decorated with towering plumes, and dressed in the full costume of the ball-room, passed in procession from the guild-hall along the principal street to the parish church, where divine service was performed, and afterwards round the market place to the guild-hall. These splendid processions were only the forerunners of other entertainments: for a whole fortnight the town remained full of company; banquets, balls, plays, and races, each in their turn claimed the attention of the visitors. A fancy ball, at which from six to seven hundred of the gentry of the county were present, was given in the first week. The second week was ushered in by an ascent of Mr. Livingston in his balloon; and a series of musical performances of the first order, consisting of oratories and concerts, with a charity ball and masquerade, served to engage and to delight the company during the remainder of the festival.

The holding of the guild discretionary.

It is erroneously supposed by some to be obligatory upon the corporation to celebrate a guild every twenty years; no such obligation exists; the guilds have, indeed, for upwards of two centuries and a half, been held at regular intervals, in virtue of a by-law of the mayor, stewards, and aldermen of the guild, passed in the reign of queen Elizabeth, but this is quite a matter of choice and arrangement; and should the entertainments and processions ever wholly cease, no privilege or franchise would be lost.* When a guild is held, and the freemen are engaged to register their claims, it is obligatory upon them to obey the mandate. Hitherto the purchase of freedom has continued from guild to guild; and if not renewed at each returning celebration, it has been lost. It is difficult to pronounce what modifications the municipal law of 1835 may introduce into the observance of future guilds, but as by that act it is incumbent upon the freemen of boroughs to conform themselves to the observance of any statute, custom, or by-law, in force within the borough at the time of passing this act, in order that they may secure a participation in the corporation property and their parliamentary franchise, it would appear to be necessary to continue the customs and enforce the by-laws of the Preston guild.

* A guild was omitted in the reign of Henry VI. owing, probably, to the unsettled state of the kingdom, arising out of the "Wars of the Roses;" and again in the reign of Henry VIII. pending the Reformation. In 16 Henry VII. a by-law was made at the guild, William Marshall, mayor, directing the guild to be held every 20 years, and this by-law still exists.

Preston Parish.

At the conclusion of the guild, the masters and wardens of all the different companies attend, as on the first day of the guild, upon the worshipful the guild mayor, in open court at the guild-hall, along with a number of the burgesses. The companies then have their guild-orders sealed and regularly entered in the books. Proclamation is next made, and the name of each inhabitant burgess called over, when the grand seneschal, or town-clerk, affixes the corporation seal upon the guild-book, which afterwards holding up, he says, "Here is your law." The sergeants then make proclamation in these terms:—

> "This grand Guild Merchant's Court is adjourned for twenty years, until a new Guild Merchant's Court be held and duly proclaimed."

Having witnessed two Preston guilds, and arrived within less than seven years of a third, we may be allowed to observe, that the distinguishing characteristic of the guilds is their freedom from excess, and the elegance and refinement of the entertainments. This festival has in it something in common with the carnivals of Italy and the *Saturnalia* of the ancients, but it has none of their grossness; and the difference is principally owing to the part which the ladies take in all the amusements of the guild, and to the chastening influence of their presence and example.

The holding of a guild is very expensive. The one held in the year 1802 cost the corporation £1,302. 14s., and that held in 1822 £1,278. 0s. 4d., exclusive of the cost of wine.* The guilds have also their receipts as well as their expenditure; and at the guild in 1802 there was received at the different places of amusement alone, by the mayor, £1863. 8s. 9d.; and from the sale of articles after the guild, £272. 4s. 2d.

Courts of law.

Preston, owing to its central situation, which ought to have constituted it the capital of the county, is the place from which a large proportion of the legal processes of the county of Lancaster issue. The court of chancery of the county palatine,† the court of common pleas of the county palatine,‡ the court of general annual sessions, and the sheriff's county court,§ are all held here, and have all been already described. The sheriff's court is held here every month, and adjourned to Manchester on the Thursday following.

The coroner's elections, the general lieutenancy meetings, and all public meetings of the freeholders and inhabitants of the county, when convened by the high sheriff or lord-lieutenant on any public occasion, are likewise held at the court in Preston; and the elections for knights of the shire have formerly been adjourned from Lancaster to Preston, "upon long polles, for the country's ease, it being in the heart of the county, if the contest there be not quickly decided among the gentry."‖

* Report of the Municipal Commissioners, p. 1688.
† See Vol. I. p. 217.
‡ Ibid. p. 225.
§ Ibid. p. 228.
‖ Dr. Kuerden's MS.

The wapentake court of the hundred of Amounderness, for the recovery of small debts under 40s. is held in the steward's office, every Wednesday three weeks. Preston Parish.

The borough court is held in the Town-hall, every Friday three weeks, and has the power first to seize the goods, and finally to attach the body, when the debt has been contracted in the borough, or has been acknowledged within its jurisdiction, if the claim amount to 40s. or upwards.

There are also the courts leet, with view of frankpledge, held twice in the year, at least, for the presentment of nuisances and obstructions, and for the examination of weights and measures; and the court of pie-poudre, having unlimited jurisdiction over all contracts arising within the fairs. The court of the commissioners of insolvent debtors for the borough is held here.

The quarter sessions for the hundreds of Amounderness, Blackburn, and Leyland have been heretofore held here on *Thursday*, in the usual sessions week, but, by a late arrangement, they are now held on the *Wednesday*, by adjournment from Lancaster, in which borough the sessions for Lonsdale hundred commence on the *Monday*. The sessions for the borough of Preston are held each quarter, on the Monday next preceding the sessions for the hundreds.

The prothonotary, the seal-keeper, the cursitors, the registrar of the chancery, the clerk of the crown, the clerk of the peace for the county palatine, and the county treasurer, have their offices here; and the office of the sheriff, whose deputy is always a professional gentleman in Preston, is also held in this emporium of law.

The public buildings in Preston are not very numerous. The Guild-hall was built just before the guild of 1762, and the present Town-hall was finished just before the guild of 1782, upon the site of that which had fallen down; these buildings form a stately pile between Church-street and Fishergate, and are used for the transaction of municipal and other business. The court-house is ornamented with fine full-length portraits of George II. (presented by sir Edward Stanley,) and of Daniel Pulteney; and the council chamber, by a portrait of Nicholas Fazakerley, esq. (recorder) all by eminent artists. Over the entrance to the Town-hall is cut in stone, the Paschal Lamb couchant, with the initials P. P.—*Princeps pacis*, strangely combined with implements of war.* A handsome cupola, built in 1814, graces this edifice. The Town-hall stands on the site of the old Town-hall, or "Toll Booth," the roof of which fell in about six o'clock, on the morning of Saturday, the 3d of June, 1780, after a race ball had been held within the walls on the Public buildings. Town hall.

* The arms of Preston as emblazoned by Edmondson are—Az. a pascal lamb couchant, with the banner, all ar. round the head a nimbus or; in base, the letters PP of the last.

Preston Parish.

Thursday night preceding, and from which the company had not departed till three o'clock on Friday morning.

House of correction.

The building formerly used as a prison at the Grey Friars being found too small for the purpose, the present spacious and strong house of correction was erected in 1790, and encloses within the walls an area of one acre; but the grounds attached measure five acres. The old court-house, in the centre, has now become the chapel; and the prison itself, well regulated, is conducted on the penitentiary plan. Adjacent to the chapel is a tread-mill, which also stands near the dining hall. The court-house, on the south side of the walls, comprises a spacious sessions-hall, fifteen yards square, and numerous apartments for the juries, magistrates, barristers, and others, who have business to transact here. The governor's house, a rustic stone building, decorated with the arms of the duchy of Lancaster, was finished in the year 1834. The other new buildings were opened in October, 1827. The prison contains about 180 cells, of which thirteen are solitary; it is appropriated to the use not only of Amounderness, but also to the hundreds of Blackburn, Leyland, and part of West Derby.

An edifice, formerly much admired for its stately appearance, was the occasional residence of the earl of Derby in Church-street. This mansion was for many years inhabited by the late lord Strange; but it was built originally by the Patten family, and passed by marriage to the Stanleys, sir Edward Stanley having married the heiress of Patten. There were here a number of pictures, open to the inspection of visitors, but they are now removed, and the house itself is dismantled (January 1st, 1836,) preparatory to its removal to form a new street on a line with Grimshaw-street. The Stanley family has long been closely connected with the town of Preston, in which they have considerable possessions. In the year 1730, sir Edward Stanley was elected an alderman of the corporation; and, in 1731, he was elevated to the civic chair; but on the 2d of September, 1740, he was discharged as an alderman, at his own request, having succeeded to the earldom.

Corn exchange.

The Corn Exchange, Market-house, and Cloth-hall, an ample range of public buildings, situated in Lune-street, consist of a handsome structure of brick, three stories high, of an oblong form, enclosing an open area, 236 feet long by 108 feet wide, ornamented by a stone pediment and cornice. The accommodations afforded to the trade and commerce of the town by this edifice, which was opened in August, 1824, are a corn exchange and corn market, shambles, a range of shops for small wares and trinkets, and a spacious woollen cloth hall for the use of the clothiers at fairs.

Water works.

There are two public works in Preston of great importance, the Water-works and the Gas-works. The former of these establishments has existed more than a century, and is due to the late Mr. Robert Abbott, who, sensible of the advantage of an ample supply of fresh water, of its influence upon the domestic comfort of the

inhabitants, and of the security it imparts to the town against the ravages of fire, erected the water-works in 1729, in company with Mr. Woodcock; and though from that time to the present the name of "The Folly"* has attached to their labours, time has shown the folly not to have been in the projector, but in those who applied a name of opprobrium to one of the first instances of enterprise and public spirit displayed in modern Preston. These works having been found insufficient to accommodate the increasing population, and the proprietors having dwindled to the number of eight, a new company, incorporated by an Act[a] for the better supplying the borough of Preston and Fishwick with water, has been established, and three considerable reservoirs, of which two are upon Longridge Fells, and one about three miles from Preston, will henceforth supply the town with this important element. These reservoirs cover about twenty statute acres, and the new works will be brought into operation in the present year (1836.)

Preston Parish.

[a] 2 and 3 Will. IV. cap. 27.

The Preston Gas-Light Company was the first establishment formed in any provincial town in the kingdom for the supply of coal gas to the inhabitants. The subscription was opened in May, 1815, and the first issue of gas was made in the February following. The works were first undertaken with a capital of about £2,500, which was afterwards augmented to £12,000; and part of the profits is allowed to accumulate to swell the capital to £20,000.

Gas works.

The history of the public press of Preston is contained in a narrow compass. In the year of the rebellion of 1745, the first newspaper ever published in this town appeared, under the title of *The Preston Courant*, published by Robert Moor, and afterwards by James Stanley and John Moor; but, from lack of patronage, this journal was, at a subsequent period, discontinued. At the breaking out of the revolutionary wars between France and England, when the thirst for news was ardent in the extreme, the late Mr. Thomas Walker established a newspaper, entitled *The Preston Review*, the first number of which was published in 1793:[a] after languishing through a few years with indifferent success, this journal ceased. The next effort to supply the inhabitants with a medium of intelligence and of commercial and professional annunciation, was made, with better success, by Mr. Thomas Croft, who issued the first number of his publication on the 7th of February, 1807, under the title of *The Preston Journal;* and this newspaper is still continued on the Saturday, by Mr. Isaac Wilcockson, under the altered title of *The Preston Chronicle*, which it took on the 5th of September, 1812. A newspaper, called *The Preston Sentinel*, was published by Mr. L. Clarke, from Saturday the 7th of April, 1821, to Saturday the 30th of March, 1822, when it was discontinued; but, on the 1st of

The press.

[a] June 1st.

* Country villas were in those days almost as rare in the vicinity of Preston as public works, and hence a neat house, with plantations, erected near the Marsh, by Mr. John Nocks, obtained the name of "Nocks' Folly."

Preston Parish.

January, 1825, another newspaper was issued from the same office, called *The Preston Pilot,* which is also published on the Saturday. No works of any great note have been printed in this town, though several men of literary eminence have received their education here.*

The town of Preston is deeply indebted to an alderman of this borough, of the name of Shepherd, a physician of eminence, who died on the 4th of December, 1761, bequeathing, by will,[a] "all and every of his books, of what nature or kind soever, to his executors, in trust, for the mayor and aldermen of the borough, or corporation of Preston;" and confiding to the said mayor and aldermen the power to give to any person they should direct, the privilege to read or inspect such books. The testator further bequeathed £200, to be placed out at interest, and to be applied by the mayor and aldermen to the purpose of paying the librarian's salary; and the interest of the residue, being £1000, arising out of his personal estates, he directed to be applied by them in purchasing books for enlarging and increasing the library. Some years ago a spacious library room, for the reception of these books, with a private reading room attached, was erected adjoining the free school in Preston, which is open at stated hours for the admission of persons by ticket from the mayor or any of the aldermen. Important as was this munificent donation, it must be obvious that Dr. Shepherd's library, even if it was open without restriction, would by no means be equal to the literary requirements of a town like Preston. Under the influence of this persuasion, a public library was established in 1825, in Fishergate, named the "Palatine Library," which already numbers 120 subscribers, and consists of about 1500 volumes.

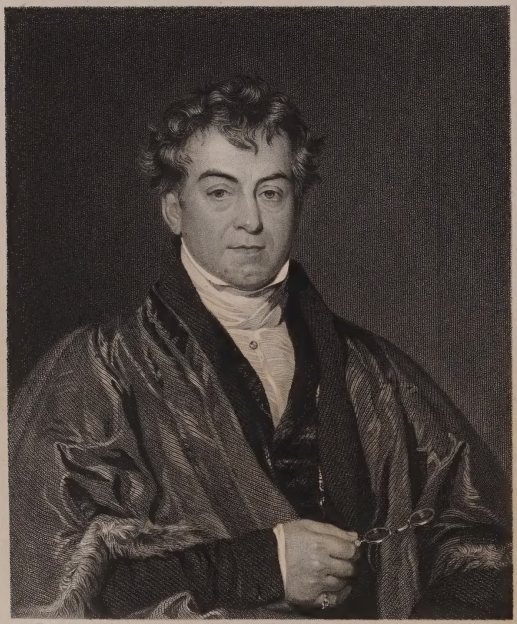
[a] Dated June 18, 1759.

Literary establishments.

The Preston institution for the diffusion of knowledge resembles in its principal features a mechanic's institute. This excellent establishment consists of a library with 2300 volumes, a museum of natural history and miscellaneous rarities, and a large collection of insects formed by Mr. William Helme, a weaver, and a reading and lecture room for the accommodation of the members. The hall of the society is in Cannon-street, and was opened in October, 1828. The number of subscribers exceeds 300. There is also a law library, established in 1833, in which a society for the discussion of legal subjects holds its meetings.

It may not be improper to mention in this place, that Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the great transatlantic philosopher, twice visited Preston; first in the year 1771, and afterwards in 1775, and that he was closely connected with one of the most

* Dr. John Preston, the father of the nonconformists, descended from the de Prestons; John Weaver, the author of the Funeral Monuments; and the Rev. John Arkwright, were all of Preston. It has been supposed that the Chief Baron Tomson was a native of Preston, but this is an error; the learned baron was born at Camberwell, near London, on the 6th of January, 1745, and died on the 15th of April, 1817. He had a sister, who took up her abode in Preston when it was "the resort of well-bred but ill-portioned old maids and widows," and hence the mistake.



Painted by H. Moses. Engraved & Presented by Majr. Cochran, Cook, Bell, Robinson, & Thomson.

HENRY FISHER, OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, CITY OF LONDON.

H. Fisher

LONDON, 1834.

respectable families in the place, Mr. Richard Bache, having married his only daughter. There is in the possession of Mr. William Taylor, of Moss Cottage, a rude musical instrument, constructed by Franklin in one of his visits to Preston. The instrument is formed of nineteen pieces of wood, and is supposed to have been the germ of the harmonicon. Another printer, of considerable eminence in his line, Mr. Henry Fisher, of the Caxton Office, was born and educated at Preston. Preston Parish.

An agricultural society for the hundreds of Amounderness, Leyland, and Blackburn, instituted in 1810, under the auspices of sir Henry Philip Hoghton, bart. and called the Preston Agricultural Society, has, by exciting a spirit of emulation, tended essentially to improve the agriculture of Mid-Lancashire.

The places of public amusement in Preston are, the theatre, at the bottom of Fishergate, built by subscription, in shares, previous to the guild of 1802, and opened with that jubilee; the assembly-room, within the court of the Bull Inn, erected and fitted up at the cost of the earl of Derby; and the cockpit, in the lower part of the same court, formerly used at the races for the great mains of cocks, now generally appropriated to the meetings of the temperance society. There is also a public bath, situated at the foot of a hill, called the Spaw Brow, near the Marsh. In the year 1726, races were established on Preston Moor, but they were discontinued in 1791; and on the 7th of August, in the year 1786, the races on the moor forming part of the ancient forest of Fulwood, and passing over a section of the road called Watling-street, were established by the earl of Derby. These latter races are still continued, under the designation of Preston races, from which town the course is distant only two miles, though it is, by a strange anomaly in parochial arrangement, within the parish of Lancaster. Places of amusement.

Avenham Walk, the joint property of the corporation and the trustees of Goosnargh Hospital, is situated on the summit of the hill which rises from the banks of the Ribble, and affording a most delightful promenade, is one of the places of public resort for pleasure and exercise. Wood, water, hill, vale, extension, in short every thing that is necessary to adorn a prospect, unite here; and one thing more than is necessary, namely, the vicinity of a steam-engine, and an iron railway, erected in an evil hour, instead of an aqueduct over the Ribble, to connect the two branches of the Lancaster canal. The neighbouring buildings having injured Avenham Walk, a design for another public walk has been submitted to the corporation, whose approbation it has received. This new promenade it is intended to construct along the banks of the Ribble, and to skirt the high grounds on the declivity of the hill from Fishergate to Ribblesdale Place, a distance of three quarters of a mile, curving from west to south. The corporation are effecting a still greater improvement by disposing of Preston Moor (now called "Moor Park") into public walks and pleasure grounds, which when finished will rival, indeed excel, the pleasure grounds open to Public walks.

Preston Parish.

all classes in any of the manufacturing towns in the kingdom. The inclosure of the common commenced last year. The moor contains 250 acres, 100 acres of which will be reserved as pasture for the use of the cattle of the freemen, and will be belted by plantations, diversified by a lake, and ornamented by villas and promenades, with a monumental pillar to the memory of Mr. Horrocks.*

River recreations.

At all seasons of the year the river affords sources of amusement to the young men of Preston; fishing, bathing, skating, and sailing, are resorted to, each in its turn, by the votaries of these healthful and innocent pleasures; but a melancholy event arising out of the use of one of them is still fresh in the remembrance of the inhabitants, and ought to operate as a perpetual warning against persons venturing in boats without the requisite skill to manage them. On the 24th of April, in the year 1822, four fine youths, just rising into manhood, two of them sons of Nicholas Grimshaw, esq. at that time mayor of the borough, a third the son of Henry Hulton, esq. treasurer of the county, and the other a son of Mr. James Kay, manufacturer, embarked in a small sail-boat on an excursion of pleasure: after amusing themselves for some time, a sudden gust of wind upset their boat in the middle of the river, a little below Penwortham Bridge; and they were all drowned before any assistance could be afforded to them. A plain marble monument in the choir of the parish church records this catastrophe,† which involved the bereaved families in the deepest grief, and filled all classes of the inhabitants with commiseration.

Markets and fairs.

The principal market-place of Preston, celebrated by Dr. Kuerden, consists of a spacious well-paved square, near the junction of all the main streets of the town, surrounded with handsome shops, and ornamented in the centre by an obelisk of clustered gothic pillars, at the top of which is placed, at an elevation of thirty-six feet from the street, a large glass vase, lighted by night with gas, which illuminates the whole area of about four thousand square yards. Within this square the principal market business of the town was formerly transacted; but since the opening of the new market in Lune-street, the business has been a good deal divided, to the inconvenience, it is said, of both the seller and the buyer. The principal market day is on the Saturday, but markets are also held both on Wednesday and Friday, for fish, butter, and vegetables. A regulation of rather a singular kind prevails here for the government of the markets, the object of which is to prevent regrating and forestalling. At nine o'clock in the morning a bell rings, to announce that the inha-

* The first suggestion of this plan was made by William Taylor, esq. to the town council of Preston, in 1833, by whom it was cordially received and unhesitatingly adopted.

† "In memory of Henry William Hulton, aged 21 years, Nicholas Charles Grimshaw, aged 20 years, George Henry Grimshaw, aged 17 years, and Joseph Kay, aged 20 years, who, in a moment of youthful enjoyment, were drowned in the river Ribble by the oversetting of a boat, 24th April, 1822."

bitants of the borough may begin to make their purchases, and till the hour of ten no huckster or new resident can, according to this regulation,* be allowed to buy any commodity in the market for the purpose of resale by retail. At ten o'clock the restriction is relaxed, and from that hour all persons are permitted to buy and sell without limitation. There are four annual fairs here, namely, the great horse fair, in the week ending on the first Saturday after Epiphany, which is called "Great Saturday;" the spring fair, of three days, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of March; the summer fair of eight days, from the 26th of August to the 2d of September, both inclusive; and the winter fair, of five days, commencing on the 7th of November. Preston Parish.

Preston was formerly a port of more importance than at present. It has now become a creek of the port of Lancaster. With the aid of the spring tides, which flow higher than the bridge at Walton, vessels of 150 tons burthen can navigate the Ribble as far as the quay at Preston Marsh, but the sloops, called lighters, usually employed here, do not in general exceed 60 or 70 tons burthen. Previous to the year 1798 the total amount of tonnage is calculated not to have exceeded 6000 tons of merchandise annually. About the year 1802, a more extensive trade, hitherto confined to the coast, was established between Preston and Drogheda, which proved very beneficial to the town. The annexed table shews the amount of tonnage for the last seven years: Port of Preston

A Return of the Amount of Tonnage entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at Preston, (including the whole Trade in the Ribble,) in the Seven Years ended the 5th January, distinguishing each year.

| Year ending. | Inwards. *Tons.* | Outwards. *Tons.* | Year ending. | Inwards. *Tons.* | Outwards. *Tons.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5th January, 1827 | 28,080 | 20,159 | 5th January, 1831 | 84,869 | 32,499 |
| . . . 1828 | 24,940 | 19,659 | . . . 1832 | 42,021 | 32,106 |
| . . . 1829 | 33,264 | 28,791 | . . . 1833 | 30,131 | 29,417 |
| . . . 1830 | 39,595 | 32,420 | | | |

By a return at the Custom-house, which is now stationed at Pulton-in-the-Fylde for the ports of the Ribble and Wyre, it appears that between the 5th of January, 1833, and the 5th of January, 1834, there were imported 33,857 tons of merchandise, chiefly grain, and exported 25,192 tons, chiefly coal, into and from the Ribble and Wyre, exclusive of 10,000 tons imported into Glasson, and forwarded to Preston. The Ribble is capable of much improvement: about seven years ago, an attempt was made to ply a steam vessel to Lytham; but the project failed, not for want of support, but owing to a defect in the construction of the engine. The attempt, however, is likely to be revived.

* These antiquated restrictions, so inconsistent with the principles of free trade, are now becoming obsolete.

Preston Parish.

In the year 1806, an act of parliament was passed, under the authority of which, certain tonnage rates have been levied ever since, by "the company of proprietors of the undertaking for the improvement of the navigation of the river Ribble," but nothing has been done towards the improvement of the navigation, except the fixing of a few buoys at the entrance of the channel, elevating a wooden perch about ten feet high, and setting up a pole near the mill at Lytham, upon which an oil-lamp is occasionally hoisted. It requires little skill in nautical affairs, or in modern engineering, to see that this river is capable of great improvement, and that, by the combined efforts of the steam dredging-machine, and a judicious system of embankment, the channel might be confined and deepened, so as to admit vessels capable of navigating the Atlantic ocean up to the quay at Preston Marsh. The saving of land by these operations, added to the existing rates, would probably defray the expense, exclusive of the advantage to be gained from an increase of trade in the river. Had the execution of the measure for improving the navigation been confided to the commercial men with whom the design originated, great public benefit would have been the result; but it unfortunately passed into the hands of the principal land-owners on the opposite sides of the river, who employ themselves in throwing out wears and embankments at various places between Penwortham-bridge and the Naze Point, and thus puzzle their own heads, and those of their farming stewards, by torturing the poor unfortunate river, which occasionally revenges itself by sweeping away some acres of their fine alluvial soil. And thus it must proceed, till some practical engineer of comprehensive mind be called in, to lay down an uniform and consistent plan, the expense of which would readily be advanced by the merchants of Preston, if they were allowed to undertake the execution of the works. The example of the Clyde is before them; and it is not improbable that Preston, Freckleton, and Lytham, might be made to rival Glasgow, Port Glasgow, and Grenock, as they are similarly situated with respect to each other. But if the land-owners and "the company of proprietors" continue blind to their own interest, and to the interests of the community, it is not improbable that the principal part of the coasting trade, and that now carried on between Preston and Ireland, which employs upwards of forty vessels, averaging about seventy tons each, will be transferred to Glasson Dock, near Lancaster, from whence to the Lancaster canal, at Galgate, a navigable communication has been making for some years, but which is yet incomplete.*

§ 46 G. III. c. 121.

* To facilitate the communication between the Ribble and the town of Preston, a company of merchants have obtained a lease from the corporation of a portion of waste lands, at the southern point of the marsh, and have purchased from individuals certain lands adjoining, with the intention of excavating a dock and erecting a new quay, which is to communicate with a spacious road through

Preston Parish.

On the 24th of July, in the year 1834, a public meeting was held at the Town-hall in Preston, at which it was resolved to establish a joint-stock company, to be called "The Preston and Lytham Ship Canal Company," for the purpose of constructing a canal for vessels of 250 tons burthen, from Lytham to Preston Marsh. The capital proposed to be employed was estimated at £105,000, to be raised in £50 shares; but the project languishes, and the time does not seem to have arrived for its completion.

Ship canal.

Light-house.

Much unnecessary danger has arisen to vessels navigating this coast, from the want of a lighthouse and the erection of some distinctive marks at the entrance into the Ribble, by which seafaring men might be able instantly to distinguish between this estuary and that of the Mersey; as it is no uncommon thing for ships bound to Liverpool, which have not taken a pilot on board at the Ormshead, to over-shoot the Mersey, when the wind blows fresh from the south, and to sail by mistake up the Ribble. The precautionary measures here recommended should be pressed unceasingly by the undertakers for improving the navigation of the Ribble,[a] and by the authorities of the county of Lancaster, upon that department of his majesty's government to whom it belongs, to provide for the safety of mariners, and to watch over the commercial interests of the country.*

[a] Und. 46 Geo. III.

Canals.

Returning from this digression, it may be observed, that Preston, in addition to its river, enjoys the advantage of a medium of inland navigation afforded by the Lancaster canal, which will, when completed, open a line of water communication not only between the lime-stone and the coal districts, but also with all the principal trading counties of the kingdom. One important branch of this canal remains yet to be executed, namely, to sweep away the rail-road from the bason at Preston to Clayton-green, and to make the canal continuous in its whole line; when that work is accomplished, an additional source of wealth will open upon this highly-favoured

Friar's lane; and the works will be so constructed, that, in the event of a canal being cut from the Ribble to the basin of the Lancaster canal, a distance of only 600 yards, the vessels may sail through the new dock.

* The course of the water in the bed of the Ribble is said to be subject to preternatural interruptions; in the annual Register for 1774, it is recorded, that on the 24th of December, in that year, "the River Ribble stood still, and for the length of three miles there was no water except in deep places;" but adds the chronicle, "in about five hours it came down with a strong current, and continued to run as usual." A more recent account says, that on the 8th of March, 1821, the Ribble ceased to flow for the space of three hours,[b] according to observations made at the ford in the township of Alston, in the parish of Ribchester. The chronicles of the day record that, "on the 28th of August, 1736, a man passing the bridge over the Savock, near Preston, saw two large flights of birds meet with such rapidity, that 180 of them fell to the ground, and that he took them up, and sold them the same day in Preston market.

[b] Whittle's Preston, p. 322.

Preston Parish.

town. In 1794, two years after the act for cutting this canal was passed, the late Mr. Rennie made an estimate of the cost of a stone aqueduct over the Ribble, to consist of three arches of 116 feet span each, with an embankment to the full height of the Lancaster level, which together amounted to £94,979; and Messrs. Jessop and Rennie, by their joint report of 1801, recommended that plan to be carried into effect, which they conceived might be accomplished for less than Mr. Rennie's estimate; but the funds were not then forthcoming, and the railway was adopted as a temporary expedient. The consequence has been, that, in addition to the loss, inconvenience, delay of unloading and re-loading coal and lime, the carriage of corn and other agricultural produce, as well as of iron work, cotton wool, manufactured goods, and general merchandise, is nearly, if not altogether, lost to this canal company, and the advantage of the inland navigation so far lost to the public. Packet boats of unusual swiftness ply daily upon this canal, from Preston to Lancaster and Kendal.

Aqueduct.

Fishery.

There is in the Ribble a very ancient fishery belonging to the borough of Preston within the boundary of its jurisdiction. This river abounds with salmon, of delicious flavour, smelt, plaice, and eels; and every day during the season it affords its supplies. Preston market is also abundantly supplied with fish from Lytham, North Meols, and Heysham, and with shell-fish from the sands of the Ribble, Wyre, Lune, Leven, and Duddon. Sometimes herrings and other fish are brought from the Isle of Man; it is, however, a little extraordinary that the direct supply from this quarter is not more abundant, as the towns of Preston, Chorley, and Blackburn, with their populous neighbourhoods, would afford excellent markets for the Manx fishers, did not a superstitious horror of some imaginary dangers in the navigation of the Ribble disincline them to visit this part of the coast. The quantity of salmon derived from the estuaries of the rivers of Lancashire might be greatly increased by a judicious revision of the laws relating to fisheries.

Railways.

On the 23d of April, 1831, an act of parliament was passed for constructing the Preston and Wigan Railway, or North Union Railway, as it is frequently called; and another act was passed in 1834,[a] for incorporating the Preston and Wigan and the Wigan and Newton railway companies. The railway to Wigan, of the length of thirteen miles and a quarter, is now constructing with a double line, and the estimated cost, including carriages and other necessary outfit, is £320,000. This railway, after crossing Fishergate, will be carried over the Ribble by a viaduct of five arches of 120 feet span each, "leaving 600 feet clear water-way in times of flood; at other times, the three middle arches will take the water of the river, leaving one arch on each bank for the roadways. The bridge will be built entirely of stone, and when it is considered that the height from low-water mark to the key-stone

26 May.

of each arch will be 50 feet, some idea may be formed of the stateliness of the structure." On leaving the Ribble, the road will pass through the townships of Penwortham, Farrington, Leyland, Euxton, Charnock Richard, Coppal, Worthington, and Standish-cum-Langtree to Wigan, where it will join the Wigan branch railway to the Manchester and Liverpool line. Preston Parish.

On the 13th of October, 1834, at a public meeting in Preston, it was resolved to raise a capital in order to construct a railway from that town to the Wyre, and, in the session of parliament of 1835, an act was obtained for this purpose.

Preston is approached from the south by Walton bridge, and from the west by Penwortham bridge, both over the Ribble, at a distance of a mile and a half from each other. The ancient county bridge mentioned by Dr. Kuerden, called Ribble bridge, stood at Walton, about fifty yards below the present site, but, owing to its "decayed and dangerous state," it was taken down in 1782, and the present handsome and substantial structure of three arches erected in its stead. Penwortham bridge is not a county bridge, but was built in the year 1759, under the authority of an act of parliament, passed some years before, and still in force, which authorizes the commissioners to levy a toll for its repairs. This toll, when enforced, extends to foot passengers as well as to horses and carriages, with the exception of the freemen of the borough of Preston, who are exempt. This edifice stands on the site of an ancient bridge, which fell down just after the Rev. Randle Andrews, the vicar of Preston, had passed over it. From a spirit of misplaced economy, the new bridge, instead of passing over the river in a direct line from Fishergate-lane to the foot of Penwortham brow, was placed at a distance of nearly half a mile up the river, and stands directly at right angles to the principal roads; the consequence is, that every person travelling that way towards Liverpool is thrown nearly a mile out of his road, and in rainy seasons, and when high tides prevail, the approaches are frequently flooded, and rendered impassable.* A temporary wooden bridge has just been erected over the Ribble, at Brockholes, on the line of the new road from Preston to Blackburn. Bridges.

The situation chosen by our remote ancestors for the erection of *Priest's Town* evinces the discriminating eye of a priest, and shows that, whether the monastic orders required a site for an abbey or for a city, they were equally felicitous in their selection. Placed at a convenient distance from the sea, upon the elevated banks of one of the first rivers in England, with a mild climate and a dry soil, and commanding a rich assemblage of picturesque views, in one of the most interesting Situation.

* This bridge has begun to exhibit symptoms of decay in the foundations of the piers, and is inconveniently narrow, and dangerous from the want of foot-paths. Prior to the erection of the former bridge, about the year 1750, which only stood for a few years, owing to a defect in one of the arches, the river was passed by a ford, as is shewn in the military plan of 1715.

Preston Parish.

portions of Ribblesdale, the spirit of St. Wilfred himself, the most accomplished ecclesiastic of his age, must have animated the mind that fixed upon this spot; and the structure of the town, its well-built houses, spacious streets, and handsome approaches, are in unison with the taste of the founder. For many ages Preston took the lead of all the towns of the country, as the resort and residence of persons of birth and polished manners, and the number of professional gentlemen attached to its various courts have always given to this place a character of superior intelligence. A material change has, however, taken place within the last fifty years, by the introduction of the manufactures; and the claims of gentility have been materially abated by the presence of an active and enterprising industry, which has served to place Preston more on a level than it formerly stood with the larger towns of the county.

Manners and morals.

When drunkenness was a fashionable foible in the upper classes of society, Preston, always inclined to gentility, was much addicted to this vice. Happily, men of condition can now assemble at the convivial board without measuring their respective merits by the capacity of their stomachs. Hence, in what is called good company there is little excess, and the recent introduction into Preston of Temperance societies—some of them imposing upon themselves abstinence from all ardent spirits, and others binding themselves by a written declaration to refrain from all intoxicating liquors—has done much to improve the character, increase the happiness, and diminish the privations of the operative manufacturers and their families. The vice of drunkenness is, however, by no means eradicated in this place, for the magistrates still complain that they are daily called to punish offences of this nature, always aggravated by breaches of the peace.

Population.

In the year 1780 the number of inhabitants in this place did not exceed 6,000; twenty years afterwards they were swelled to nearly 12,000, and the scale of increase has proceeded in a geometrical progression till, in 1821, they amounted to upwards of 24,000; and now (1836) exceed 36,000. This is a ratio of increase scarcely to be equalled even in this county, where men multiply faster than in any other portion of the kingdom. In the notes on the census published by the house of commons in 1821, it is stated, that the extension of trade is the cause of these augmented numbers; but the question arises, to what is this extent of trade owing, seeing that Preston is at a distance from the mines which supply the manufactories with fuel, and that no other town in the county has been able to flourish to any great extent, as a manufacturing station, under the same disadvantage? A combination of causes have doubtless conspired to produce this effect, but the principal are probably to be found in the central situation of the town, in the united advantages of river and canal navigations, and in the skill, capital, and enterprise of the principal manufacturers.

Dr. Whitaker, in his History of the Parish of Preston, indulging in a strain of unqualified aristocratical invective, asserts, "That the manufactories have debased the manners of the lower orders more rapidly than they have increased the population of the place;" and that, "while they tend to multiply the numbers, they ruin the principles of our species." That there is more profligacy in Preston with its 36,000 inhabitants, than existed amongst the 6000 of former times, must be admitted, but that it has increased six-fold, is extremely problematical. With the enlargement of the population, many counteracting causes are at work—the increase of Sunday schools, the spread of religious instruction by the preaching and the pastoral visits of ministers distinguished for the fervour of their piety, the simplicity of their manners, and their easy access to the dwellings of the poor, with the establishment of societies for the increase of knowledge, all tend to produce this effect; and little discrimination is evinced by those who, while they censure in the gross the confessedly demoralizing influence of a system which sanctions and even requires the congregating together of large masses of the youth of both sexes in manufacturing establishments, do not place in the opposite balance these counteracting influences. Without pronouncing dogmatically upon the balance of good and evil, we may be permitted to say, that as the moral principles and habits of the work-people are exposed to more than ordinary danger in manufacturing establishments, it is the incumbent duty of parents employed in the mills, and of the employers by whom they are put in motion, to use all the means that their influence and property have put within their power, to guard against the natural tendency of a system, that may be regulated and improved, but that no wise man would wish to see destroyed, except he could point out other means of affording labour and subsistence to the tens of thousands of the people who are dependent upon its continuance for their daily bread.

Preston Parish.

Manners & Morals.

The time is within our recollection, though, probably, the fact was not within the knowledge of the reverend divine whose observations have elicited these remarks, when a system much more debasing than the factory system existed in this borough; when the labouring part of the population, under the contrivance and instigation of the middle and upper ranks, both Whigs and Tories, were drenched every week, for months together, before and after contested elections for members to serve in parliament, either to induce them to vote, or to reward them for having exercised their franchise according to the wishes of those who administered these doubly polluting bribes. There is nothing in the factory system half so bad as this political and moral debasement, which has now passed away; and yet these were the halcyon days that are brought in contrast with the age of manufacturing demoralization!

Preston Parish.

Extent of the borough.

The parish of Preston extends in length, from Ashton-upon-Ribble on the S.W., to Elston on the E.N.E., eight miles; and in breadth, from Preston on the S., to Barton on the N., seven miles, comprising an area of 12,588 statute acres, thus estimated— Area of the out-townships . . . . . 10,597 acres.
of the township of Preston . . . 1,991 . .

This parish contains nine townships, exclusive of the township of Preston, each maintaining its own poor, namely,

LEA, ASHTON, INGOL, and COTTAM, forming one township,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BROUGHTON, | ELSTON, | RIBBLETON, |
| BARTON, | GRIMSARGH, } | and |
| HAIGHTON, | BROCKHOLES, } | FISHWICK. |

Lea, Ashton &c.

LEA, ASHTON, INGOL, and COTTAM.—These four hamlets, situated to the N. W. of Preston, constitute for parochial purposes one township. A charter for a carucate of land in Estone, Tulket, and Ingole, in 1 John, was granted to Arthur de Estone.* Sir Richard de Hocton, son of Adam de Hocton by his wife Avicia, widow of Roger de Ashton, married Sibilla, daughter of William de Lea, and heir of Henry de Lea, 2 Edward II., and he occurs in the Duchy Feodary, as holding the manor of Lea by the service of 3s. 4d. per annum, and a moiety of the town of Ashton by the service of 5s. yearly.† The other moiety was then held by Lawrence Travers and William Lawrence, in right of their wives. Ashton-upon-Ribble and Lea are both manors belonging to the knightly family of Hoghton, and are subject to one manor court, a court leet, and court baron.

Tulketh-hall, within Ashton, having in 1124 been the seat of Marmaduke Tulketh, became the property of Lawrence Travers, of Nateby near Garstang; and in 36 Edw. III. John Travers held forty acres of land in this township, and a certain place of land and meadow called Tulkethe.‡ William Travers was living in 1613. The Werdens succeeded this family, and were followed by the Rawstornes, from whom the estate passed to the Hesketh, who occur as of Tulketh in 1687, when a confirmation by a Catholic prelate was performed here in the domestic chapel of the hall. This venerable house, now occupied by Miss Hesketh, aunt to Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, esq. M.P. for Preston, is in the castellated style, having the principal front flanked by two embattled towers. Tulketh is remarkable as the spot on which the monks of Furness were first seated, in an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Mary: vestiges of the chapel belonging to this hospital were visible in the last century, and part of the fosse surrounding the monastery, which was abandoned in July, 1127, is yet perceptible. In Ashton, a custom as ancient as 2 Henry VI. still prevails, of granting three roods of land, by the lord of the manor, to one of the tenants "for upholding a common bull, for the use, benefit, and behalf of the tenants of Ashton and Ingol, on the rent of one red rose yearly, if demanded."

* Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 40. n. 30.

† It was an escheat of the crown from the earl of Ferrers, at the compilation of the Testa de Nevill'. Vide fo. 372, 401.

‡ Escaet 36 Edw. III. P. 2. n. 52.

Lea-hall was the scene of the memorable feud in 23 Elizabeth, between the baron of Newton and Mr. Thomas Hoghton, in which the latter was slain.* Preston Parish.

Cottam gave name to an ancient family, of whom Geoffrey de Cottam, in a deed without date, acknowledges himself to hold some land here of H. de Hydok, by an annual rent of 15d. and half a pound of cumins :†—

"Rank smelling rue and *cumin*, good for eyes." *Spenser.*

Cottam-hall, (a purchase from lord Gardiner and Mrs. Cayton,) probably erected by a descendant of Geoffrey de Cottam, is constructed purely of timber, and is the property of Mrs. Cross, relict of the late William Cross, of Redscar, esq. Ingol is divided amongst several proprietors.

Broughton, to the north of the town of Preston, is a township, containing five hamlets; the Church, Ingol Head, Lightford Houses, Dorton, and Sharrow Green; and constitutes a parochial chapelry, comprising Broughton, Barton, and Haighton. Dr. Whitaker supposes that Broughton being near the Roman road from Manchester to Lancaster by Blackrode, received its name from a small Roman fort.‡ In the reign of king John, Theobald Walter claimed against Ralph, son of Utred, and Robert his brother, the whole town of Brocton, namely, 1 carucate of land, which the king had given, and, says the record, Ralph shall take nothing. Another record of pleas at Easter Term, 9 John, states, that Richard, son of Utred, offers 40 marks for 1 carucate of land in Brocton, which is his right, and of which Theobald Walter, when he held Amounderness, unjustly deprived him: and the land, worth 60s. is in the king's hands. In 32 Henry III. a writ of inquiry, whether the land held by Master William le Sauter was the inheritance of Theobald le Butler, or he had it by gift of one of the bailiffs of the king's predecessor; and also, whether king John took the land into his hands, was directed to the sheriff, who held an inquisition at Lancaster on the morrow of St. Matthew the same year, by Adam de Hocton and seventeen others. The jurors returned, that it was not his hereditament, that he took it from Richard, son of Hutred, who was in seisin, and had not it by gift from the king's bailiff; and that John, king of England, took that land into his hands for several trespasses in Amounderness; concluding their verdict by pronouncing that Theobald has no right in the said land of Brochton, which is worth 2s. 2d. per annum for all issues.§ The manor of Brocton, however, was found in his possession a few years afterwards.‖ Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. derived a rent of 8s. from Broughton.¶ In 19 Edward II. Gilbert de Singleton held one messuage, 50 acres of land, two mills, and a close called Farnihalgh, in Broghton.** The messuage was probably Broughton Tower, a strong heavy structure of stone, which was taken down about thirty years ago, and on its site a farm-house erected, on the grounds of which a moat is visible. This property passed to the Rawstornes of Penwortham, who sold it to James Rothwell, of Hoole, esq. in Leyland, by whose heirs it is Broughton.

* See Vol. I. p. 560. Vol. III. p. 346, 347.
‡ Richmondsh. Vol. II. p. 433.
‖ Escaet. 45 Henry III. n. 37.
** Ibid. 19 Edw. II. n. 67.
† Kuerden's MS. Collect. Vol. IV. fo. C. 25.
§ Kuerden's MS. Coll. Vol. IV. fo. B. 33.
¶ Ibid. 25 Edw. I. n. 51.

Preston Parish.

now possessed. Broughton Hall, or Broughton Row, an old dwelling, formerly belonged to the Atherton family. Alexander Haliburton, of Wigan, esq. is the present owner. The township is chiefly held in freehold lots. The body of the parochial chapel, or church, as it is usually called, was rebuilt in 1822, when the greater part of the antiquities were destroyed, and with them the chancel with its two chapels; that to the north the work of Thomas Barton, of Barton; and that on the south, of Singleton, of Broughton Tower. On the roof of the chancel was the date 1537. The clerk possesses a rude carving on oak, giving in characters the figures 1539. The ancient tower of the old fabric, though in a very dilapidated state, has been preserved. The arms of the Singletons, Langtons, Bartons, and Redmaynes, which, with their initials, decorated the old chapel, are placed on the exterior of the eastern gable. Bank Hall, once the abode of the Crookes, is now the property of Mr. Wilson and Mrs. Threlfall.

At Fernyhalgh, in a remote and obscure situation, is an ancient Catholic chapel, existing in the 15th century,* and rebuilt about forty years ago. A cross is still remaining in the garden of the old chapel, at the head of a small eminence. The following note is copied from a memorandum of the Rev. J. Gillow, of Fernyhalgh:—

"On Monday June the last, 1718, the two chappells at Holywell were visited by twenty soldiers sent from Preston by the commissioners, mounted on hired horses, and conducted by Mr. Hitchmugh; the value of the booty is variously reported, but much less considerable than at first it was said to be, as not exceeding 100l."

This appears to refer to a search made for Christopher Tootel, the Catholic minister, who had not taken the oaths required by law, and who had been twice ticketed to appear before the commissioners at Preston, viz. on the 16th and 21st of July, 1718.†

Barton.

Barton.—The manor of Barton, to which a court leet appertains, was held by the family of Barton from a very early period. Grimbald de Barton was on the inquisition, 32 Henry III. to try Theobald le Botiler's right to Brocton. It continued in his successors until Fleetwood, sole daughter and heiress of Richard Barton, of Barton, esq., transferred the estate by marriage to Richard, afterwards sir Richard Shuttleworth, of Gawthorp, attorney-general and chief justice of Chester. Barton Hall is now a farm-house, and Barton Lodge has become the manorial residence. In 1833, James Shuttleworth, esq. lord of the manor, sold the whole estate to Mr. George Jacson, of the firm of Horrocks, Jacson, and Co. of Preston.

* In the Duchy Office is an original "Award of the Lord Strange touching Farnehagh Chapel," dated 26 Henry VII. Sir George Stanley, Lord Strange, having been appointed arbitrator in a dispute between Richard Singleton and his uncle John Singleton, awarded, among other things, the performance of conditions in a deed of lands, tenements, &c., made by Thomas Bolton, vicar of Preston, and Edward Balle, chaplain of Robert Singleton, which lands, &c. were given to find a priest in Fernyhalghe. The instrument consists of nine draft sheets, in the Red Repertory, bundle R. n. 31.

† See Catholicon for October, 1816, p. 129, for a "Traditional Account of Our Lady's Well" and "Our Lady's Chapel," in Fernyhalgh. Whittle's Hist. Preston, p. 182—188.

Haighton.—An ancient building, called Haighton House, was occupied in the last century by Henry Haighton, gent. who was doubtless the representative of the local family. By the inquisitions in the duchy office, Haighton appears to have been held, as it is at present, by several proprietors. There are two mansions which are named Haighton Hall; one is the property of Richard Newsham, esq. of Preston, purchased from the heirs of Edward Pedder, late of Lancaster, esq. and the other is the residence of Mr. Anderton, who purchased the estate of Evan Richard Gerard, esq. of the Gerards of Holt, in Brindle. Preston Parish. Haighton.

Elston.—The ancient name of the township of Elston was Etheleston; and, says Mr. William Elston, a descendant of the local family living at the beginning of the 17th century, "It was once told me by Mr. Alexander Elston, who was vncle to my father, and sonne to Raph Elston my great grandfather, that the said Raph Elston had a deede or a coppie of a deede in the Saxon tongue, wherein it did appeare that king Ethelstan lyinge in camp in this county upon occacõn of warrs, gave the land of Etheleston vnto one to whom himselfe was Belsyre."* Mr. Elston, whose object was to prove the antiquity of the family possessions, without relying implicitly upon this Saxon deed, contentedly cites another instrument, dated 45 Edward III. which "had a faire seale with an eagle displayed with two heads in a scuchion, and there was engraven about plainely to be read these words, *Sigillum Johis de Etheleston.*" This John de Etheleston was the last of the family connected with Elston,† the land having, Mr. Elston thinks, passed to an heir general, and that "one Mr. Harrington was the lord thereof, who had nine daughters, and left to every one of them lands worth 25 markes p annum, and shee that had Elston married Mr. Hylton of Farneworth." Elston passed in marriage of Jane, daughter of Mr. Hilton, to Roger Ashaw, of Shaw, in whose family it continued until Anne Ashaw married sir John Radcliffe, of Ordsall, whose son sir John sold it to sir Thomas Walmsley. One part of Elston was conveyed in marriage by Anne, second daughter and coheir of sir James Harrington, of Wolphege, 14 Henry VII. to Thomas Assheton, of Ashton-under-Line, one of whose daughters married sir Richard Hoghton, 8 Henry VIII. About 1615, Mr. Edmund Bryers bought both portions, and having in 1624 passed the estate over to Roger, brother of Thomas Charnocke, of Astley, esq. died May 8, 1625. Mr. Charnock, at the time Mr. Elston wrote his curious memoir, was meditating the sale of the estate, which, it may be presumed, he effected to a member of the Walmsley family, for the principal owner of Elston at present is Thomas Walmsley, of Ashton House, near Preston, esq. Elston. "Report of Ethelis-ton K. to incamp in Elston."

Grimsargh.—Under the first duke of Lancaster, William de Eton, whose ancestor Nicholas married Joan, the heiress of Robert de Stokeport, lord of Wood Plumpton, in 23 Henry III. held the town of Grymesargh by the service of three shillings per annum. At the same time Roger de Etheleston was a tenant in the town of Grymesargh by the service of three shillings per annum. The manorial rights were long vested in the family of Hoghton, and were sold by sir Henry Philip Hoghton, bart. together with Alston, &c. to the late William Cross, of Red Scar, esq. Grimsargh Hall belongs to the Rev. Thomas Grim-sargh.

* Mundana Mutabilia, or Ethelestophylax. Harl. MS. 1727, fo. 336.

† In 20 Edward III. William de Etheleston held lands here for the abbot of Whalley as of the seatle of Cliderhou. Escaet. 20 Edw. III. n. 62.

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Shuttlesworth Grimshaw; and Red Scar, an elegant modern building, in the Elizabethian style, was erected by Mr. Cross, and is now occupied by his heirs. The episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small rural fabric, erected by subscription about 1716, and enlarged about 1815. Grimsargh with Brockholes form one township.

Brock-holes.

Brockholes.—The barons of Manchester held the lordship of Brockholes at a very early period.* In 38 Henry III. Roger de Brochol married Mabil, sister of Huctred de Bradsae, who gave him lands in frank marriage, situate in Bradsae. His great-grandson, Adam de Brochol, living 23 Edward III. had a son Nicholas, lord of Brocholls, who gave the manor of Brockholes in trust, 20 Richard II.† and 2 Henry IV. and who left two daughters his coheiresses; one married to Thomas, father of Nicholas Singleton, of Brocholes; and Margaret, the eldest, married to Roger de Etheleston, of Ribbleton. Of this family, but probably descended from the second son of Roger and Mabil, was Roger de Brocholes, knight of the shire in 50 Edward III.‡ The manor of Brockholes,§ and a capital messuage, named Brockehall Hall, together with the fishery of Brokhole,‖ became the property of the Singletons; while the Elstons had an estate called Brockholl, within the township of Elston.¶ Robert Singleton, of Brockholes, was living in 1613. Subsequently Brockholes passed to the Winckleys of Preston, of whom were Thomas, living in the early part of the 18th century; John, living in 1749; the late Thomas Winckley, of Brockholes and Catterall, esq., married Lady Hesketh, the mother of Sir Thomas, and the issue of that marriage was an only daughter, Frances, who conveyed the estate by marriage, 2d June, 1807, to sir John Shelley, bart. the present proprietor. Here are two old halls, called Higher and Lower Brockholes. Over the principal door of the latter are carved in stone the arms of the Brockholes in alto relievo, three bucks or badgers. The name of Winckley's Whim is given to a fanciful building in a wood, at Lower Brockholes, erected as a summer-house and prospect tower.

Ribble-ton.

Ribbleton.—From several ancient deeds copied into Mr. Elston's MS. it appears that the manor of Ribbleton, in the reign of Henry III., was held by Avicia de Ribleton, who, he conjectures, "was heire generall of the Manor & tooke the name of Ribleton from the place whereof shee was owner; but of wt Ancestors she descended or with whom she married it appeth not by any evidence which I have seene." Her grandson, Robert, gave to Roger de Etheleston all his land, buildings, and gardens in Ribbleton to be held of the chief lords, and from this time, the Ethelestons or Elstons became seated in Ribbleton, though their connexion with their patrimonial estate of Elston did not cease until the reign of Edward III. Ribbleton in these deeds is sometimes called Ribleton Scalis, and the local family is as frequently called by one name as the other. In 11 Edward II. William, the son of Roger del Scales, senior, gave the manor of Ribleton to Roger de Etheleston. John de Etheleston, of Ribbleton and Brockholes, married Agnes Fleetwood, 6 Henry IV., and

* See Vol. II. p. 185.

† Dr. Kuerden's MS. Collect. Vol. IV. fo. B. 14. ‡ See Vol. I. p. 307.

§ Duchy Records, Inq. Vol. III. 15 Henry VII. n. 52. Vt. 20 Hen. VIII. n. 64, &c.

‖ Ibid. X. 3 & 4 Phil. & Mar. n. 1.

¶ Ibid. X. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. n. 3. Ethelestophylax, passim.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by Thos Higham.

# RED-SCAR,

THE RESIDENCE OF Wm CROSS, ESQ.

FISHER, SON & Co LONDON. 1832.

was living 6 Henry VI. Their descendant, Robert Elston, died in 1662, leaving a numerous issue. The estate is now the property of sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, bart. In this township is a waste of about seventy acres, remarkable as the spot on which the battle between Cromwell and duke Hamilton commenced. This moor is on the borders of Fullwood, Brockholes, and Preston moors. A huge circular stone, perforated in the centre, and placed flat upon three smaller stones sunk in a hillock, stands by the road-side between Broughton and Ribbleton, and was probably in former times the base of a cross. Two massive stones, posts of ancient road-side crosses, lately stood upon the borders of Ribbleton moor. Within these few years, a rushbearing was celebrated at Ribbleton-green; and a fair is now annually held at Ribbleton moor, on the 7th of May, for Scotch cattle. Preston Parish.

The last township in the circuit of the parish of Preston, is Fishwick. Roger Gernet, in the Testa de Nevill', is said to hold Fyswyc, or Fisewic, by serjeanty as forester, worth 20s. per annum.* Baldewin de Preston held of the serjeanty in Fiswick the moiety of one mill and twenty acres of land and woodland; John Fitz John held three acres; and the heirs of Roger de Asarto (of the assart or cleared land) held twenty-two acres of land and woodland, which, as well as the lands of William Wachet, William Fitz Richard, and Baldwin de Preston, were alienated from the serjeanty. Sir William de Dacre, by his marriage with Joane, the heiress of Benedict Gernet, in the reign of Edward I., acquired the manors of Fyshwyke, Halton, and Eccleston. These and other manors were forfeited to the crown by the attainder, 4 November, 1 Edward IV., of Ranulph de Dacre, who lost his life at Towton Field.† Richard Fenys, lord Dacre, held the manor of Fishewyke by knight service in 17 Henry VII.,‡ and in 1 Henry VIII. it was found by inquisition that Thomas Fennys de Dacre had sold the manor to Edmund Dudley, a felon,§ by whose attainder, in that year, it was forfeited to the crown. In 7 Henry VIII. sir Thomas Asshton, of Asshton under Line, held Fysshewyk,‖ whether by grant or purchase, does not appear; but it was conveyed in marriage by his daughter and coheir, Alice, to sir Richard Hoghton,¶ whose son, Thomas, died in 22 Elizabeth, seized of Fyssheweke.** The hall, together with the manor, descended in the Hoghtons till within the last seventy years, when they sold it to the father of the present lord, Townley Rigby Shaw, of Preston, esq., who holds a court leet for the manor. Fishwick.

This township forms part of the parliamentary borough of Preston under the Act to settle and describe the division of counties and the limits of cities and boroughs in England and Wales, in so far as respects the election of members to serve in parliament.[a] Till about the beginning of the present century, the township of Fishwick formed a calm and rural retreat between Preston and Walton-le-Dale; but its rural character was broken in upon, on its northern boundary, by the increasing cottages of New Preston. Manufactories and other buildings have spread extremely in that direction; and, if it were not for the family estates of the Starkies of Frenchwood, and the Shawes, a continued row of

[a] 2, 3 W. IV. cap. 64.

* Fol. 401, 409, 410.
† Lel. Itin. Vol. VI. fo. 17.
‡ Duchy Records, Vol. III. Inq. n. 58.
§ Ibid. Vol. IV. n. 21.
‖ Ibid. Vol. IV. n. 80.
¶ See Vol. II. p. 532. Vol. III. p. 348.
** Duchy Rec. Vol. XIV. Inq. n. 26.

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buildings would soon be extended from Ribble bridge to the southern entrance of the town of Preston. A small petrifying stream runs down the side of Common-bank, within Fishwick, and a chalybeate spring rises in Bolton wood, between Lower Brockholes and the Red Scar. Anciently, and till within the last dozen years, there was a wear or canal at Brockholes, which retarded the course of the salmon up the river, though it did not wholly prevent it, but that impediment is now removed, and the salmon are enabled to breed in the higher parts of the river.

The most prevailing soils of this parish are clay and alluvial mixture. To the north-east the face of the country is flat; but it becomes undulating and romantic as it declines towards the Ribble. The subterranean forest presents itself on the north as well as on the south side of the Ribble, and is distinctly visible between Preston and St. Michael's about Crow-lane. There are here no traces of peat moss, though a turbary is spoken of in 1686 as on the moor, by Dr. Kuerden. In opening sluices for drains in the lower part of the township of Fishwick, oak trees have been dug up in a sound state, after having been buried for centuries. In Frenchwood there is a spring possessing the property of petrifying plants, &c. The whole parish is remarkably destitute of minerals; stone is obtained in very limited quantities, and coal, of so much importance to the manufactories, is never obtained here. About two-thirds of the land in the parish is pasture, principally to supply the inhabitants of Preston with milk and butter; the other crops are chiefly grain and hay. Agricultural rents have depreciated here as elsewhere within the last twenty years, and the average rent of land in the following districts of the parish does not now exceed from 25s. to 30s. per statute acre.

# Wall, of Preston.

From the Visitation of William Smith, Rouge Dragon, 1567, with continuation.

Evan Wall, of Burscough, in com. Lanc., gent.
=
Evan Wall, of Preston. = Thomas Wall, of Fulwood.

Richard. = Margaret, dau. to ...., Whalley, Lancashire. William.

1st. Elizabeth, dau to Rd. Tailor, of Preston. = Will.
2d. Grace, dau. to Lawrance Banester, of Preston. = Will.

Evan, stwrd. of Preston Guild, 35 Hen. VIII. 1543.
Richard.
Thomas.
Lawrence.
Anne, wife of — Gibson; 2dly, of — Remington.
Cicely, wife of William Edmondson, yeoman.
Jane, wife of Richd. Smith, yeoman.

Evan, steward of Preston Guild, 4 Elizabeth. = Elizabeth, daughter to Robert Heiton, of Walton le Dale, Lancashire, yeoman.

Lawrence, of More Hall, in Preston; clerk of Preston Guild, 4 Elizab. = Margery, d. to Henry Hodskinson, of Preston.

Thomas, mayor of Preston Guild, 4 Eliz. = Margaret, dau. of Rd. Farington, & grand-dau. of Sir Hugh Farington, Knt.

Richard. Alice, wife of Henry Mitton, Ebor. yeoman.

William. = Anne, dau. and heiress of John Shingleton, of Shingleton Hall, Esq.

Thomas, of Morehall, or Moreside; alderman of Preston, 44 Elizabeth. = Ann, or Jane, dau. of Oliver Toothill, of Healey.

James.
William.
Elizabeth.
Isabel.
Jenet.
Anne, 1567.

Anthony, of Preston and Singleton, jure matris, 1567. = Margaret, dau. of Lawrence Greed, of Warrington.

James, alderman of Preston, 1642. = Isabell, dau. of William Travers, of Nateby.

John.

Ellen, dau. of Richard Shaw, of Preston. = Evan, aged 54 in 1664. = Elizabeth, dau. of Rbt. Aynson, of Preston.

William, of Preston & Singleton, 1625. = Johan, d. of Ralph Eaves, of Fishwick.
Thomas.
Mary.
John. Alice, wife of Thomas Linacre.

Lawrence, steward of Preston Guild, 1682. = Jane, dau. of — Walker, of Broughton: second husb. Thos. Sharry.

Margini, wife of Robert Haydock, of Cottam.
Anne, 1st wife of Christ. Harris, of Panacker House; 2d, Cuthbert Singleton, of Chipping; 3d, John Hothersall, of Hothersall.

Thomas, aged 24 in 1664.

Peter. Jane, w. of John Lowe, of Preston.

Sarah.
Elizabeth.
Lawrence.

Ellen, dau. of Will. Sudell, gent. alderman of Preston, o. s. p. = William, of Singleton Hall and Preston. = Anne, dau. of Thomas Duckworth, of Padiham.

Anthony.
John.
Thomas. = Jane, dau. of Thomas Sunined, of Preston.
Margaret.
Eliza, wife of Robert Calcad, of Isle of Man.

Nicholas, aged 15 in 1664. = Dorothy Hodgkinson, died a widow, October, 1720.
Anthony.
Joan.
Catherine, wife of Richard Townley, of Carr, Esq.
Anne, wife of Hamlet Lynford.

1714.
William, died 1st April, 1737, aged 55. = Mary Parkinson, born 1690, died 1768; her niece was the wife of William Bushell, D. D., founder of Goosnargh hospital.

3 daughters: Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Shawe, Mrs. Harrison.

Nicholas, a barrister, born 31st July, 1718, died 22d Ap. 1753. = Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Sterne; 1st cousin to the author, and only child of William Wiglesworth (Wiglesworth of Townhead); died 1782; buried by her 2d husb. and infant dau. in the family vault in Preston church. She was a widow, the second time, at 27.

William, b. 1719, d. 1753. both single.
Robert, b. 1721, d. 1742.

Edward, born 1724, died 24 Jan. 1769, at Sionhill. Solicitor and law agent during the minority of the 9th Duke of Hamilton, for his Lancashire estates. = ...., 2d husb. Dr. Clayton, M.D.

Margaret, born 1715, d. March, 1797, single.

Dorothy, b. 1716, d. 1717.

1777.
Ann Wall, born March, 1749, died 15 Aug. 1809, at Blawith cottage; buried in Lindale chapel, parish of Cartmel. = Joshua Marriott, of Rusholme, Esq., born April, 1747, died 13 January, 1827.

Mary, died March 26, 1754, aged about 2 years.

One child, died an infant.

1801.
Elizabeth Marriott. = Thomas Holme Maude, eldest son of Joseph Maude, of Kendal, Westmorland, Esq., a younger branch of the Maudes of Alverthorpe Hall, near Wakefield, Yorkshire; (descendants from Robert de Monte Alto, sheriff of Lanc. temp. Hen. II.)

# Kirkham Parish.

Kirkham Parish.

Antiquity of the parish.

KIRKHAM parish is of an antiquity coeval with the foundation of the episcopal division of England under the heptarchy; and it is probable that in the original *kirk* of this parish, Paulinus exercised his holy ministrations. This is one of the three churches in Amounderness, which in Saxon times belonged to Preston; and it is unquestionably the Chicheham of the Domesday Book.* Roger Pictavensis, the great Norman baron of Lancashire, possessed the "Chuche and Maner de Kyrkham," which subsequently passed to the family of Theobold Walter as lords of Amounderness.

Its extent.

Kirkham is one of the most extensive parishes in the county of Lancaster, and comprises about 130 square miles, or 38,871 statute acres. Of the compact portion

Boundaries.

of the parish the Wyre forms the northern and the Ribble the southern boundary, with Great and Little Plumpton on the western, and Salwick and Clifton on the eastern extremities; these boundaries are independent of Goosnargh, with Newsham and Whittingham, which, though severed from the other townships, form a part of the parish, about eight miles in length and five miles in breadth.

Rivers, &c.

The harbour-like river Wyre, after having received the confluent streams of Inglewhite and Barton brooks, which fall into the Brock near St. Michael's, waters Little Eccleston and Larbrick, Great and Little Singleton and Hambleton, where it widens into the estuary, and falls into the Irish sea. The Ribble, after flowing past Clifton, Freckleton, and Warton, all in this parish, attains its utmost expansion in the parish of Lytham, where it discharges itself into the Irish sea. Freckleton is watered by several brooks, which are all affluents of the great stream; and the Warton, Freckleton, and Savock brooks wash the northern part of the parish: the latter of these streams, which disappears in the Ribble before Clifton, was noticed by Leland and Harrison, as coming from "Longridge Hills," on their way between "Gayrstang and Prestun."

* See Vol. I. p. 108.

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The Roman part of Lancashire has almost by common consent been placed in the township of Freckleton, on the narrow neck of land which juts into the estuary of the Ribble, and is called, from its proboscis form, the "Neb of the Nase," or "Nase Point."

Roman station.

Remains.

About 1792, the centre, boss, or *umbo* of a Roman shield of brass, was found in the brook of Mill Hey Field, east of Kirkham. This antique, resembling the crown of a hat, has four perforations for the thongs, and is decorated by figures of an altar with flames, a female sitting on a tripod, two men, one with a spear and mantle and the other running, a group of spears and shields, two eagles, two globes, Mercury, and a bird resembling a goose. This valuable relic having been examined by Dr. Hunter at York, came into the possession of sir William Hamilton, and is now said to be in the British Museum. This *umbo* is so exactly like that described by Dr. Whitaker to have been found at Garstang in 1800,* as to induce a doubt whether he may not have been misinformed as to the place where it was discovered. A coin of Adrian, and numerous pieces of Roman pottery, some with ornamented edges, have been ploughed up in the Mill Field at different times. Fragments of urns and large quantities of stone, wrought for the purposes of masonry, have also been taken out of a field within half a mile of the town, circumstances which tend to corroborate the account of the discovery of the *umbo* at Kirkham.

Evident vestiges of a very ancient road, said to be Roman, exist at Mythorp, or Mythop, in Weeton, and are known by the appellation of Deans, or Danes Pad. It is formed by an extensive collection of gravel, but has been nearly levelled for agricultural purposes. The common opinion is, that it was raised by the Danes on their invasion; and the people of the Fylde, when speaking of rough roads, are accustomed to say, "as hard as Danes Pad," in reference to the almost impenetrable composition of this rugged ridge.

Origin of the name.

The name of Kirkham—*kirk*, a church, and *ham*, a dwelling, points out its early ecclesiastical occupation. The church and tithes of Kyrkham had been conferred by Roger de Poictou on the abbey of Sees, as appurtenant to the priory of Lancaster;† but in 7 Rich. I. the advowson of the church of Kirkeheim, in Amounderness, with its appurtenances, was held by the convent of Shrewsbury, which granted it in that year to Theobald Walter, reserving the annual pension of 12 marks out of the revenue of the church.‡

Advowson.

* Hist. Richmondsh. Vol. II. p. 457. † Regist. S. Maria Lanc. MS.

‡ Hec est finalis concordia facta in Curia Dñi Regis apud Westm Die Martis proxima post Purificationem Beate * * * Anno Regni Regis Rici vij° Coram Hubert Canť Archiep̄s & Godefr Winton & Gilleb Roffen Epis & Gaufr fil Petri & Willmo de * * * * * * * * * & Ric̄ Archidno Elyēns Rad Archidño Hereford & Simon de Pacheshull & Osberto fil Hervei &

Kirkham Parish.

King John, having the wardship of Theobald Walter's heir, gave two parts of the church of Kyrkham to Simon Blund,* and in his 15th year he granted the church to W. Gray, chancellor for life.†

Litigated rights.

There appears to have been much litigation respecting this church: in the court-rolls of 6 Richard I. is an entry, to the effect that Adam, dean of Kirkham, and Richard, the clerk, essoined themselves on a plea against Theobald Walter, respecting the advowson of the church of Kirkham.‡ Dr. Whitaker observes, that "the *first* authentic account of the advowson proves it to have been bestowed upon the abbey of Vale Royal (his own foundation) by Edward I., though not till after a contest with Theobald Butler, who after all seems to have been the real patron." From this it would appear that the doctor had not seen the final agreement, 7 Richard I.; the account to which he alludes is contained in the Register of Vale Royal, under the title "Of the church of Kyrkham, how the king had conferred it upon his

Rīč de Herierd Dñi Regis Justīč & * * * * * * * * * * * Dñi Reg̃ fidelibus ibidem existentibus Inter Abbatem Hugonem & Conventum Salobesbire tenentes & Theobaldum Walteri petentem de Advocatione ecclesie de Kirkeheim in Amunderness cum pertinenciis suis unde placitum fuit inter eos in prefata Curia scilicit quod predicti Abbas & Conventus concesserint predicto Theobaldo & heredibus suis in perpetuum advocacionem & presentacionem tocius predicte ecclesie salva sibi annua pensione duodecim marcarum in eadem ecclesia Ita quod Clerici quos idem Theobald vel heredes sui presentabunt ad ecclesiam illam prestabunt sacramentum coram Archidiacono Richemundie vel ejus Officiale vel coram eo coram * * * * * untur Clerici illi de fideliter solvenda predicta pensione duodecim marcarum scilicit sex marcas ad Pascham & sex marcas ad Festum Michaelis * * * * * * * * vel successores ejus vel Conventus non poterunt quicquam exigere in predicta ecclesia versus eundem Theobaldum & heredes suos vel versus Clericos per eos presen * * * * * * * * pensione duodecim marcarum Et cum contigerit eundem Theobaldum vel heredes suos Clericos ad dictam ecclesiam presentare predicti Abbas & Conventus * * * * * parte sua ad fidelitatem recipiendam de Clericis presentatis de predicta pensione duodecim marcarum ut predictum est solvenda Et si forte predicti Abbas & Conventus aliquem ex parte sua ad hoc non transmiserint nichilominus idem Theobald & heredes sui presentationem suam facient salva predicta pensione duodecim marcarum Et idem Theobaldus & heredes sui scire facient Conventui de Salopesbire terminum ad quem Clerici ad dictam ecclesiam debent presentari quindecim diebus ante presentacionem faciendam Et si predictus Abbas non venerit neque aliquem * * parte sua miserit ad fidelitatem illam recipiendam de Clericis presentandis de predicta pensione duodecim marcarum annuatim ut suprascriptum est fideliter solvenda Archidiaconus Richmundie vel ille qui Clericos presentatos poterit admittere fidelitatem illam loco Abbatis & Conventus de Clericis presentatis recipiet

Lancastria

From the Bag of Fines of Lancashire deposited in the Record Office, Chapter House, Westminster.

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 371.

† Rot. Chart. 15 John, m. 3, n. 15.

‡ Rot. Curiæ Regis, 6 Richard I. m. 15 d.

monastery; and of the plea between the king and Sir Theobald le Botiller and Otto de Grandison;" and it states that the king, desiring to be informed of the value of the rents belonging to the abbey, applied to the justices. The king considering the rents to be insufficient, by the advice of his council decreed that the advowson of Kirkham church should be delivered to the abbot. Sir Theobald Walter hearing this, resisted his majesty to his face, and asserted that the advowson belonged to him by hereditary right. The king having called his council, alleged that his father had by his right as king, and not by reason of his wardship of Theobald Walter's heirs, last presented his clerk to the said church, who was admitted and instituted. Theobald's attorney admitted this fact, on which the advowson was adjudged to the king, and Theobald lay under mercy. About this time, a knight named Otto de Grandison was ambassador at the apostolical see, and obtained a bull from the pope, by which the advowson of Kirkham was conferred for ever upon the abbey of Vale Royal.* The advowson was conferred upon the abbot and his successors by royal charter, 9 Edward I.† Kirkham Parish.

A market and fair at Kirkham are named as early as 54 Henry III. The town was incorporated by the name of the burgesses of Kirkham, in 10 Edward I.; and in the 15th of his reign, the king confirmed the grant of a market and fair to be held by the abbot and convent of Vale Royal, at their manor of Kirkham: the fair to be annual, and of five days' duration, beginning on the vigil of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the market every Thursday.‡ On application from the abbot, the king issued his mandate to the justices itinerant in the county, dated at Berewyk upon Tweed, 15 July, 20 Edward I., to allow the convent to enjoy the liberties granted in their charters§ In this year the abbot was required, on a quo warranto, to establish his right to hold the market and fair, and, on the production of his charters, the jury returned, that the abbot and all his predecessors had held the market and fair according to the tenor of their charters; on which the abbot was discharged.‖ Walter, lord abbot of Vale Royal, and the convent of the same place, by a deed dated on the day of St. John the Baptist, in 1296, 24 Edward I., granted to the burgesses dwelling in Kirkham, and their heirs and assigns for ever, Ancient market.

* Monast. Anglic. Vol. II. p. 925, Ellis' Edit. The monkish writer names the pope, Honorius V.; but there was no Honorius of that number. Honorius III. was pope from 1216 to 1227, and Honorius IV., the last of that name, occupied the see from 1285 to 1294. A Theobald Walter, who is here called also Theobald le Botiller, was living in the reign of Henry III. Dugd. Baron, Vol. I. p. 634. An Otto de Grandison was rector of Manchester in 1299. See Vol. II. p. 193.

† Rot. Chart. 9 Edw. I. m. 88. ‡ Ibid. 15 Edw. I. m. 8.

§ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 10 d.

‖ Ibid. Dr. Kuerden preserves an undated claim to hold this market and fair, preferred by William, abbot of the monastery of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. 4to. MS. fo. 54. In the Chetham Lib

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the manor of Kirkham, reserving to themselves perquisites of court, stallage, amerciaments, assize of bread and beer, toll of markets and fairs, and the annual rents due from the burgesses at the Nativity of our Lord, and St. John the Baptist.

Tithes.

In 1337 the abbot became involved in a dispute with sir William de Clifton, knight, respecting the tithes of the manors of Clifton and Westby, in this parish. The charges brought against sir William, in the Ledger Book of the Abbey,* state that he had detained twenty marks due to the abbot, had forcibly obstructed the rector of Kirkham in gathering tithes within the manors of Clifton and Westby, seized his loaded wain, and maimed his hunting palfrey "in a ridiculous manner;" that he had also brought his armed retainers into the parish church of Kirkham, and thereby deterred the clerks from performing divine service; had prevented the parishioners from resorting to the font for the rite of baptism, and that, having seized one Thomas, clerk of the abbot of Vale Royal, he had inflicted on him a public flagellation in the streets of Preston. Yet was the knight, a man of large estate, who seems to have held himself above the civil law, obliged to succumb to the power of the church. After a complaint to the abbot of Westminster, the conservator of the rights and privileges of the Cistercian order in England, sir William Clifton, who had been cited before him, confessed his fault, and threw himself on the mercy of the abbot, who contented himself, after receiving a compensation for his rector's tithes, with an oath from the previously refractory knight, that he would in future maintain and defend the privileges of the abbey, and would bind himself in the sum of forty shillings to offer no further violence to the abbot's unfortunate servant.†

New ordination.

In 1357, cardinal John Thoresby, archbishop of York, and lord chancellor, made a new ordination of the vicarage of Kirkham in Amounderness, which, by an appropriation lately made to the abbot and convent of Vale Royal of the Cistercian order, in the diocese of Lichfield, was ordained to be served by a secular vicar, who should receive an annual portion from the abbot and convent, out of which he was to support and defray the burdens incumbent on his living. The archbishop ordained that whenever the vicarage became vacant, the abbot and convent should present one of their own monastery to the vicarage, notwithstanding that it had hitherto been governed by a secular vicar. With respect to the revenues, which had hitherto fluctuated according to the season of the year, he ordained that they should henceforth remain at forty marks, to be paid in equal portions by the abbot and convent at Martinmas and Easter. The vicar and his successors, by this ordination, were bound to rebuild and repair the manse or parsonage house, and to undertake all the ordinary burdens incumbent on the vicarage, power being reserved to the archbishop to correct,

* Harl. MSS. Codex 2604.

† See Ormerod's Chesh. Vol. II. p. 72-81.

enlarge, or diminish the ordination, whenever requisite; dated at Cawode, 20 Nov. 1357.* Kirkham Parish.

In 34 Edward III. the vicar of Kirkham was convicted of mal-administration in his office of dean of Amounderness, but received a pardon from the king.†

In 2 Henry IV. the market and fair held by Edward I. were confirmed to the abbey by letters patent.‡

The manor of Kirkham has been held by clerical lords from the time when it was wrested from Theobald le Botiller. At the dissolution of monasteries, it was transferred by Henry VIII. from the abbot and convent of Vale Royal, to the dean and chapter of Christ Church College, Oxford,§ together with the advowson of the church. The manor is held in fee by Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, esq., from this Manor. Advowson.

* Ex Registr. Cur. Archiep. Ebor.

† See Vol. I. p. 350.

‡ Rot. Lit. Pat. 2 Hen. IV. p. 3. m. 5.

§ At a court holden for the manor of Kirkham, July 27th, 1682, the following description of the manor is given.

"The lands lying within the manor of Kirkham, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church College in Oxford and to the burgesses inhabitants of the borough of Kirkham, is bounded east upon the lands of Edward Robinson and George Brown lying within Newton & Scales; and westward upon the lands of Sir Thomas Clifton within Westby and upon the lands of Christopher Parker Esq. lying in Ribby w^th^ Wrea; and North upon the lands of Mrs. Dor^y^ Westby, of Mowbrick and the lands of Mr. Edward Fleetwood of Wesham and South upon the lands of Mr. George Sharples of Freckleton."

The old town's book, now in possession of Mr. W. Langton, from which this extract is taken, contains several presentments of the jury in that year, among which is the following.

We present and do find by antient writings that Walter Lord abbot of the Vale Royal and the Convent of the same place, by their deed dated on St. John Baptist, and in the year of our Lord 1296, and in the 24th year of Edward the 1st; did give and grant to the Burgesses inhabiting in Kirkham, and to their heirs and assigns for ever, the manor of Kirkham, reserving to themselves, Perquisites of Court, Stallages, Amerciaments of Bread and Drink, and Toll of Markets and Fairs, and the yearly rents from the Burgesses of the said Borough, due at the Nativity of our Lord and St. John Baptist; and after the dissolution of the abbeys by Henry the 8th, we find that the privileges due formerly to the Lord abbot out of the Borough of Kirkham were granted to the dean and chapter of Christ's Church College in Oxford and have been paid by the burgesses of the said borough ever since at the accustomed days of payment, that is, for 18 oxgangs of land £9 per the year & also a common known fine at the end of every 10th year for the said 18 oxgangs of land being £6, which is for every oxgang 6s. 8d. which 18 oxgangs of land are in the possession of these persons following who pay duly their rents at the day accustomed."

Here follows a list of land-owners in Kirkham at that time, on which Mr. Langton remarks that "there is not one of the families of the landowners of that day, tho' little more than one century ago, now existing in the town, (1796) nor any of their descendants, as far as I can judge, now in possession of any lands here."

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collegiate body, who retain the right of presentation to the vicarage. The fee farmer convenes annually a jury of thirteen inhabitants, who constitute a court leet, and meet in June, when they nominate two bailiffs for the borough, a constable for the borough, town, and township, with tax layers, viewers of fish, flesh, and other provisions; scavengers, by-law men, affeerers, swine ringers, pinders or pounders, assizers of bread and beer, and leather searchers. The lord himself appoints a collector of tolls. The bailiffs and twelve or more burgesses constitute a corporation in virtue of charters in the town's chest:—Walter, abbot of Vale Royal, in 24 Edward I., obtained a grant of the manor of Kirkham in free alms, with the privilege of a free market there; and at the same time a grant to the burgesses of Kirkham, that the said borough be a free borough for ever; that the burgesses have a free guild, with a prison, pillory, and ducking-stool; assize of bread, beer, measures, and weights: and that the said abbot grant to the said burgesses two bailiffs, who shall have and hold courts, and enjoy the perquisites of those courts. The market and fair were confirmed to the abbot by charter, dated 15th January 14 Edward IV.

Corporation of the Borough of Kirkham.

By letters patent, dated 2d July, 2 Elizabeth, the queen confirmed the ancient charters; and on 2d June, 9 Elizabeth, after confirming the charters of Edwards I. and IV., her majesty ratifies the grant of a weekly market on Thursday, and an annual fair of five days. In 17 James I. the bailiffs and burgesses, in a petition to the chancellor and council of the duchy court of Lancaster, to declare fully their several privileges and immunities, set forth that they have shown to the chancellor and council that they used to have an ancient market, that the inhabitants have been accounted a corporation time out of mind by the style of Bailiffs and Burgesses, and that the bailiffs have been chosen by the lord of the manor. In consequence of this prayer, a decree was issued from the duchy chamber, in Trinity term, confirming the franchises and ancient usages of the borough, declaring the borough to be guildable, that the inhabitants had the right of prisons, fairs, markets, courts leet and baron, and courts as heretofore had been; that the borough is incorporated as aforesaid, and governed by two bailiffs, to be chosen yearly at Michaelmas, by twelve or more burgesses, who, according to ancient custom, assessed those coming and exercising trades in the borough who were not free burgesses, in such reasonable sums as they thought fit.*

Burgess privileges.

An action appears to have been instituted by the bailiffs and burgesses subsequent to 1725, to recover from William Marsden the amount of his fine for following

* In the year 1685, Mr. Ralph Rishton paid to John Wilding and Thomas Hankinson, then bailiffs of the town, for his freedom to trade in Kirkham, £4; and several similar entries appear in the town's books.

his trade in the town, without being a burgess. As late as 1751, the bailiffs received "freedom money" from non-freemen; but since that period the demand has not been made, and its legality is doubtful. The bailiffs possess three roods and thirty-seven perches of land for the use and benefit of the town; the profits being applied, together with the tolls of the market and fair, to the repair of the town streets, pumps, lamps, and fish-stones. Anciently, the bailiffs chose a sergeant to collect tolls, execute the town's writs for debt, and to administer the instruments of correction, amongst which were the whip, the bridle, and the ducking-stool. A pool near the workhouse bore the name of Cuck-stool Pit within memory. The seal of the town or borough is a dove, with an olive branch in its mouth; and the bailiffs have an official pew within the parish church. Kirkham Parish.

Notwithstanding these formalities of a corporation, the borough of Kirkham never returned members to parliament, and it is probable that no writ was ever issued to the sheriff for that purpose. Those functionaries frequently omitted in their returns small and inconsiderable boroughs that were poor, and not in a condition to pay the burgesses the usual and necessary expenses attendant on their parliamentary duties, or such as had not residents qualified for service in parliament. In both these predicaments Kirkham was likely to have been placed. The sheriff's discretionary power of summoning boroughs to elect members, has already been noticed, when in 9 Edward III. he abstained from calling on any of the Lancashire boroughs; returning his answer to the parliamentary writ of summons, "Non est aliqua civitas neque burgus in belliva mea."* Not a parliamentary borough.

Kirkham church is disposed in a tower, body, side aisles, and chancel. The tower, which is the most ancient part of the building, is embattled and has low forked pinnacles, a projecting wall, which extends from the summit to the base, and two buttresses at the south-west corner. On the buttress nearest the church are carved the arms and name of Cuthbert Clifton, who died in 1586, by whom, in all probability, the church had been rebuilt. The west window of the tower contains much tracery, and the bands of the arch terminate in two heads. The body is a modern fabric of free-stone, with triangular pinnacles bound by mouldings, and descending into buttresses along the north and south walls. There are five lancet-formed windows, with corresponding bands. The south doorway is fluted to a considerable depth, and surmounted by ornamental work. The uppermost moulding closes in two grotesque heads. The chancel, of which the south window is fretted with open work, is adorned by a castellated parapet and fluted cornice. The north side is a portion of the ancient church. The interior though spacious and striking, is gloomy from the heaviness of the roof and galleries, which are of decorated wood of The church.

* See Vol. I. p. 307-8.

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an oaken hue. The timbers of the roof are panelled, and strengthened by a few cross limbs. The nave is divided from the side aisles by contracted arches resting upon columns. The chancel, which is ornamented by many tablets, is entered from the nave by a semicircular moulded arch, and is wide and open. Over the arch of the chancel is the following inscription: "This church was entirely rebuilt by the aid of a parish rate in the year of our Lord 1822." The cost was £5000, and, notwithstanding the assertion in the inscription, the tower and greater part of the chancel are relics of an earlier erection.

Monuments.

The principal monuments are those to the memory of the Cliftons; and Thomas Clifton, the son of Sir Thomas Clifton, of Lytham-hall, who died at the age of twenty, in the year and in the month of the Revolution of 1688, lies interred in the south aisle. An epitaph of a singular kind was formerly placed within the great door of the church, over the remains of the reverend Cuthbert Harrison, A. B., an ejected minister, and the founder of a meeting-house, by royal license, at Elswick Lees, in the parish of St. Michael, in 1672, which is very characteristic of the spirit of that age. The conduct of Mr. Harrison had, it appears, given great offence to the rev. Richard Clegg, vicar of Kirkham, and the animosity of the vicar pursued his puritanical fellow-labourer beyond the grave. Under the influence of these feelings he caused the following inscription to be placed upon Mr. Harrison's tombstone, which his surviving friends altered to the opposite version:—

Epitaph on the Rev. Cuthbert Harrison, A. B.

| *Original.* | *Altered thus—* |
|---|---|
| "Here lies Cud,<br>Who never did good,<br>But always was in strife;<br>Oh! let the Knave<br>Lie in his grave,<br>And ne'er return to life." | "Here lies Cud,<br>Who still did good,<br>And never was in strife<br>But with Dick Clegg,<br>Who furiously opposed<br>His holy life." |

This inscription no longer exists. During the last rebuilding, a flat stone was removed from the old walls, which bore the rude representation of a man on horseback contending with a man on foot, cut about two inches in depth. At the same time was found a stone coffin without a lid. In the yard is a stone, nearly worn out with age, cut into a cavity in the upper part, surrounded by rays, as if intended to represent a sun. On a tomb in the yard is the following record:—

> "William Harrison, of Kirkham, Gent., interred January 12, 1767, aged 60: left an ample fortune to poor relations, and £140 to be vested in land, the yearly income to be distributed in pious books to the poor of Kirkham, Little Eccleston, and Larbrick; may the trustees dispense with integrity and effect the sacred dole."

An elegant tomb, bearing the family arms, on the west side, is inscribed—

> "Here lies the body of Edward King, esq., fourth son of the very rev. James King, D. D., Dean of Raphoe, formerly Bencher of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, and for above twenty years Vice Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Reader, inquire no more, but go and do thy duty."

Mr. King was brother of Walter King, bishop of Rochester, and of Captain James King, who is known by his connexion with Captain Cook, the circumnavigator. Upon a grave-stone are these singular lines:—

> "In memory of Ellen, wife of James Noblet, of Ribby, died 1st January, 1804, aged 84 years.
> "She desired us, in an humble voice, not to be angry—
> Not to be angry.
> Mortals, neither swear nor lie,
> But do as you would be done by."

In the Valor of pope Nicholas, in 1291, the living of Kirkham, then in its integrity, was valued at £160 per annum; but it appears from the *Liber Regis*, that on the transference of the living from the abbey of Vale Royal to its present patrons, the estimated annual value was only £21. 1s. 0½d.

Complaints have long been made that the parish of Kirkham, more perhaps than any other parish in the county of Lancaster, considering its extent, is awfully destitute of spiritual instruction. Of the seventeen townships, with a population of 12,000 souls, scattered over an extent of country comprehending a space of 130 miles, not fewer than eight of these townships are without any means of religious instruction; and in one direction there is a space of 12 miles without the intervention of any place of public worship whatever.* This is considered the more inexcusable, seeing that the vicar of the parish, now non-resident, is in the receipt of £1600 a year from the small tithes,† and that the revenues of Christ Church, Oxford, are swelled by the sum of £3,500 a year, derived from the large tithes, let on lease to the Clifton family. The commissioners to whom the making of the ecclesiastical inquisition was intrusted in the time of the Commonwealth, known by the name of the Oliverian survey, recommended that the parish of Kirkham should be divided

* Petition from the parishioners of Kirkham to the House of Commons, presented by lord Stanley, May 18, 1835.

† In 1814, the modus paid by the parishioners for small tithes amounted only to £250 a year; but in that year they were advanced, by consent of the parishioners, to £1000 a year; and in 1833, a further advance was made of £600, making the present aggregate annual amount £1600.

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into several parishes, but that recommendation, whether enforced by the puritans or by high-churchmen, has not yet been adopted.*

The following incumbents have enjoyed the vicarage of Kirkham, from 1541 to the present time :†—

VICARS OF KIRKHAM,

IN THE DEANERY OF AMOUNDERNESS, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1541 | Thomas Smith. | | |
| 1570 | Syr James Smith. | | |
| 1578 | James Smith. | | |
| Mar. 24, 32 Eliz. | James Sharples . . . | Dean and Chapter of Christ's Church, Oxford | James Smith, buried July, 1585. |
| Oct. 28, 36 Eliz. | Nicholas Holme . . . | Thomas, or John, Sharples | Death of James Sharples. |
| Sept. 1, 1598 | Arthur Greenacres . . | Cuthbert Sharples. | |
| Jan. 22, 1627 | John Gerrard . . . . | Dean and Chapter of Christ's Church, Oxford | Death of Arthur Greenacres. |
| 1628 | Edward Fleetwood . . | . . . . . | By exchange with John Gerrard. |
| 1649 | —— Fisher. | | |
| July 2, 1666 | Richard Clegg . . . . | . . . . . | Death of —— Fisher. |
| June 10, 1720 | William Dixon . . . | Dean and Chapter | Death of Richard Clegg. |
| July 7, 1744 | Charles Buck . . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Wm. Dixon. |
| Aug. 9, 1771 | Humphrey Shuttleworth . | Do. . . . . | Death of Charles Buck. |
| Jan. 18, 1813 | James Webber, present incumbent | Do. . . . . | Death of Hum. Shuttleworth. |

* This inquisition was taken at Preston, 22d June, 1650, before Richard Shuttleworth, John Starkye, Thomas Wittingham, George Toulnson, John Sawrey, Jeremyeh Aspinwall, and George Pigott, esq. by virtue of a commission under the great seal of England, dated 29th March, 1650, "for the inquiring into and certefying of the certeine numbers and true yearely value of all parsonages and Viccariges presentative, of all and euery the sp'uall and ecc'licall benefices, lyuings, and donatives, w^th^in the said countye," by the oathes of good and lawfull men of the parishes of Kirkham and Lythom, and amongst other matters sets forth, "That in consequence of the great distance from the parish church, the inhabitants of Goosenargh and Whittingham desire those places to be made a parish; the chappell of Threlfall w^th^in Goosenargh desires to be made a parish; the inhabitants of Newsham desire to be annexed to Wood Plumpton, and that it be made a parish; the inhabitants of Clifton and Salwick, together with the inhabitants of Newton cum Skales, and the vpper end of Treales, desire to be united in one parish. Singleton chappell, newly erected, desire that it may be made a parish. The inhabitants of Weeton cum Preese desire that it may be made a parish, and the inhabitants of Rawcliffe desire to be annexed to it. The townships of Rigby cum Wraye and of Warton, and of Kellamore cum Bryning, and Westbye cum Plumpton, all humbly desire to be made a parish. The several towneships of Eccleston, Parva cum Larbrecke, and the inhabitants of Medlar & Thistleton, and the inhabitants of Rossaker cum Wharles, desire to be annexed to Elswicke chappell, & that it may be made a parish."

† William Boulton is mentioned as vicar in 1357.

Since the census of 1821, the population of Kirkham parish has suffered a decrease of nearly 300 persons. * Kirkham Parish.

The parish registers are comparatively ancient, commencing in the reign of Henry VIII., in the year 1539, or forty years before the general establishment of those parochial records. From the register of Kirkham the following tabular results are obtained:— Population.

| | 1539-1560. | | 1600-1601. | | 1700-1701. | | 1800-1801. | | 1833-1834. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 66 | 132 | 91 | 103 | 106 | 100 | 149 | 139 | 209 | 202 |
| Marriages . . . | 22 | 40 | 20 | 19 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 45 | 65 | 63 |
| Burials . . . . | 32 | 84 | 69 | 44 | 103 | 86 | 157 | 112 | 132 | 120 |

These parish registers contain several remarkable entries characteristic of the times, and indicative of the alterations that have subsequently taken place in the value of money. The "Thirty Men," so frequently mentioned in the records, seem to have discharged the duties of "Town Council" for the whole parish, by appointment of the parishioners in the respective townships, in the nature of a local elective ecclesiastical corporation, without whose authority the "Gaulds" could not be imposed nor their produce expended. The following entries may be quoted as specimens, amongst many others of a similar nature:—

A.D. 1572. Jan. 27th. The 30 men elected Arkwright clerk of the church.

1576. Nov. 8. The clerk to keep a Songe Book [Psalm Book] free to the parish[rs].

1580. In the expenditure of this year the following entries occur:

Item. The first voyage to Manchester . . . . . 32[sh]

For 2 quarts of Wine and for expedition . . . . . 18[d]

1585. Four of the 30 men in the name of the rest took possession of the school-house in right of the whole parish, to be kept in repair by it, and used as a school-house.

1580. Out of the 30 men, who signed an order this year, all made their marks except James Baine, 30 man for Kirkham.

1592. The ch[h] wardens went round the parish to write the names of the householders and their families above 16 years of age. N. B. Jas. Baine went with them to write the names. The church was rushed at this time.

1597. Paid to Mr. Colerige when he preached . . . . . 3s. 4d.

Paid to a stranger that made another sermon . . . . . 12d.

Item, to Mr. Wilson for a sermon . . . . . 2s.

1602. A false-loft made in the steeple.

1604. Rushes to strew the church . . . . . 9s. 6d.

Some of the churchwardens went through the parish to warn the people to come to church.

Feb. 2. An order of the worshipful—and the 30 men to raise £10 in every township for a free school, within the parish of Kirkham, for the use of the parish only. Money put to interest at 2s. a year for 20s.

* See Vol. II. p. 101.

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1606. Nov. 6. Ordered by the 30 men that the church-yard be inclosed with freestone to be kept in repair by the parish both "yeate and wall."

1607. Ranks of forms made for the church . . . . . £15.

Old communion table sold for 3s. 4d. The new communion table cost at Preston 18s. and carr. 4s.

1612. Dec. 21. Ordered that a new Gauld of 12d. each township shall be levied for the purpose of making and erecting a clock in the church.

1613. April 6. Paid for dighting [white-washing] of the church . . . . . 5s.

Paid John Lawrenson for making the clock . . . . . £6. 12s.

1618. Paid to Isabel Birley [an innkeeper] 3 weeks diet for 3 slaters at 3s. 4d. per week 30s.

1618. Exemplyfed a deed to Rt. Dalton, Esq$^{r}$. and others, saving them from hundred and wapentake courts, and from paying tole and talage, & pontage, from tything penny, one hundred penny, and ward penny, & forbidding from all justices escheats, sheriffs & other Bailiffs.

1619. Briefs began to be read in the Church, and money given towards them by the Churchwardens out of the parish money. One this year for prisoners in Turkey 4s. A child was fathered upon the parish, and was kept long at the parish charge.

1623. Spent the day we were at Preston, to see & know the price of wine, & in viewing where we might buy best cheap 12d. The wine this year was 24 gallons at 7d per q$^{t}$. said to cost £2. 14s. 8d. Sunday shillings were gathered at this time by the king's orders, and delivered to the king's justices.

1624. Spent in going to Oxford with the Lord Bishop's letter to the college about the reparation of the church . . . . . £1. 4s. 10d.

1625, November. Spent in going about the parish about the brief for the people infected with the plague in London . . . . . 12d.

1627. Spent on Mr. Vicar (Fleetwood) and his company at his first coming . . . 8s. 2d.

1630. This year was a great plague in Kirkham, in which the more part of the people of the town died thereof. It began about the 25th July and continued vehemently until Martinmas, but was not clear of it before Lent; and divers touns of the parish was infected with it, and many died thereof out of them, as Treales, Newton, Greenall, Estbrick, Thistleton. N.B. The great mortality was in the year 1631; 304 died that year, and were buried at Kirkham, of whom 193 in the months of August and September.

1633. A pulpit was made this year; cost . . . . . £10.

Font cover . . . . . £3. 0s. 6d.

1634. A great repair of the church; and 26 gaulds laid by the 30 men, amounting to £234.

The church was this year flagged for the first time . . . . . £58. 7s.

1636. Spent in going to Chester for protest for Mr. Fleetwood and others for detayning of Gaulds . . . . . 14s.

N.B. This seems to be the beginning of the quarrel betwixt the vicar and the parish.

1637. The school-house was flagged.

Many notices occur of civil contracts of marriage, celebrated during the civil wars, before Seth Blackhurst, Edward Robinson, William Patten, Richard Sumner, and others, mayors of Preston.

1688. This xvii$^{th}$ of June at a visitation an account was given to our Bp. that Matthew Hall, C—w$^{n}$. 1688, set up a *sandalous* trough for a Font at Lund Chapell.

1696. The disbursements for the poor this year were . . . £11. 13s. 8d. Kirkham Parish.
for the Highways . . . . . £4. 8s.

In 1692 the disbursements for the poor amounted only to £5. 8s. 1d. The first lighting of the public streets of Kirkham appears to have taken place in December, 1738, when it was—

"Ordered, That a Lamp be fixed up in the middle of the borough of Kirkham in some convenient place, and that the charge of it together with oyl necessary for it be paid out of the town's stock, and that the serjeant shall have the care of it and shall have such allowance as the bailiffs may think fit.

The charities belonging to the parish of Kirkham are numerous, and may be presented in the following condensed form, from the report of the Parliamentary Commissioners.[a] Charities.

[a] Report XI. p. 236—301.

*Free Grammar School.*—It appears by a deed of feoffment that there was a free grammar school in Kirkham as early as 1658.* James Smith, by indenture, in 1654, granted in trust for the maintenance of a schoolmaster fee farm rents, amounting to £21. 8s. 1d. partly from the late chantry of St. Katherine's, in St. Michaels-upon-Wyre, partly from the Virgin Mary's in Kirkham, and partly from the Park of Ighton Hill. Other benefactors, particularly the Rev. James Barker, in 1670, further endowed the school, which now possesses the following property:—£55 old stock, supposed to be the remainder of Mrs. Birley's gift; an estate in Broughton, let in different lots to the annual amount of £456, but the tenants are very considerably in arrears; an estate at Kirkham, let in lots to the amount of £86. 16s.; an annual payment from the Draper's Company on account of Colborne's charity, £69. 10s.; and the school premises erected in 1809. The salaries paid to the masters are—to the head-master £200; to the second master £92. 15s. to the third and fourth masters £30 each. The school is free to all the boys resident in 15 townships of the parish, and there are about 84 in the school. £80 for an exhibition in the university was left by the Rev. J. Barker, but had not been held since 1814. Nominal annual income £542. 16s. Kirkham.

*Dr. Grimbaldson's Charities* to the Free Grammar School, in 1725, consist of land let at £46 per annum, to be paid to the master, if bred at Westminster, Winchester, or Eton, and a M.A.; and in default of a master so qualified to be expended in binding apprentices in Treales, Roseacre or Wharles—for *Classical books*, lands let for £7; for *books for children* attending the church and school, lands let for £52. 10s. Total rents . . . . . £105. 10s.

*Colborne's Charities*, 1655. Besides the sum mentioned above, and £30 to the chapelry of Goosnargh, an annual sum of £5. 10s. is paid to one of the 15 townships in rotation.

*Robinson's Charity.*—See *Clifton with Salwick.*

*Bread Money.*—A fund for bread existed in 1741. It now amounts to £97 at 4½ per cent. There is also an annual payment of £2. 12s. of which the origin is unknown . Total £6. 19s. 3d.

*Cleggs's Charity.*—Interest of £12 for a sermon on a Easter Tuesday and a shilling's worth of bread. Per annum . . . . . 10s.

*Girls School.*—Founded in 1760 for girls to be taught to read, knit, and sew. The amount of income, which arises from houses, land, and money at interest, is uncertain, but may be taken at about £90 per annum, out of which the expenditure is in schoolmistress's salary, firing, clothing for the girls, books and stationary, about . . . . . £81. 4s. Township of Kirkham.

*Bailiff's Fund*, 1641. A yearly rent of 20s. to be distributed at the discretion of the bailiffs.

* A school is first mentioned in the old parish register in the year 1585.

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*Mrs. Clegg's and other Charities.*—Several closes of land purchased with benefactions to the poor, have long been under the management of the bailiffs, and the income, with the rent-charge above named, constitutes the *bailiffs' fund.* The land and a pew in Kirkham church, let for £16. 15s. It is applied to repairing pumps, &c. and the residue distributed among the poor, in sums varying from 1s. to 3s.

*Elizabeth Brown's Charity*, 1739.—40s. per annum to poor widows.

*Harrison's Charity*, 1767.—Two-thirds of the income of £140 in prayer books and bibles to Kirkham, and one-third to Eccleston with Larbreck.

*Mrs. Bradkirk's Gifts.*—Two sums of £120 and £200 in the navy 5 per cents. The dividends of the first are paid thus: £5 to five poor people, and £1 to the parish clerk. One moiety of the dividend of £200 is given to five poor persons of Ribby with Wrea, and the other to five poor persons of Bryning with Kellamergh.

Bryning with Kellamergh.

*Mrs. Bradkirk's Gift.*—See above.

*School.*—Founded in 1682, and endowed with land purchased with £91, let with other land belonging to the curate of Lund for £65, out of which the master of Clifton school has 30s. and trustees seldom more than seven or eight scholars.

Clifton with Salwick.

*Charity of Robinson and others*, 1648.—A rent-charge of 50s. for a preacher in Lund chapel.

Little Eccleston with Larbreck.

There is no endowed school in this township; but the children are free to Copp school, in Great Eccleston, parish of St. Michael.

School.

*Harrison's Charity.*—See *Kirkham.*

*Gillow's Charities*, 1697.—Rent-charges amounting to 30s. per annum to the poor.

Freckleton.

*Freckleton's and other Charities*, 1734.—Three principal sums amounting to £35, and two annual sums amounting to 20s. for the poor.

Freckleton, Clifton, and Newton, with Scales.

*Clitherall's and other Charities*, 1675.—A rent of 6s. and another of 27s. of which the origin is unknown, for the poor.

*Esprick School.*—No date of foundation. Endowed by different benefactors with £340, the interest of which £17 is paid to a master, who has six or seven free scholars.

Greenhalgh with Thistleton.

*Burch's Legacy*, 1805.—The interest of £200 for books for the school.

*Hankinson's Charity*, 1805.—Interest of £200 for the poor of the hamlet of Esprick.

*Lawrenson's Charity.*—Interest of £20 to the poor of Greenhalgh.

Hambleton.

*School*, 1791.—Endowed with £200, of which the interest is paid to the master, who has eight free scholars.

*Sir Nicholas Sherburn's Charity*, 1706.—Rent-charge of £2 to the poor of Hambleton.

*Nightingale's Charity*, 1786.—Interest of £10 to poor householders.

Medlar with Wesham.

*Thompson's and Crookall's Charities*, 1789.—Two cattlegates on Freckleton Marsh, to the poor. Rent . . . . . £4. 10s.

Newton with Scales.

*School*, 1707.—The total income arising from a farm in Freckleton, and lands in Newton, Weeton, and Clifton, is £670. 1s. 8½d. to which may be added £4, the rent of a pew in Kirkham church. The annual expenditure shews the use of the charity. Salary of master and mistress £70; clothing and boarding of 30 children £360; putting out apprentices and girls to service about £14; miscellaneous £115. 13s. 4d. Total £519. 13s. 4d. The residue goes in repairs.

Ribby with Wrea.

*School*, 1693-4.—The property consists of land and buildings, which produce £221. 17s. per annum. It is applied to the support of a boys' and a girls' school. The master has a salary of £70, and the mistress £21. 10s. Fifty-four children are clothed at an average expense of £53. 1s. 1d.

*Mrs. Bradkirk's Gift.*—See *Kirkham.*

*Dr. Grimbaldson's Charities*, 1725. Several sums of money to be laid out in land, and the produce applied to the purchase of classical books for the grammar school of Kirkham, reading prayers, schoolmaster of Kirkham, or apprentices in Treales, Roseacre, and Wharles, apprentices in Treales, and books for children attending Kirkham church and school. The rents applicable to binding apprentices in this township amount to £46. See *Kirkham*. — Kirkham Parish. — Treales, Roseacre, and Wharles.

*Boulton's and Porter's Charities*, 1657. A house, garden, and land, in Catforth, letting for £12. 12s. which is distributed among the poor in sums from 3s. to £1.

*Bridgett's Charity*.—Interest of £15 to the poor.

*School*, 1810.—The property consists of dwelling-houses, gardens, and a legacy, from which an income of £98. 10s. is derived. The master has a salary of £70, and teaches from 30 to 50 boys and girls. — Warton.

*School*.—A school upon the waste of Plumpton was supported solely by subscription and quarterage, until 1805, when Anne Moor left the interest of £40. — Westby with Plumpton.

*Free Grammar School*.—Supported by Colborne's charity, mentioned under *Kirkham*. The master receives £25, and the remaining £5 is distributed among the poor. — Chapelry of Goosnargh.

*Free School*, 1673.—The school property consists of a farm-house and land, let for £40, which is received by the master, who teaches about 70 boys and girls.

*Whitechapel School*, 1705.—The property consists of a good house and moss land, producing in rents £41. 10s. out of which the master has 10s. per week for 46 weeks in the year. The rest is absorbed in the expense of a trust deed. For books there is the share of a legacy, which produces 20s. per annum. The whole income is £42. 10s.

*Goosnargh Hospital*, founded by William Bushell in 1735, and endowed with rents for supporting and providing for decayed gentlemen, or gentlewomen, or persons of the better rank, inhabitants of Preston, Euxton, Goosnargh, Whittingham, Fulwood, and Elston, being Protestants. The property consisting of farms, fields, houses, cottages, gardens, and pews, to the number of 25 tenements, produce about £855 per annum. The expenditure of one year, from May, 1822, to May, 1823, was,—Board of 13 inmates, at £27 each, £351; pocket money, 10s. per quarter each, £26; clothing £91. 11s.; which, with dinners for trustees, travelling expenses, apothecary's and solicitor's bills, wine and spirits, repairs, &c. amount in the whole to . . £674. 5s. 2d.

*Colborne's Charity*.—See *Kirkham*.

*Knowles's Charity*.—See *St. Michael's Parish*. One-fourth of the clear rents is paid to Goosnargh.

*Lawrence Parkinson's Charities*, 1719.—Rents, amounting to £21, distributed in manchet bread, dole money, and meal.

*William Warring's Charity*, 1728.—Interests of £300 for linen and woollen cloth. . £12. 12s.

*Adamson's Charity*, 1732.—Interest of £60 for cloth . . . . . £2. 14s.

*Donor unknown*.—Interest of £40, on account of which £1. 16s. is annually paid out of township rates to the poor.

*Grace Shakeshaft's Gift*, 1740.—Lost. *Mrs. Barrow's Gift*, 1764.—Lost. — Township of Goosnargh and Whittingham.

*Lund's Charity*, 1691.—The name of a charitable payment of £1. 5s. out of an estate in Whittingham.

*John Parkinson's Charity*, 1676.—Land for binding poor apprentices, producing in rent £51.

*John Parkinson's Bequest*, 1675, to poor housekeepers. No information with respect to his legacy was obtained. — Township of Goosnargh and Newsham.

*Houghton's Charity*, 1613.—A house for the poor, rent £1. 8s.

*William and Jeremiah Waring's Charity*, 1691.—Two sums of money, of which the interest amounts to £8. 0s. 9d. is distributed among the poor. — Whittingham.

Kirkham Parish.

Dissenting chapels, &c.

Exclusive of the parish church, there are in Kirkham several other places of public worship: namely, the Catholic chapel, at the Willows, built in 1809, to supersede the ancient chapel at Mowbrick Hall; the Independent chapel, Marsden-street; built about 1793, and rebuilt in 1818; the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-room, Freckleton-street, opened about 1805; and the Swedenborgian meeting-room, Freckleton-street, opened about 1823.

Bowen, who described the parish in 1772, says that "Kirkham stands in that part of the county called the Field Lands, which elbow out in the sea in the form of a semicircle, between the Ribble and a little river some miles south of Lancaster. In many places on this coast the inhabitants gather great heaps of sand together, which, having lain some time, they put into troughs full of holes at the bottom, pour water upon them, and boil the lees into white salt.*"

Market and Fairs.

The market is held on Thursday, in virtue of the charter, obtained by the abbot of Vale Royal from Edward I., and a fair of five days' continuance was formerly held under the same charter. Four annual fairs, chiefly for cattle, were also held here under the 14 Edward IV., on March 12, April 10 and 30, and October 6. These are discontinued, as is likewise a fair of five days granted by queen Elizabeth. The market-day remains unaltered, but the fairs are now held on the 4th and 5th of February, the 29th of April, and the 18th of October for cattle and small wares. The tolls are the perquisites of bailiffs. From a paper in the town's chest it appears that the corporation of Kirkham once "petitioned for the tolls of the meetings for selling of cattle in Poulton and Singleton, two neighbouring vills, if not before granted."

Manufactures.

There are here considerable manufactures of sail-cloth and cordage, and also of fine and coarse linens; and the Baltic produce, of which there is a considerable quantity consumed in this town and neighbourhood, is brought up the Wyre and landed at Wardless, on the north-east side of that river, where the principal manufacturers of Kirkham have large and commodious warehouses for the reception of goods. Of late the cotton manufacture has been introduced rather extensively at Kirkham. and there are now made in this town and neighbourhood about fifteen hundred pieces of cotton of different descriptions weekly. The only mill worked by the power of steam in this place, is that of Messrs. John Birley and Sons. The Lancaster canal at Salwick passes within about three miles of this place; and it has long been a matter of regret that a collateral branch has not yet been cut, to complete the water communication to Kirkham.

* System of Geogr. Vol. I. p. 9.

Kirkham Parish.

Origin of the Kirkham Free School.

The early history of the foundation of the Free School of Kirkham is given very imperfectly in the report of the parliamentary charity commissioners. From an entry in the parochial registers, it appears that a school existed before the year 1585. On the 19th of September, in that year, a considerable majority of the 30 men agreed that the 40s. taken out of the clerk's wages should be paid to the schoolmaster; and on that day four of the 30 men took possession of the school-house, in right of the whole parish, to be kept in repair by it, and used as a school-house; and immediately placed Richard Wilkins, "now schoolmaster" in the same, for one whole year, and longer, at his and their good will and liking. In 1589 the parish paid for thatching of the school-house 4s. 1d.;" in 1637, the school-house was flagged. An old MS., entitled "A brief relation touching the Free School lately erected at Kirkham, its beginning, progress, and miscarrying, truly related," has been confided to the author of this work by Thomas Martin, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, which supplies the deficient particulars. From the documents contained in this school history, it appears that "Isabel Birley, wife of Thomas Birley, born in Kirkham, daughter of John Coulbron, an ale-house keeper all her life, and through that employment attained to a good personal estate, being moved with a natural compassion to poor children, having got a good stock of money into her hands, repaired to the church[a] where the 30 men of the parish being assembled, with £30 in her apron, telling them that she had brought that money to give towards the erecting of a Free School for poor children, to be taught gratis, whose parents were not able to lay out money for their teaching, wishing them to take it, and to consider of it, as they were the men especially trusted by the parish for the common benefits of the church, and therefore were the most likely persons to move their several townships to contribute every one something towards the acccomplishment of so charitable a work. This gift was thankfully accepted, and wrought so with them that every one was forward to promote it; especially Mr. John Parker of Bradkirk, an eminent man in the parish, and one of that company being at that time one of the earl of Derby's gentlemen, and somewhat allied to the said Isabel. To forward this object, he spared neither his pains of body nor his purse, for he tracked all the parish over to every particular town and house, earnestly persuading them to contribute to so good an use. Sir Cuthbert Clifton gave £20, Maister Westby of Moulbrick £10, Mr. Parker himself £5, Mr. Langtree of Scarbrick £5, Mr. Hesketh of Maner 40s. Mr. Greenaker's vicar of Kirkham £4, and the several townships in the parish gave as followeth :—

[a] in 1621.

Kirkham, near £30, but not out; Ribby and Wray, £3. 8s. 6d.; Westby and Plumpton, 16s. 4d.; Weeton, £7. 2s.; Singleton, £1. 13s. 6d.; Little Eccleston

Kirkham Parish.

and Larbrick, 4s. 4d.; Grunal and Thistleton, £4. 16s. 0d.; Roseacre, £7. 2s. 0d.; Wharles, £1. 13s. 0d.; Treales, £8. 4s. 0d.; Medlar and Wesham, £1. 5s. 0d.; Hambleton, 4s. 6d.; Salwick, £3. 5s. 0d.; Clifton, £3. 7s. 0d.; Newton and Scales, £3. 5s. 0d.; Freckleton, £8.; Warton, £1. 8s. 0d.; Bryning and Kellamer, £4. 13s. 0d.—in the whole, £170. 14s. 0d.

Such was the foundation of Kirkham Free School. Of its feuds and vicissitudes, between the years 1621 and 1663, which were many, it is not necessary to speak, if we could afford the room, except to say, that the management of the affairs of the school was at first in the hands of the 30 men of the parish, by whom Mr. Thomas Armestead was chosen the first master; and that, in the year 1628 feoffees for the school were appointed under the authority of an order of the bishop of Chester, expressed in the following terms:—

"Apud Wigan 31st July, 1628.

"At what day and place diverse of the Town and Parish of Kirkham appeared about the ordering of a schoolmaster thereof for the time to come. At their request it is therefore ordered, That the whole parish, or as many as shall appear at some day prefixed (after public notice given the Sunday before) shall elect six or nine lawful and honest men, feoffees for that purpose, whereof a third part to be chosen by the town of Kirkham, & the two other parts by the parishioners in general, of which feoffees, Isabel Wilding's husband and her heirs (because she gave 30$^{li}$ for the schoolmaster's use) shall be one.

(Signed) "Johannes Cestrensis, Edward Russell."

From these papers it appears, that during the contests between the king and the parliament, in the seventeenth century, the parish of Kirkham was much agitated, and the school was shut up for three years, the persons in whose hands the school-money was not paying the interest, and the schoolmaster being left without salary. At the end of this time, new feoffees were chosen, and the school re-opened. In 1661, on the 19th of September, a subscription was entered into by the parishioners, to replenish the funds of the school, which had suffered by the investment of its stock in the purchase of the king's fee-farm rents, which proved unproductive. In the same year the churchwardens, at the visitation held at Kirkham for the lord archbishop of York, made the following presentment:—

"There is a school in Kirkham, which in former years was free, but now is not, for the pension and stipend due to it was not well and godly used, according to the foundation and true intent of the founders of it; £280 was given by the parishioners, and the interest thereof was for ever to go towards the schoolmaster's wages; but the feoffees, that were chosen for the good of the school, goeth and layeth out £220 of the school stock in purchasing the King's Rent, and so lost it.

"John Threlfall, Edm. Hankinson, John Wilding, Geo. Buller, Churchwardens."

For the next ten years the school struggled with difficulties, but in 1670 Mr. James Barker left £500 to be laid out in land of the value of £30 per annum; and other bequests followed, by which the circumstances of the original foundation of the benevolent ale draper were retrieved; and the endowment has been ultimately placed, by pious benefactors and provident feoffees, upon a scale of comparative opulence. Kirkham Parish.

The townships and chapelries in the parish of Kirkham are seventeen in number, including Kirkham township, and may be thus classed:— Townships.

| | |
|---|---|
| Freckleton, T. | Hambleton, C. |
| Warton, C. | Little Eccleston and Larbrick, T. |
| Bryning with Kellamergh, T. | Roseacre, Wharles, and Treales, T. |
| Ribby with Wray, C. | Clifton and Salwick, T. |
| Weeton, T. | Newton and Scales, T. |
| Medlar and Wesham, T. | Goosnargh with Newsham, C. |
| Greenhalgh with Thistleton, T. | Whittingham, T. |
| Great and Little Singleton, C. | |

Most of these townships possess rights of manorial courts, and are in that sense manors; others, not having courts, are yet stiled manors, though only by assumption. The townships in which courts are or can be held, are Kirkham, Clifton, with Salwick, Ribby and Wray, Westby and Little Plumpton, Great Plumpton, Weeton, Roseacre, Wharles, and Treales, Greenhalgh with Thistleton, Great Singleton, and Hambleton. Manors.

The present lords of these manors, exclusive of Kirkham, already stated, are of Clifton with Salwick, and of Westby and Little Plumpton, Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, esq.; of Ribby with Wray, and of Great Singleton, Hugh Hornby, of Ribby Hall, esq.; of one moiety of Great Plumpton, the earl of Derby; and of the other moiety, Thomas Clifton, esq.; of Weeton, Roseacre, Wharles, and Treales, the earl of Derby; of Greenhalgh with Thistleton, the heirs of the late James Greenhalgh, of Myerscough Hall, esq.; and of Hambleton, Josh. Weld, of Pylewell, co. Dorset, esq., brother of cardinal Thomas Weld.

Freckleton.—Mr. Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, regards Freckleton as a Roman town, built with seven others,* in the autumn of the year 79, on a less disagreeable site than Ribchester.† It was probably the *Setantiorum Portus* of Ptolemy,‡ placed by most antiquaries near the mouth of the Ribble. Frecheltun, in the Domesday Survey, is estimated to contain four carucates.§ In the 3d year of king John's reign, R. Freketon Freckleton.

* See Vol. I. p. 13.

† Hist. Manch. Vol. I. pp. 129, 130, 202, 391.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 13.

§ Ibid. p. 108, 109.

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paid five marks for the pasture of Brechemor,* and Richard, son of Roger de Frequelton, in the succeeding reign held the fourth and the eighth parts of a knight's fee in demesne in Frekelton, Quintinghay, Neuton, and Echelswic, of the earl of Lincoln's fee.† His possessions in this county amounted to one fee.‡ Alan de Singleton and Iwan de Frekelton also held the eighth part of a knight's fee in Frekelton of the same earl.§ In 23 Edward III., under Henry earl of Lancaster, Robert de Frekelton held one messuage, two bovates of land, and three parts of a bovate in Frekelton; Nicholas le Botiler also held in demesne one messuage, and eleven bovates; the heirs of Robert Shirburne held two bovates, and the heirs of sir Adam de Banaster held two bovates in Frekelton; and Thomas, son of Gilbert Singleton, held one bovate.‖ In 25 Edward III., Ralph de Frekelton, Nic. Dotleg, Tho. Banastre, Ri. Newton, and sir Adam de Hoghton, held one fee in Frekelton and Whitingham.¶ Thomas Banastre's land in Freculton was escheated to the duchy, 7 Richard II.** Ralph and James Frekilton, descendants of the ancient local family, were living here in 30 Eliz.†† By inquisitions in the duchy office, from the reign of Henry VII. to that of Philip and Mary, it appears that the Butlers had property in Freckleton; and the Sherburns down to Charles I.; but the manor had probably been held by the crown, from the time the line of Lancaster assumed regal authority. Freckleton is a township and village opposite to the Neb of the Nase, a small promontory extending into the estuary of the Ribble nearly opposite to Hesketh Bank, to which there is a passage over the sands at low water. Here a castle is reported to have stood in Roman times, until it was washed away by the fury of the tides. Lucas observes, that "Frekelton, the estate of a younger branch of the Sharples of Sharples, gave name to the Freckletons, of whom but little is known." In 25 Edward III., John, son of Ralph de Frekilton, and his wife Matilda, were seated at Grymesargh.‡‡

The village is an irregular place, but several of the houses are well built. A temporary Episcopal chapel was opened here about two years ago. A Quakers' meeting-house was built in 1720, but it has not been used for forty years; and a Wesleyan chapel was erected in 1814. The weaving of sacking employs numbers of the villagers, and there is a rope-walk.

Warton.

Warton.—Wartun is stated to contain four carucates in the Domesday Survey.§§ This place, in the fee of the earls of Lincoln, seems to have belonged to the lord of Wood Plumpton. In the reign of king John, Thomas de Bethum, son of Ralph de Betham, of Betham in Westmorland, married Amuria, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Richard Fitz Roger, lord of Wood Plumpton, by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Dunstan Banister,‖‖ and held the third part of a knight's fee in Warton in Amundernesse.¶¶ Ralph, the heir of Thomas de Bethum, in 17 John was delivered, with several other persons, as

* Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 5.
† Testa de Nevill', fo. 397, (Vide fo. 403.)
‡ Escaet. de incert. an. Hen. III. n. 33.
§ Testa de Nevill', fo. 397.
‖ Lansd. MS. 559, fo. 24.
¶ Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. fo. E. 9.
** See Vol. I. p. 383.
†† Duchy Rec. Vol. XIV. Inq. n. 33, & Vol. XV. n. 49.
‡‡ Bag of Pedes Finium, in the Chapter House, Westminster.
§§ See Vol. I. p. 108, 9.
‖‖ Nicolson and Burn's Westm. Vol. I. p. 626.
¶¶ Testa de Nev. fo. 396.

an hostage to the king for the future fidelity of Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, baron of Kendal, and William his son, who had joined with the rebellious barons. Warton was held, in the reign of Edward III., by sir Ralph de Bethum,* to whom, and to Thomas de Ross, of Kendal castle, writs were directed in 20 Edward III. to send their prisoners from their castles to the tower of London. The last of the family was Roger de Betham, whose only child, Anne, married sir Robert Middleton, of Leighton, in the reign of Richard III. In 7 Henry VIII. the manor of Warton was held by Richard Singleton, of Broughton Tower, and Johanna Standishe. The Episcopal chapel in Warton, dedicated to St. Paul, has a whitewashed tower and exterior, and was consecrated in 1725. For the safe passage over the Ribble, there is a guide stationed at Warton, who conducts strangers to Hesketh Bank, on the opposite side of the estuary. Kirkham Parish.

Bryning with Kellamergh.—In the 2d year of king John, Matilda, wife of Robert Stockhord, and other persons, had a charter for two carucates in Brichscrach Brunn, and one carucate in Kelgmersberg, to be held by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee.† In 3 John, Robert de Stokeport paid to the king ten marks, instead of two palfreys, for a confirmation of three carucates of land in Birstafbrun and Kelgrimesberg.‡ This proprietor occurs in the Testa de Nevill', with Roger Gernet and Thomas de Bethum, as holding in chief the fourth part of a knight's fee in Bustard Brining and Kelgrimisarhe;§ Ralph Bethum, in 38 Henry III., held Brininge, Kelgermsarche, and other places within the county;‖ and sir Ralph de Bethum held of Henry, first duke of Lancaster, the fourth part of a knight's fee in Kelgrymesargh and Bryninge, which Roger Gernet, Thomas de Bethum, and Robert de Stopford, formerly held of the honour of Lancaster;¶ thus it appears that Brichscrach Brunn' (which last, however, should have been printed Brinin) and Birstaf Brun are the same as Brining. In 21 Henry VI. the king issued a writ to his receivers and feodaries to take possession of divers places, among which was Killemere. William and sir Edw. Bethum held lands in Bryning and Killermere, in 19 Ed. IV.;** but in 21 Ed. IV. the moiety of the manor of Killermergh was granted by the crown to Thos. Molyneux, esq. and his heirs.†† In 17 Charles I. the manor of Kellamergh was vested in Thos. Middleton, who also held Brenninge and Hollowforth, together with a parcel of the hamlet of Goosnargh.‡‡ Kellamergh gave name to a family, when it was usual to pass lands without dating the deeds of conveyance, or before 18 Edward I. Of this kind are several extant, by which Richard, son of Richard de Kelgremsagh, confers land upon the priory of St. Cuthbert, of Lytham.§§ In 25 Edward I. the two villages appear to be considered as one township, rendering to the earl of Lancaster an annual rent of 2s. 6d.;‖‖ and the Feodary of the Duchy contains the name of Adam de Kelgrimshagh, a tenant at Wray.¶¶ Brining Hall Bryning with Kellamergh.

* Lansdowne MS. 559, fo. 24.
‡ Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 5.
‖ Escaet. 38 Hen. III. n. 36.
** Escaet. 19 Edw. IV. n. 2.
‡‡ Ibid. Vol. XXXIX. Inq. n. 64.
‖‖ Escaet. 25 Edw. I. n. 51.
† Rot. Chart. 2 Joh. m. 8. n. 25.
§ Fo. 397, 414.
¶ Lansdowne MS. 559. fo. 36.
†† Duchy Rec. Reper. A. Originalia n. 14.
§§ Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. K. 1 b.
¶¶ Lansdowne MS. 559, fo. 25.

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was occupied by the late Richard Bradkirk, esq., who died 6 April, 1813, and whose sister Elizabeth married John, son of Thomas Langton, of Kirkham, esq.

Ribby and Wray.

Ribby and Wray.—According to the Domesday Survey, Rigbi contained six carucates.* Roger de Poictou gave the tithes of Ribi to the priory of Lancaster, which were confirmed by John, earl of Moreton, as the tithes of Rigbi.† In 3 John, Adam de Wra and Gerard his brother paid two marks to the king, that the sheriff might not unjustly vex them for the tenements which they held.‡ Henry III. gave the manors of Preston, Riggeby, and Singleton, to Edmund, earl of Lancaster, as stated in the pleadings on a Quo Warranto, in 20 Edward I., when the king's attorney claimed them, on the ground that king John had been seized of them.§ From Rigby and Wra the earl, in 25 Edward I., derived a rent of £19. 19s.,‖ which, in the time of the first duke of Lancaster, had increased to £22. 14s. 3½d., paid by bondmen or cottagers in Ryggeby, and by tenants in Wro. Among the names of the latter are Richard de Wro, Adam de Kelgrimishagh, and John le Bredkyrk, who with others owed suit to the court of Ryggeby twice a year, and, after their decease, their heirs were to double their rents.¶

Preston, Shingleton, Riggeby and Wra, were manors of John of Gaunt.** The manor house at Wra Green was the property of Richard Hornby, esq., by whom it was sold to his nephew, Joseph Hornby, esq., father of Hugh Hornby, of Ribby Hall, esq., the present lord. The hall is a modern mansion, erected about forty years ago.

The Episcopal chapel is situated at Ribby, near Wray Green, and was built about 1715. The village free-school is coeval with the chapel, and bears an inscription which imports it to have been the erection of Mr. Sharples.

Westby with Great and Little Plumpton.

Westby. Westbi and Pluntun are each stated in Domesday to contain two carucates.†† They are small villages or groups of farms, which constitute one township. In 20 Edw. I. a claim was made by the king's attorney upon the manor of Westby, against William, the son of Henry de Clifton, under pretext that king Richard was seised in fee of that manor. The defendant simply denied this allegation, and the jury found a verdict in his favour.‡‡ Thomas, lord Bardolfe, in 22 Edward I. possessed the lordship of Westburgh in the county of Lancaster;§§ but it is doubtful whether this be the same as Westby. In 11 Edward II. William de Clifton had a charter for free warren in Clifton and Westby;‖‖ and in the 17th of the same reign he was possessed of these manors, together with cottages and lands in the hamlet of Skales, Fildeplumpton, Parva, and Graunte Plumpton.¶¶ In 18 Edward III. William de Westbye, of the local family, of whom is Thomas Westby, of Upper Radcliffe, esq., was under-sheriff. John Fleetwood, father of Henry and Anne, wife of John Ethelston, of Ribbleston, was lord of the manor of Plumpton Parva in the reign of Edward III.*** A descendant of Henry, John Fleetwood, of Little Plumpton,

* See Vol. I. p. 108, 9.
† Registr. S. Mariæ Lanc. MS. fo. 1 & 4.
‡ Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh.. m. 5.
§ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 13 d.
‖ Escaet. 25 Edw. I. n. 51.
¶ Lansd. MS. 559, fo. 25, 26.
** See Vol. I. 142.
†† See Vol. I. p. 108, 109.
‡‡ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 7 d.
§§ Esc. 22 Edw. I n. 64.
‖‖ Rot. Chart. 11 Edw. II. n.
¶¶ Esc. 52 Edw. II. n. 32.
*** D. Rasbotham's Short Hand MS. Vol. V. p. 2204. In the Duchy Feodary, Nicholas de Heton is said to hold the manor of Wood Plumpton.

was living 17 Richard II. The family afterwards removed to Hesketh, and thence to Penwortham.* Westby Hall, the property of the Cliftons, has undergone many alterations, and is now a farm house, adjacent to which stands an ancient Catholic chapel. Bowen, the geographer, in 1747 mentions a spa in Plumpton, which, he says, "like that of Lathom, is impregnated with sulphur, vitriol, and ochre, impregnated with iron, a little lapis scipilis and a marine salt, united with a bitter purging salt, but the sulphur is only discernible in a morning, going off in the course of the day."† The family of Westby removed to Mowbreck on marriage with the heiress of Mowbreck. Kirkham Parish.

Weeton. In Domesday Survey, Widetun is estimated at three carucates. The sheriff in 9 John is directed to give Matilda, wife of Theobald Walter, her thirds, and to Robert de Vavassour, her father, seisin of his inheritance in Withton, Treveles, and Roucheclive;‡ and in the Testa de Nevill' it is said that Tebaut Waut held half a fee in Wytheton and Roucheclive, by ancient feoffment.§ Theobald Walter is styled in Kenion's MSS.‖ "Baro de Weeton;" but Weeton never was a barony, and the title, if ever it were assumed by him, must have been from his lordship of Amounderness; thus the Ferrers, earls of Derby, were sometimes called earls of Tutbury; and the barons of Newton were called barons of Walton, though the latter was not a barony. Theobald le Botiller, descendant of Theobald Walter, held the manor of Withton and three carucates of land, in 33 Henry III.,¶ which, with Trevell, was computed at the third part of a knight's fee.** In 12 Edward III., James, son of Edmund le Botiller, earl of Ormond, held the manors of Weton or Withton, with Little Marton, Treweles and Out Raucliffe, by homage and service; and in the 25th year of the same reign the countess de "Durmond" and her tenants held Wytheton, Trevels, Thistleton, and Prees, of the duke as of the honor of Lancaster, while Tebald Walter, John de Thornhall, William de Prees, and Adam de Bredkyrk, formerly held of the same honor.†† In 9 Henry IV., sir John Stanley, steward of the king's household, had a grant of free warren in Weeton with its appendances, though in the king's forest.‡‡ The manor descended in the noble family of Butler to Elizabeth, first daughter of Thomas Butler, lord Ossory, who, in 1673, married William Richard George, 9th earl of Derby, and the present earl is lord of the manor. A John de Weton, it is said in a MS. pedigree, married Elizabeth Scarisbrick, 26 January, 1529, from whom descended Thomas Weeton, esq., who sold Scale Hall in the middle of the last century, and was drowned in crossing the Wyre: his posterity still exist. Weeton still retains marks of its former consequence in its court baron, bailiff, and ancient fair for horned cattle, and small wares, held on the first Tuesday after Trinity Sunday. The moss of Mythope or Mithop, the Midehope of Domesday, a tract of peat land, is the property of the earl of Derby. This district at the Conquest contained one carucate, and was soon afterwards held by the Walters.§§ Roger de Mythop, in 1290, gave liberty of Weeton.

* See Vol. III. p. 485.
† System of Geography, Vol. I. p. 213.
‡ Rot. Lit. Claus. 9 Joh. m. 16.
§ Fol. 397.
‖ See Vol. I. p. 115, 117.
¶ Escaet. 33 Hen. III. n. 49.
** Testa de Nevill' fo. 411.
†† Lansdowne MS. 559, fo. 36.
‡‡ Rot. Chart. 9 Hen. IV. n. 6.
§§ Testa de Nevill', fo. 403.

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passing through his lands in Westmorland to the monks of Furness.* Preese, Prees in Domesday, which ascribes to it two carucates, was held by William de Press, of the earl of Lincoln.† Another William de Preese held in demesne and service two carucates of the duke of Lancaster. The Skellicornes held the manor of Preese, in the reign of Henry VIII.;‡ and William Skillicorne was living here in 43 Elizabeth.§ From a very brief pedigree of Skellicorne of Preese, in Flower's Visitation, 1567, it appears that his father, the son of John, married Margaret, daughter of William Moore, of Bank Hall, and that William himself, who had a brother John, married Jane, daughter of sir Thomas Houghton, of Houghton, by whom he had Nicholas, Richard, and Margaret. Lucas relates that the manor-house of Preese, with some outbuildings, was burned down in 1732, by which a loss of £1372 was sustained; and that a brief was granted for a collection to repair the damage. Preese Hall, a venerable mansion, exempt from service to the court of Weeton, belongs to Hugh Hornby, of Liverpool, esq. About eight years ago a Wesleyan Methodist chapel was erected in Weeton, which is the only place of religious worship in the township.

Medlar and Wesham.

Medlar and Wesham.—In the Couchir Book of the abbey of Cockersand, is contained a grant of the whole township of Medlar, in this parish, from Robert Than, prior of the brethren of the hospital of Jerusalem in England, to Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid and his heirs, by the annual rent of 8d., saving to the king 8s. per annum, and to the priory half a mark of silver on the death of Gilbert and his heirs successively. Medlar is stated to have come to the hospitallers by the gift of Cicely, daughter of Roger, and formerly wife of Benedict Gernet. The Lancasters gave it to Cockersand; for in 19 Henry III. is the record of a suit between Helias de Sciveton and W. de Lancaster, whom Hereward, abbot of Cockersand, had called to fulfil his warranty respecting this carucate of land. The cause was decided before the king's justices at Lancaster, on the octave of St. John Port Latin, William de Lancaster giving 25 marks of silver to Helias de Sciveton for his quit-claim. On the dissolution of monasteries, the land seems to have been granted or sold to the family of Westby. William Westbye, in 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, held Medlarghe infra Kyrkeham in Amounderness, and the manor of Molbrecke, Wessham, and other places.‖ Mowbrick Hall, the residence of the Westbyes, is now occupied by a farmer, and their estate is vested in four proprietors, one of whom is Thomas Westby, of White Hall, Upper Rawcliffe, esq. Bradkirk, in this township, was held in the reign of Edward III. as a manor by a family of the same name; of whom was Adam de Bradkirk,¶ verdurer of Amounderness, in the reign of Richard II.** The hall of Bradkirk, which was the residence of the Bradkirks of Brining for centuries, is a large and lofty structure of brick, over which are the letters E. H. and the date 1764, evidently pointing to its rebuilder. The estate belongs to Hugh Hornby, of Ribby Hall, esq. by purchase from Mr. Kearsley.

* West's Furness, Append. XI. n. 71. † T. de Nev. fo. 397. Lansdowne MS. 559. fo. 24.

‡ Duchy Rec. Vol. VII.Inq. 27 Hen. VIII. n. 3. § Ibid. Vol. XVIII. n. 35.

‖ Duchy Records, Vol. X. Inq. n. 17. ¶ Escaet. 28 Edw. III. m. 1 b.

** The precept to the sheriff to elect a verdurer on the death of Adam, was issued in the 7th year of the royalty of John of Gaunt, Vol. I. p. 380.

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Greenhalgh with Thistleton.

GREENHALGH WITH THISTLETON.—At the Conquest, Grenehof contained three carucates.* Pres, Grenele, and Thisteldon belonged to the Walters, whose lineal descendant, Henry Butler, of Rawcliffe, in 2 Charles I. held the manor of Greenhalgh cum Thisleton.† The former village gave name to the family of Greenhalgh, of Brandlesome, and the manorial rights are now vested in the heirs of the late James Greenhalgh, of Myerscough Hall, esq. The Couchir book of Cockersand abbey contains a quit-claim to the abbey from G. de Hacunshou, for all the land which Richard, clerk of Kirkham, held of him in Thistleton.

Great and Little Singleton.

GREAT AND LITTLE SINGLETON.—The Domesday Survey assigns six carucates to Singletun, in the possession of Roger de Poictou, who granted the tithes to the priory of Lancaster, which were confirmed by John, earl of Moreton.‡ In the reigns of king John and Henry III. Alan de Singleton, a considerable landed proprietor in this hundred, held the wapentake of Blackburne and half a carucate of land, by serjeanty of the wapentake of Amundernesse.§ In 20 Edward I. the manor of Singleton being held by Edmund, earl of Lancaster, was claimed by the king's attorney as having belonged to Henry III.; and at the same time Thomas de Singleton, a descendant of Alan, was required to shew by what warrant he acted as the king's bailiff of the wapentakes of Amundernesse and Blakeburn, and made attachments and executions of the king's writs, and attachments of pleas of the crown in those wapentakes. In reply, he proved that the serjeanty was annexed and appurtenant to the manor of Little Singelton, and the jury decided that he and his ancestors had held the manor, with the serjeanty so annexed, from time immemorial. The king's attorney now sued him for the manors of Singelton, Thornton, and Brughton, as the king's right, Richard I. having died seised of them. Thomas de Singelton denied that he ought to answer, because he did not wholly hold the manors, nor did he at the time of issuing the writ of quo warranto (20 June 20 Edward I.;) for Thomas de Clifton, and Caterina his wife, held one-third of two bovates in Singelton, and a third of two parts of twelve bovates in Thornton. On this plea he was again discharged.‖ In 17 Edward II. the hamlet of Singelton Parva was held by William Banastre.¶ In 4 Edward III. Sir Adam Banaster executed an indenture with Brother Adam Conrattes, prior of St. Mary's of Lancaster, in which it is stated that great dissensions had lately arisen between the contracting parties respecting the passage of the servants and carriages of the prior's vassals and tenants across Sir Adam's lands at Thornton, Staynolf, and Sengleton, and also much disturbance in the collection of the prior's tithes in Sir Adam's demesne. The prior and the knight therefore agreed that the prior and his people should have two sufficient roads across sir Adam's lands, namely, one from the towns of Pulton and Thorneton to Sengleton Park by the way to the ford of Aldewather in the Wyre, and the other from Pulton and Thorneton to the ford of Bulk in the Wyre; the prior remitting all claim to actions for trespass against sir Adam and his servants. The instrument is dated at Lancaster, Thursday next, after the feast of our Lord's Nativity, A.D. 1330,

* See Vol. I. p. 108-9.

† Duchy Records, Vol. XXXVI. Inq. n. 36.

‡ Registr S. Mariæ Lanc. MS. fo. 1—4.

§ Testa de Nev. fo. 372. Escaet. 29 Hen. III. n. 34.

‖ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 13d.

¶ Escut. 17 Edw. II. n. 45.

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4 Edward III.* By a preceding record in the registry of the priory, it appears that sir Adam Banaster, and six others, including Adam the reeve, in 4 Edward I. fell upon the prior of that time, and his retinue, at Pulton, and led them to Thorneton, where they threw them into prison, and cruelly beat and wounded them in the month of December.† The Duchy Feodary states, that the son of sir Adam Banaster, then in wardship of the king, held the manor of Little Syngleton by grand serjeanty in the wapentake of Amounderness, and that he had a right to have two bailiffs and one boy, to take and make executions within the wapentake. Under the head "Syngleton" is the following enumeration of the Duchy possessions:—There are 21 messuages and 26 bovates in the hands of bondmen, who pay per annum at Easter and Michaelmas, in rent £21. 11s. 3d. Eleven cottages, with as many curtilages, and one croft in the hands of tenants at will, who pay rent 21s. 6d. per annum. And all the said bondmen ought to pay talliage, and to give marchet and heriot, and the sixth part of all the goods belonging to the deceased, on the death of a husband.‡ And if any of them have a male fowl, he ought not to sell it without license. And [the duke] has the aforesaid, with profits of court. Both Syngelton and Ryggeby are extended at 30.— per annum. Sum total £24. 0s. 9d." "Know that each of the s^d bovates of land pay at first 2s. 6d. with work at the plough, and harrow, and mowing meadows in Ryggeby, and carrying the lord's provisions to Richemond, York, Donecaster, Pounfrait, and Newcastle, with twelve horses in summer and winter. Thomas Banaster's lands in Syngleton were escheated to the Duchy in 7 Richard II.§ Edmund Dudley, who was attainted and executed in 1510, held Parva Syngleton;‖ and in 13 Henry VIII. Thomas, earl of Derby, doubtless by grant of the escheat, held the manor of Syngleton of the king.¶ At this period Singleton Graunge, in Great Singleton, was occupied by a number of small proprietors. A Thomas Singleton was vice-principal of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, in the reign of Elizabeth, and, having been created a doctor of divinity, succeeded Dean Nowel as principal of that college.**

By patent, March 21, 20 James I. subsequently confirmed by act of parliament, for the sum of £2,000, paid by Edward Badbie and William Weldon, of London, attornies were appointed to give possession of several estates belonging to the crown, in the counties of Lincoln, York, Leicester, and Lancaster, among which was the

"Manor or lordship of Singleton, alias Singleton Magna, in the several tenures of the different tenants there *Annual Rent* £16. 17s. 10d."

In the last century the manor had come to the Fanshaw family, from whom it passed to that of Cunliffe Shaw,—by William Cunliffe Shaw, of Preston and Singleton Lodge, esq. it was sold to Joseph Hornby, of Ribby Hall, esq. father of the present lord. The

* Registr. S. Mariæ Lanc. MS. fo. 71. † Registr. S. Mariæ Lanc. MS. fo. 70.

‡ Et oēs p̄dci bondi debent tall̄ ⁊ dare marchetū ⁊ herietū ⁊. vj. ptē omn̄ bonoꝝ sp̄tand ad defunct̄ in obitū viri. Lansdowne MS. 559. fo. 25. § See Vol. I. p. 383.

‖ Duchy Records Vol. IV. Inq. n. 13. Dugd. Baron. Vol. II. p. 217, 218.

¶ Duchy Rec. Vol. V. n. 68. ** See Vol. II. p. 603.

Lodge passed into the family of Wall, of Preston, by marriage with the heiress of Singleton, and was successively the residence of W. C. Shaw, esq. and Joshua Marriott, esq. the latter gentleman being representative of the Walls of Preston.* Kirkham Parish.

Bank Field in Little Singleton is the seat of Richard Harrison, esq. a descendant of the rev. Cuthbert Harrison, the well-known nonconformist minister, of Singleton, in 1651: he was ejected in 1662, and died in 1680, under censure "for the great crimes of preaching the gospel, baptizing, and marrying."† A chapel dedicated to Saint Mary, existed in Syngelton in the 10th year of the Duchy.‡ The episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Ann, is believed to be of a date prior to the Reformation, and is said to have continued to be a Catholic place of worship to as late a period as the beginning of the last century, "when it was," (on Roman Catholic authority,§) "forcibly seized by the Protestants." This story is entirely rebutted by the fact of the ejection of Mr. Harrison in 1662, in consequence of which he founded the chapel at Elswick Lees, in the parish of St. Michael's le Wyre. Singleton chapel was rebuilt about 30 years ago by Mr. Joseph Hornby. The Catholic chapel in this township was built about 1774. An annual fair is held at the village of Great Singleton.

Hambleton.—The Domesday Survey accounts two curucates in Hamiltone.‖ King John, in the 15th year of his reign, gave to William de Colmora to hold, as long as he continued in his service, the land which William de Pilkinton held in Hamilton, and for which he paid a rent of 24s.¶ This prince seems afterwards to have given the manor to Galfridus, surnamed Balistrarius, or L'Arbalistrier, who conferred the manor of Hameldon on his grandson Robert de Shyreburn, by whom it was held 45 Henry III.** In 46 Henry it was held by John de Hacunesho, who was probably John, the second son of Robert de Shyreburn. This supposition is fortified by the fact, that in 56 Henry III., John de Shireburne levied a fine upon William, the first son of Robert de Shyreburne, for lands in Hamelton.†† It also appears, from the Testa de Neville, that Galfridus or Geoffrey, the ancestor of the Shireburns, held six carucates of land, the gift of king John, by the service of 2 arbalists, or crossbows,‡‡ whence his surname Balistrarius, and, by an escheat of the earl of Lancaster, that the service was rendered for Hauconeshaw cum Pershawe.§§ In 20 Edward I., the king's attorney sued Richard, son of Geoffrey de Hakunshow, for the manors of Hacuneshow and Hamelton, of which he had unjustly deforced the king, whose ancestor king Richard had died seised of them. The defendant pleaded that his brother John, whose heir he was, died seised of these manors as of fee and right, but that he himself was under-age, in consequence of which the pleadings were respited until he attained his majority.‖‖ John de Hatonshow, of Hamelton, fined to the duke as lord for a writ of Hambleton.

* See Pedigree of Wall of Preston.
† See Calamy, Non-conf. Memorial, Vol. II. p. 377.
‡ See Vol. I. p. 350.
§ Andrews's Orthodox Journal, Vol. I. n. 45.
‖ See Vol. I. p. 108, 9.
¶ Rot. Lit. Claus. 15 Joh., m. 5.
** See Pedigree of Shirburn, Vol. III. p. 372, 3.
†† Bag of Lanc. Pedes Finium in the Chapter-House, Westminster.
‡‡ Fol. 409.
§§ Esc. 25 Edw. I. n. 51.
‖‖ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Ed. I. Lanc. Rot 5d.

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assize* in the reign of Edward III. and Thomas Banastre's lands in Hamelton were escheated in 7 Richard II.† Hambleton is now vested in the Welds, who succeeded to the Sherburn estates, and Joseph Weld of Pylesworth, Dorsetshire, esq., brother of Cardinal Weld, is the present lord. The Wyre, which is here 500 yards in breadth, is crossed from Hambleton to Poulton by a ferry, called Shard Ferry. "This river," says Dr. Leigh, "affords us a pearl-fishing, which are frequently found in large muscels, called by the inhabitants *Hambleton Hookins*, from their manner of taking them, which is done by plucking them from their Skeers, or Beds, with Hooks.‡" These pearl-muscels, he says, are very common in Lancashire§. The episcopal chapel was existing in 1662, when Mr. Bullock was ejected from the ministry; and it was rebuilt in 1768.

Little Eccleston with Larbrick.

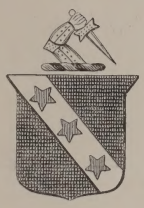
Little Eccleston.—According to the Testa de Nevill', Adam de Eccliston, William de Molineus, Hugh de Mitton, Richard de Katerhale, and Henry de Longford, held the sixth part of a knight's fee in Eccleston, Leyrebreck, and Katerhale, of the fee of William de Lancaster,‖ who gave at the time of his marriage five carucates in the two Ecclistons and Lairbrec, which Richard de Mulas, or Mulinas, William Blundus, Ralph de Eccliston, Walter Fitz Swein, and Geoffrey, held.¶ The manor of Layrbroke was held 32 Edward III. by William, son of Richard le Molyneux, of Sefton,** who was succeeded by William, his cousin and heir, 36 Edward III.,†† and was in possession of Thomas Molyneux 21 Edward IV.‡‡ and of Sir Richard Molyneux, 11 Elizabeth.§§ Larbrick Hall, the ancient residence of the Molineux family, is now a farm-house, surrounded by a moat, and is the property of Edward Pedder, of Preston, esq. This portion of the township is chiefly freehold. Thomas Stanley, an illegitimate son of Henry, fourth earl of Derby, was seated at Eccleston; but this part of the township now chiefly belongs to Thomas Wilson France, of Out Raucliffe Hall, esq. "The most remarkable cold spring in these parts," says Dr. Leigh, "is that at Larbrick. Upon immersing your hand into it, the part immediately grows extremely red, and you will then perceive a most violent pain. Fishes of several sorts I have seen put into the spring, which make but one effort, and instantly expire. It is an *Acidula* or chalybeat water."‖‖ More than a century ago, according to the same writer, "eight yards within the marle in Larbrick, near Preston, was found the entire head of a stag, with the vertebræ of the neck whole, which, by its branches and magnitude, is foreign to any I ever observed in these parts. They are now in the custody of Richard Longworth, of St. Michael's, esq. When they were taken out of the earth, they were soft and pliable, but now hard and firm."¶¶

Roseacre, Wharles, and Treales.

Roseacre.—In Domesday, Treueles is accounted to contain two carucates. Withton, Treveles, and Rocheclive, we have seen, were directed in 9 John to be delivered to Robert de Vavassor, father of Matilda, widow of Theobald Walter.*** Wytheton, Treuels, and other places, were in possession of the countess of Ormond in 25 Edward III.††† William

* See Vol. I. p. 343.
† Ibid, p. 383.
‡ Nat. Hist. Lanc. B. I. p. 22.
§ Ibid. p. 135, 137.
‖ Fol. 398.
¶ Ibid. fo. 401.
** Escaet. 32 Edw. III. n. 99.
†† Escaet. 36 Edw. III. n. 120.
‡‡ Duchy Records, Repertory A. *Originalia*, N. 14.
§§ Ibid. Vol. XIII. Inq. n. 35.
‖‖ Nat. Hist. Lanc. B. I. p. 54.
¶¶ Ibid. p. 62.
*** Rot. Lit. Claus. 9 Joh. m. 16.
††† Lansd. MS. fo. 559.

# Clifton of Clifton, Westby, Fairsnape, and Lytham.



William de Clyfton held 10 carucates in Amounderness, 42 Henry III., and was a collector of aids for Lancashire.

Gilbert de Clyfton, sheriff 1278, 1286, 1287, 1289; was lord of Clifton, Westbye, More, Scales, Fylde, Plumpton Parva, and Goosnargh; ob. 17 Edw. II.

Sir William Clifton, living 1329, settled Salwick on his son and Margaret Sherburn. = .... | Thomas, 20 Edw. I. = Katerine, his wife. | Henry. | John

Sir William Clifton, 4 Edw. III. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Robert Sherburne.

Sir Nicholas Clifton, governor of Ham, in Picardy, Jan. 14, 7 Ric. II. 1383. = Eleanor, dau. of Sir Thomas West, of Smitterfield and Rughcombe, ancestor of the lords de la Warre.

Robert de Clifton, knight of the shire, 1382. = .... | Thomas de Clifton.

Thomas Clifton settled lands in Goosnargh and Wood Plumpton on his son James, ob. 1442. = Agnes, dau. of Sir Richard Molyneux, of Sefton. | Roger. | James.

Richard Clifton, had livery of his lands, 1442; settled those of Salwick on his son James. = Alice, dau. of John Butler, of Rawcliff. | James, ob. s.p. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Richard Huddleston.

James Clifton. = Alice, dau. and heir of James Lancaster, co. Westmorland.

Robert Clifton. = Margaret, dau. of Nicholas Butler, of Bewsey.

Cuthbert Clifton, ob. 1512. = Alice, dau. and coheir of Sir John Lawrence, of Ashton upon Lune.

William Clifton, who received Westby for his inheritance. = Isabell, dau. of Thornborough, of Hampsfield, in Furness.

1st, Sir Richard Hesketh, of Rufford, ob. 1520. = Elizabeth, dau. and sole heir.

2d, Sir William Molyneux, of Sefton, who had Clifton in right of his wife, ob. 1548.

Thomas Clifton, of Westby. = Ellen, dau. of Alex. Osbaldiston. | William. | Ellen.

Thomas Molyneux. = Cecily Osbaldeston.

Anne, heiress of her brother Thomas. = Henry Hallsall, of Halsall.

Margaret, unmar.

Cuthbert Clifton, of Westby, ob. 1596. = Catherine, dau. of Sir Richard Hoghton.

William.

Ellen, mar. Arthur Hoghton, of Kirkham.

Isabel, mar. — Holcroft, 2d son of Sir Jas. H.

Sir Cuthbert = .... Halsall, of Halsall and Clifton.

Mary, mar. Rich. Booth.

Thomas Clifton, of Westby. = Mary, dau. of Sir Edward Norres, of Speke.

William.

John.

Cuthbert.

Ellen, mar. Thos. Singleton, of Broughton.

Elizabeth, mar. Wm. Butler, of Rawcliffe.

Anne, w. of Nic. Butler.

1st, Ann, dau. of Thos. Tildesley, of Morleys. = Sir Cuthbert Clifton, of Westby, purchased Little Marton, and the monastic portion of Lytham, from Sir John Holcroft, 14 Feb. 1606; ob. 1634. = Dorothy, dau. of Sir Thomas Smith, of Wotton Walwyns, co. Warw.

Ann, dau. and coheir.

Thomas Clifton, of Westby, had Clifton in right of his wife; ob. 15 Dec. 1657.

Cuthbert Clifton, slain at the siege of Manchester.

Elizabeth, marr. Sir Wm. Gerard, of Bryn, Bt.

Lawrence, killed at Shelford, 27 Octob. 1645.

Francis, killed at Newbury, 28 Septem. 1643.

John, killed at Shelford.

Ann, w. of Rich. Norris.

Mary, w. of Wm. Latham, of Mossboro'.

Alice.

Richard Massey, of Rixton. = Jane, w. of Thos. Eccleston, of Eccleston.

Dorothy, a nun at Paris. Catherine, a nun at Antwerp.

Cuthbert Clifton, of Westby & Clifton, mar. 1641, ob. s. p. = Margaret, dau. & sole h. of Geo. Ireland, of Southworth.

1st, Bridget Heneage.

Sir Thomas Clifton, created Bt. Mar. 1660; succeeded his brother. = 2d, Bridget, dau. of Sir Ed. Hussey, of Hunnington, Knt.

John Clifton. = A dau. of Thomas Blackburne, of Orford.

William, ob. 26 Nov. 1695.

Richard.

James, settled in Maryland.

Ann.

Elizabeth.

Dorothy.

Margaret.

Alice, mar. Alexander Rigby, of Aspull.

Bridget, married Thomas Westby, of Mowbreck.

Frances, mar. — Holgate, Esq.

Mary. = Thomas, 6th Lord Petre.

Thomas Clifton, only son & heir, born 1668, died Nov. 12, 1688, buried at Kirkham.

Thomas Clifton, of Fairsnape, in Bleasdale, Esq., succeeded Sir Thomas, his uncle, in the estates; buried Dec. 18, 1720. = Eleanor Alathea, dau. of Richard Walmesley, of Dunkenhalgh.

Mary, mar. Sir George Mostyn. | Isabel. | Anne. | Elizabeth, mar. Sir Wm. Gerard. | Cuthbert, Juliana. | Thomas Clifton. = Mary, dau. of Richard, 5th Visct. Molyneux.

1st, Catherine, daughter of R. Eyre, of Hassop, co. Derby, ob. s. p. = Thomas Clifton, of Fairsnape and Lytham, bapt. Aug. 30, 1696, erected Lytham Hall, and died 11 May, 1783.

2d, Ann, dau. of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart.; ob. 22 Feb. 1760. = 3d, Lady Jane Bertie, dau. of Willoughby, Earl of Abingdon; ob. 23 Feb. 1791.

Mary, marr. Sir James Stanley, of Hooton.

Isabel, a nun at Ghent.

Juliana, Eleanora.

2 daughters.

John Clifton, of Lytham, Clifton, Westby, &c.; born Jan. 25, 1764, ob. at London, 23 March, 1832. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Horton Widdrington Riddell, Esq. of Swinburne Castle, co. Northumb. ob. 19 Nov. 1825, aged 63.

Eleanora, marr. Thomas Scarisbrick Eccleston, of Scarisbrick and Eccleston, Esq.

Catherine, mar. John Talbot, brother to Charles, 16th Earl of Shrewsbury.

Elizabeth, baptised 1786.

Charles Thomas Conolly, of Mitford Park, Som., Esq.

Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, &c., Esq., born Jan. 29, 1788; high sheriff, 1835.

Etty Treeves, relict of Col. Campbell. = Mary, born March 23, 1789.

John, born May 20, 1790; a member of Lincoln's Inn. = Maria, dau. of John Trafford, Esq.

William, b. June 13, 1791.

Edward Clifton, of Clifton, late of Blythe. = Eliza, d. of Thos. Scarisbrick Eccleston, Esq.

Charles, ob. Dec. 1825.

Harriet Jane, b. Mar. 13, 1800.

John Talbot.

Thomas Henry.

Charles Frederick.

Arthur Edward.

Augustus Wykeham.

Cuthbert William.

John.

Edmund.

Edward Gerard.

Thomas.

William.

Harriet.

Mary, ob. 5 July, 1800.

George Richard, 9th earl of Derby, in 1673, married Elizabeth Butler, first daughter of Thomas lord Ossory, and acquired the greatest part of this district, which is subject to the manor court of Weeton. Kirkham Parish.

Clifton.—The Domesday Survey estimates Cliston at two carucates, and Saleuuici at one carucate.* The manor of Clifton has been held from remote antiquity by the knightly family of the same name; whose possessions, when represented by William de Clifton in 42 Henry III. amounted to ten carucates of land in the wapentake of Amounderness.† A Robert de Clifton held the manor of Clifton in Eccles parish in the reign of king John;‡ from him it is probable William de Clifton sprang. But the royal claim to the manors of Clifton and Westby in 20 Edward I. may refer to Clifton and Westby in this hundred; for there is no evidence to decide the locality positively. William de Clifton in 11 Edward II. had a charter for free warren in Clifton and Westby.§ A record without date states that Thomas Clyfton holds 2 carucates of land in Westby, 2 carucates in Feld Plumpton, Great and Little, three carucates of land in Salwick and Clifton, and 2 carucates of land in Barton, by a yearly rent of 40s.‖ A Stephen de Salewike appears as witness to a deed without date, by which lands in Coton were released to H. de Haydok.¶ Cuthbert Clifton, who died in 1512, left Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress, married first to sir Richard Hesketh, and afterwards to Sir William Molineux, of Sefton, who received in her right the manor of Clifton,** and died in 1548. Ann Molineux, his daughter, heiress of her brother Thomas, who inhabited Clifton, conveyed the manor in marriage to Henry Halsall, of Halsall,†† whose son, sir Cuthbert Halsall, of Halsall and Clifton, had a daughter and co-heiress Ann, who, marrying Thomas Cuthbert Clifton, brought the manor once more to the ancient possessors. He died 15th December, 1657, and his descendant Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, esq. high sheriff of the county, 1835, is the present lord. The ancient hall has long since disappeared, but its memory was preserved in the name of Hall-yards, a farm-house at the eastern extremity of the village of Clifton, which has been superseded by Clifton Hall, an elegant but unfinished mansion lately erected by Mr. Clifton. It was commenced about two years ago, and is tastefully built in the Elizabethian style. The village of Clifton consists of a street of farm-houses, cottages, and out-buildings, along the Kirkham and Preston road. Salwick occupies the northern portion of the township, and contains Salwick Hall, the property of Mr. Clifton. Here was a Catholic chapel twenty years ago. In a lonely part of this township stands the episcopal chapel of Lund, a small fabric, from which the rev. Joseph Harrison was ejected in 1662. The presentment of a churchwarden in 1688, for setting up a scandalous font in this chapel, has been transcribed in the account of the parish registers. The greater part of the chapel was rebuilt about 1830. The Preston, Liverpool, and Kendal canal winds by Salwick. The low-land between Clifton and the Ribble is often covered by floods, and is consequently marshy; it has, however, been greatly improved by recent Clifton with Salwick.

* See Vol. I. p. 108, 9. † Escaet, 42 Henry III. n. 15.
‡ See Vol. III. p. 138. § Rot. Chart. 11 Edw. II. n. 18.
‖ Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. c. 21. In the Heralds' College. ¶ Ibid. fo. c. 25.
** Duchy Records, Vol. IX. Inq. 2 Edw. VI. n. 6. †† Ibid. Vol. XIII. 10 Eliz. n. 34.

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embankments and drains. This expanse of river-land, stretching nearly three miles in length, is denominated Clifton Marsh, and is much frequented in the summer months by bathers.

Newton with Scales.

Newton.—Two carucates are ascribed to Newtune in the Domesday Survey.* In the Testa de Nevill', William Dep's, or, de Prees, occurs as tenant of the fourth part of a knight's fee in Prees and Neuton, of the earl of Lincoln's fee in Amundernesse.† The Cliftons were lords of Skales before 17 Edward II. and in inquisitions of the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII., Newton is named as a place within Scales (Neuton in Scales and Newton in le Scales.) Scales Hall is the property of Mr. Henry Crook, of Clifton; and a farm-house stands upon the site of a mansion which was named Newton Hall.

Goosnargh with Newsham.

Goosnargh.—The chapelry of Goosnargh, which contains the townships or hamlets of Goosnargh, Whittingham, and Newsham, each maintaining its own poor, though it appears part of the parish of Kirkham, has nearly lost all traces of any connection with the mother parish, and is generally considered as a distinct parochial district. Gusansarghe and Newhuse each contained one carucate at the Conquest.‡ The first lords of the district bore the name of Goosnargh;§ and one of them, Robert de Goosnargh, left a daughter and coheiress, married to Hugh de Mytton, who was living in 7 John. Richard, the father of Richard de Caterall, married Asota the daughter of Jordan de Mytton Magna, and in 41 Henry III. either the father or son was seised of Gosenarthe.‖ In 16 Edward II. Alan de Caterall and Loretta his wife, called "Love, daughter, and heiress of Richard Punchardon," in the pedigree given by Dr. Whitaker,¶ held in Gosenargh one messuage, 8 acres and 20s. rent as of the honor of Lancaster.** In 7 Richard II. Edmund Banastre's lands escheated to the duchy.†† Subsequently the Cliftons of Clifton, now of Lytham, held lands here for Sir William de Clifton, settled Goosnargh on his eldest son, and Thomas de Clifton, who died in 1442, settled lands in Goosnargh and Wood Plumpton, on his son James. In 8 Henry VII. John Botiller of Outrawclyffe held half a knight's fee in Gosenargh and Whythyll le Wodes;‡‡ and in 9 Henry VIII. William Clifton held the sixth part of a knight's fee in Goosnargh.§§

Middleton Hall, in the 15th century, was a seat of the Singletons, who were followed by the family of Rigby, and on the death of general Rigby, the property descended to Townley Rigby Shaw of Preston and Fishwick, esq., the present proprietor. The abbey of Cockersand held two carucates of land in Newsome, or Newsham, on account of which a claim was made by John the abbot, to exemption from suit and service to the county and wapentake.‖‖ The claim is without date, but the validity of a similar claim was tried in 20

* See Vol. I. p. 108, 9. † Fol. 397. ‡ See Vol. I. p. 108, 9.

§ The termination *argh* or *ergh*, which forms the last syllable of many local names, appears to be the Swedish *arf*, a ploughed field, and that from the Latin *arvum*, so that Goosnargh is Goose Field, or Goose Green. *Dr. Whitaker's Richmondsh.* Medlar, anciently Medlarghe, seems to be a compound of this etymon and Middle, denoting the middle field. ‖ Escaet. 41 Hen. III. n. 9.

¶ Whalley, p. 254, 5. ** Escaet. 16 Edw. II. n. 34.

†† See Vol. I. p. 383. ‡‡ Duchy Rec. Vol. III. n. 45.

§§ Ibid. Vol. IV. n. 11. ‖‖ Dr. Kuerden's MS. 4to. fo. 57. In the Chetham Libr.

Edward I., and the exemption allowed as to Newsome.* In 17 Edward II. William de Holland of Eukestone held a messuage, lands and a water-mill in Newsom, in Amundenesse.† The hall of Newsham is now in the possession of John Bourne, of Liverpool, esq. Kirkham Parish.

Goosnargh contains the hospital for decayed gentry, already mentioned, founded by Dr. William Bushell, of Preston. This public benefactor, by will, dated 21st May, 1735, "in case his daughter Elizabeth should die under the age of twenty-one years without issue, devised all his real estate whatsoever, except certain lands in Heysham, to William Atherton and five others, their heirs and assigns, upon trust, to dispose of the clear yearly rents and profits of the said premises, in maintaining, supporting, and providing for decayed gentlemen or gentlewomen, or persons of the better rank of both or either sex, inhabitants of the towns or townships of Preston, Euxton, Goosnargh, Whittingham, Fulwood, and Elston, in the county of Lancaster, being Protestants, in a house or hospital to be provided in Goosnargh, where he then resided; and he empowered his said trustees to employ a competent part of the rents and profits of the said premises in erecting a convenient house or hospital, or making additions to the dwelling-house of his late father, at their discretion; and to employ the same for the reception and entertainment of such decayed persons, and to appoint such officers and servants, and make such rules and orders, as to them might seem meet, for the good government and encouragement of the said hospital, and the persons to be placed therein, who were to be elected by the said trustees, provided that no person being a papist, or any one who should have received any relief out of the rates for the poor of the said respective towns or townships, should be capable of receiving any benefit from this his intended charity." By an indenture, dated 31st Oct. 1809, reciting the will of the said William Bushell, it appears that the testator died about the 10th of June, 1735, and that Elizabeth his daughter died without issue on the 7th of July, 1745, under the age of twenty-one years, and that the trustees converted such dwelling-house into a hospital; and that they assigned the premises upon trust for the several charitable uses, trusts, and purposes, declared in the will of the said testator. In the 11th Report made by the Commissioners of public Charities, under the authority of parliament, a schedule is presented of the premises conveyed for the use of this charity, with the names of the tenants, the description of the property, and the amount of the annual rent, from which it appears that in the year ending at Candlemas, 1824, the annual amount was £855. 8s. 6d., exclusive of the hospital and land thereunto belonging. Part of the premises in Preston are held under leases for 99 years, dated 1790, by the earl of Derby, and now yield an annual rent of £112; on which the commissioners observe, that the premises included in the leases to his lordship appear to have been let upon fair terms, but such have been the improvements made by his lordship and his undertenants, that at the expiration of the term, the value of this property may be estimated at from £700 to £800 a year. The expenditure on account of this charity, from May, 1822, to May, 1823, amounted to £674. 5s. 2d., at which time there were in the house thirteen alms-people, men and women; and as there is no limitation in the will, and the hospital will conve-

* Placit. de Quo. Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 7. † Escaet. 17 Edw. II. n. 54.

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niently accommodate from eight to ten more inmates, it is recommended that the number should be increased. This is undoubtedly one of the most interesting eleemosynary foundations in the county of Lancaster. The building has the appearance of a gentleman's mansion; and the accommodations afforded to the occupants partake much more of the elegant, but simple hospitality, afforded by a country 'squire, than of the coarse and cheerless fair of a common hospital. There is, perhaps, no effectual balm on this side the grave for those disappointed hopes which terminate in a charitable asylum, nor any compensation for the loss of social domestic enjoyments; but here the corroding cares, which so often imbitter the evening of life, are banished, the pinching gripe of penury is never felt, and the mind, relieved from the anxious and absorbing engagements of this life, is enabled to repose on the hopes of another.

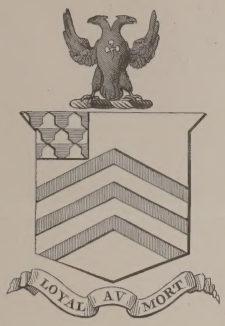
The parochial chapel of Goosnargh, dedicated to St. Mary, is of great antiquity. In the north aisle is the Middleton chapel or choir. A chantry was reinstituted here in 1553; and, according to tradition, a second was shortly after added. Dr. Whitaker deems the present edifice a restoration of the reign of Henry VIII. The registers commence about 200 years ago, and the chapel was repaired in 1778. The arch for a tomb, and the singular carved stone of three chevronels for a Singleton, with the initials of a Rigby, are still remaining in the Middleton choir. There is a second episcopal chapel in Goosnargh, called White Chapel, dedicated to St. James, the original date of which is unknown; but it was enlarged in the years 1716-17. Within Goosnargh is Inglewhite, an ancient village, in which there is an Independent chapel, built about 1826, and a Catholic chapel at Hill, rebuilt about 1802. Three annual fairs are held in Inglewhite: the first, on Tuesday in Rogation week, for cattle; the second, on the 25th April, for sheep; and the third, on the 18th of October, (formerly the 5th of that month,) for cattle and calves. The tolls are claimed by viscount Bulkeley, but in what right is unknown, nor are the inhabitants acquainted with any charters for holding the fairs. Inglewhite Lodge is the residence of James Sedgreaves, whose ancestors have been seated here since the beginning of the 17th century, and who is descended from Robert Sedgreaves, who held lands in Lee, 22 Edw. I. as appears from escheats of that date.

Whittingham.

Whittingham.—Warin de Whitingham was living in the early part of the reign of king John,* and, with Alan de Singilton and Robert de Rutton [Dutton?] held of the earl of Lincoln the eighth part of a knight's fee in Quintinghay, by which is intended to be denoted the Witingheham of the Domesday Survey, in which the township is estimated at two carucates.† At the same time, Richard de Frekelton held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Frekelton, Quintinghay, Newton, and Echeliswyc.‡ The descendant of Warin, Geoffrey, son of Adam de Whytingham, held in 3 Edward II. the manor of Whitingham and 20s. rent in Prestone.§ In 17 Edward II. the property of this family seems to have been diminished; William de Whytingham, and Alice his wife, then held one messuage in Whittingham, and some meadow and waste land in Claghton.‖ In this year, William Banastre held property in the town of Quintingham¶ and Adam de Etheleswyk in Qwhyt-

* Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 5.
† See Vol. I. p. 108, 9.
‡ Testa de Nevill', fo. 397.
§ Escaet. 3 Edw. II. n. 11.
‖ Esc. 17 Edw. II. n. 1.
¶ Ibid. n. 45.

# Langton, of Broughton Tower, Kirkham, &c. &c.




The names marked thus (*) occur in Sir William Dugdale's Visitation, A.D. 1664. The pedigree is "certified by Thomas Winckley on the behalfe of Wm. Langton, Esquire."

EDWARD LANGTON, of Leyland. = ....

1st. ROGER LANGTON,* of Broughton Tower, bapt. 1559, died 1644. = ANNE,* dau. of Wm. Clayton, of Fulwood,

2nd. = MARGARET, widow of George Rogerson, of Preston.

WILLIAM LANGTON,* of Broughton Tower; M.P. for Preston, 1645; died 1659. = JANE,* dau. of Wm. Lever, of Kersal.

THOMAS,* of Preston, died s.p.

EDWARD L.* citizen of London. = MARGARET.

MARY, wife of John Hill.

SARAH.

JOHN LANGTON,* of Preston, born Oct. 12, 1614, d. at Preston, 1690. = ANNE, dau. & coh. of John Singleton, of Preston, died at Kirkham, 5 May, 1713.

RICHARD, died s.p.

ROGER.*

ANNE.*

WILLIAM LANGTON,* of Broughton Tower, æt. annorum 14, 1664, Sept. 19. = ....

2 THOMAS.* 3 EDWARD.* 4 JOHN.* 6 ROGER.*

ELIZABETH.* MARY.* ANNE.*

5 RICHARD L.* of Preston, alive 1715. = ....

CORNELIUS LANGTON, of Kirkham, born 2 January 1667. mar. 10 Aug. 1689, bur. 2 May, 1712. = ELIZABETH, d. of Rev. Zach. Taylor, and of Abigail, d. of .... Ward, of Capesthorne, co. Chester, bur. Nov. 20, 1736.

ZACHARIAH, d. in infancy.

JOHN.

PHEBA.

TABITHA, w. of — Aston, co. of Chester.

RHODA, w. of —— Williamson, co. Chester.

ROGER LANGTON, of Broughton Tower, died s.p. about 1714.

ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Woods.

CATHERINE.

JANE.

WM. LANGTON, of Broughton Tower, liv. 1732; died s.p.

ROGER.

JANE, mar. ætat. 70, 1735, to Lawrence Rawsthorne, of Preston, & settled on him the estates of Broughton, &c. dev. to her by her brother W. L.

JOHN LANGTON, of Ash Hall, in Kirkham, bapt. Oct. 11, 1691; died June 21, 1762. = ELIZABETH BROWN, died 23 March, 1766.

ZACHARY, died in infancy.

ABIGAIL, died unmarried.

Rev. ZACHARY LANGTON, M.A., bapt. 24 April, 1698; died at Oxford, Feb. 1786. = BRIDGET, dau. of Alexand. Butler, of Kirkland, d. 1761.

s. p.

ROGER, died s.p.

THOMAS SHEPHERD. = .. COOBIN.

WM. S., of Kirkham. = ..YATE.

JOHN, s.p.

ELIZABETH, w. of John Birley.

1st. WM. RIGBY. = CICELY. 2nd. = WM. LEYLAND, of Blackburn.

MARY, died s.p.

MARGARET, 2d dau. & coh. w. of Jos. Fielden, of Blackburn.

JANE, eld. dau. and coheir, d. 4 Jan. 1774. = THOMAS LANGTON, of Kirkham, sole remaining male descendant of Roger L. of Broughton Tower; born 18 bapt. 23 August, 1724; mar. 1753; d. 30 Oct. 1794.

CORNELIUS, d. in infancy.

CORNELIUS, died s.p.

ANNE, wife of Cuthbert Bradkirk, of Ribby.

SARAH, wife of Rev. John Threlfal, B.A., who was above fifty years head master of Kirkham school.

ELIZABETH W. of Savage Leech, of Liverpool.

ABIGAIL, twin sisters. died in infancy.

TABITHA, died unmar.

SUSAN, wife of John Hankinson, of Preston.

FRANCES, MARGARET, ELIZABETH, and 8 other children, who died infants. died unmarried.

JOHN STOKO, Lieut. R.N., of Blackburn. = JENNET, dau. of John Sudell, of Blackburn.

ANNE, wife of Rev. Wm. Currer, M.A., vicar of Clapham, co. York.

2nd. ELIZABETH, died 1807. = JOS. STARKY, M.D., of Redivals, 3rd son of John Starky, of Heywood, and of Mary, dau. of Jos. Gregg, of Chambre.

1st. = JANE HAMPSON.

s. p.

JOSEPH STARKY, high sheriff of Lanc. 1799; born 2 Feb. 1767; died 8 July, 1803. = MARY, da. of Sir Josh. Ratcliffe.

s. p.

JANET.

JOHN, s.p.

ANN, wife of Rev. H. Hornby, M.A. vicar of St. Michael's.

MARY.

1st. = WILLIAM LANGTON, of Kirkham, born 12 Feb. 1758; marr. 20 Dec. 1791; died 7 May, 1814.

JOHN LANGTON, of Kirkham, born 10 Feb. 1756; mar. 17 July, 1784; died 1 June, 1807.

2nd. = BETTY, dau. & heir of C. Bradkirk, & of Anne, dau. of John Langton, b. 17 Ap. 1758.

CICELY, W. of Thos. Hornby, of Kirkham.

ZACHARY LANGTON, of London, born 5 Jan. 1762; mar. 17 Nov. 1795. = ELIZABETH, dau. of Richd. Rowe, of London.

CORNELIUS, b. 3 Nov. 1763, d. 10 May 1816, unmarried.

CICELY.

LEYLAND.

ELIZABETH, died in infancy.

THOS. LANGTON, of Liverpool, born 10 Oct. 1770, mar. 6 April, 1802. = ELLEN, da. of Rev. William Currer, M. A., vicar of Clapham co. York.

JOSEPH LANGTON, of Liverpool, b. 20 Sep. 1792; mar. 24 May, 1821. = ANNE, da. of Thos. Earle, of Speke-lands.

ELIZABETH, died unmar.

MARY, wife of Hardman Earle, of Liverpool.

MARGARET, wife of Rich. Earle, barrister at law.

THOMAS LANGTON, of Kirkham, a captain in the army; born 12 August 1785, d. 2 Nov. 1826.

ANN, wife of Thos. Birley, of Milbank, Kirkham.

JANE.

CICELIA.

BRADKIRK, BRADKIRK, JOHN, all died young.

SKINNER Z. LANGTON, of London, born Jan. 3, 1797; mar. April 22, 1830. = MARGARET, dau. of Walter Learmonth, of London.

RICHARD L., born 19 Feb. 1800; died at Previsa, 5 Sept. 1834. = CAROLINE COPE, died 1825.

GEORGE Lt. of London, born 7 April, 1806.

ELIZABETH, FRANCES, ELLEN, died unmarried.

WILLIAM LANGTON, of Manchester, born 17 April, 1803; married 15 Nov. 1831. = MARGARET, dau. of Jos. Hornby, of Ribby.

ANNE.

THOMAS, died in infancy.

JOHN L., M.A., b. 6 Ap. 1808; living in Upper Canada.

WILLIAM L., b. June 10, 1822.

CHARLES, born July 11, 1823.

MARY-ELIZABETH.

SUSAN, died in infancy.

GERTRUDE.

MARGARET-HELEN.

MARY-CHRISTIANA.

FRANCES-JANE.

ELLEN-RENIERA.

ALICE.

THOS. LEYLAND, b. Ap. 20, 1834.

The name of Edward Langton, "Fils. Thomæ Mils.," occurs in the Guild Book of Preston, A.D. 1582. He must have been son of Sir Thomas Langton, Knt., Baron of Newton and Lord of Walton le dale, by his second marriage, with Ann, dau. of Thomas Tabot, of Sandbury. Vide Vol. III. p. 642.

In Sir Wm. Dugdale's original copy of the Visitation of Lancashire, there is a sketch of the arms confirmed to Wm. Langton, of Broughton, by Wm. Ryley, Norroy, 25 June, 1657, which grant was made void, by authority, at the restoration of Charles II., with all the other acts of the college of arms during the Commonwealth. The arms are Party per pale argent and or three chevrons gules: crest, a Talbot seyant sable, with ears white.

The arms allowed by Dugdale are, Argent 3 chevrons, gules, a canton varey argent and azure: crest, an eagle displayed with two heads, vert charged on the breast with a trefoil or.

Roger Langton, of Broughton, the last of that name, appears to have borne on the canton a Harrington knot; and Richard Langton, of Preston, a canton ermine. Vide Plates to Leigh's Natural History of Lancashire.

ingham, 19 Edward II. held a carucate of land in Whytyngham.* His heirs held of Alicia de Lacy, in demesne and service, the manors of Whytingham, Neuton, and Ellerswyke, as of the fee of Penwortham by the service of 10d. for castle ward of Lancaster.† In 34 and 35 Edward III., a charter for a market and fair in the manor of Whitingham was granted to Robert Hanley.‡ The Whittinghams continued here long after this grant; and Richard Whittingham, in 9 James I., held the manor.§ Thomas Whittingham, aged 30, 19 September, 1664, was the father of two daughters, Catherine and Sarah.‖ A Richard Whittingham, father of two sons and a daughter, was living in the middle of the last century. The estates passed by sale to the Pedders of Preston, and James Pedder, esq. is the present proprietor. Here are two ancient halls, called the Higher and Lower Gingle: Thomas Syngleton was proprietor of Shinglehall in the reign of Henry VIII.,¶ and, in 13 Elizabeth, John Syngleton held Synglehall manor.** Lucas says, that "about the latter end of Queen Eliz. Reign John Singleton, Esq. dying without issue male, one of his Drs. & coheirs married Wm. Wall, of Chingley, Esq. whose son, Anthony Wall, Esq. inherited Singletonhall in right of his mother. Though the principal stock of the Singletons became extinct, we find a branch seated at Staning and other places, and many of this family are now to be found in Lancashire." In confirmation of this statement, reference may be had to the pedigree of the ancient family of Wall, of Preston, and afterwards of Gingle Hall,†† which was conveyed in the marriage of Anne, daughter of Nicholas Wall, in 1777, to Joshua Marriott, of Rusholme, esq., father of Elizabeth, who married Thomas Holme Maude, esq., of the Maudes of Alverthorpe Hall, in the county of York. Gingle Hall is in some old records called Chingle Hall, as well as Shynglehall and Shingleton Hall. The Higher Gingle Hall, after being the abode of the Walls of Preston, was occupied, about 1755, by James Singleton, esq., who was succeeded by a son George; and Mrs. Singleton, of Dorton, near Preston, is now the owner. The Lower Gingle Hall is in the possession of Robert Townley Parker, of Cuerden, esq.

Kirkham Parish.

The only town in the hundred of Amounderness to which the manufactures of the south of Lancashire have extended, is Preston; in the whole parish of Kirkham there are only three steam-engines in use for manufacturing purposes; these engines are in one mill, and their aggregate power does not exceed 70 horses. The land, though in many parts of the parish of excellent quality, has been much reduced in value within the last twenty years, from the depressed price of agricultural produce, and it may now be estimated at the annual rent of from 20s. to 30s. per acre. The minerals in Kirkham parish are remarkably few, and the population is slowly on the decline. The face of the country is for the most part flat and unvarying, descending gradually, by an almost imperceptible slope, from the margin of the forests of Bleasdale and Bowland on the east, to the banks of the Ribble and the Wyre on the west, side of the parish.

* Esc. 19 Ed. II. n. 58. † Lansd. MS. 559. fo. 24. ‡ Rot. Chart. 34 & 35 Ed. III. n. 7.
§ Duchy Records, Vol. XX. n. 47. ‖ Dugdale's Visitation, 1664.
¶ Duchy Rec. Vol. VII. n. 23. ** Ibid. Vol. XIII. n. 16. †† See Vol. IV. p. 375.

# Lytham Parish.

Lytham Parish.

HE parish of Lytham, which is supposed to have been detached from the great Saxon parish of Kirkham, is bounded on the south and south-west by the Ribble, on the north by the parish of Bispham, and on the east by that of Kirkham. The length from east to west is computed at seven miles, and from north to south at two miles, comprising an area of five thousand two hundred and eighty-nine statute acres.

Boundaries and extent of the parish.

Waters.

The estuary of the Ribble washing the south and western coasts of the parish, is navigated by numerous coasting vessels, which, drawing too much water for the shallows of the river, frequently unload at Lytham, whence their cargoes are conveyed in lighters to Preston. Lytham pool, in which many of these vessels take shelter, is a small cove or harbour to the east of the village, formed by the confluence of a rivulet with the river, where vessels are built and repaired.

Domesday Survey.

Ancient proprietors.

Lidun contained two carucates at the time of the Domesday Survey,* from which, to the latter part of the reign of Richard I. nothing is certainly known of this parish. Dr. Leigh, indeed, mentions that Lytham was a village of Saxon fishermen, but this can be considered only as a probable conjecture, applicable to every place on the sea-coast named in Domesday. The district belonged to Richard Fitz Roger, who gave to God and the monks of Durham all his land of Lythum, with the church of the same town, and all things belonging to that church, that they might found a Benedictine cell there, to the honour of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert, which was erected accordingly.†

Dr. Whitaker, who states that there is much uncertainty with respect to this parish, has an observation tending to reduce the small number of facts which have been transmitted to us : "That there was no church prior to the foundation," he says, "is evident, because no appropriation ever took place, and no vicarage was ever endowed."‡ The founder, however, would scarcely grant so particularly the church of Lytham, with all its appendages, as the charter specifies,§ if no church existed.

* See Vol. I. p. 108, 9. † See Vol. I. p. 490. ‡ Richmondsh. Vol. II. p. 440.

§ "Dedi et concessi, &c. totam terram meam de Lytham cum ecclesia ejusdem villæ, et cum omnibus ad ipsam ecclesiam pertinentibus." Dugd. Monast. Angl. Vol. IV. p. 282.

Lytham Parish.

The land thus given to the Benedictines of Durham is that of which the whole parish now consists. A charter of 2 John describes the land of Lithum as having been given to Richard Fitz Roger by the king, when earl of Moreton, to be conferred on the monks, and as amounting to two carucates,* which agrees with the admeasurement of Lidun in Domesday. A roll in the Duchy Office, endorsed, "Lethum: Copies of Evidence of the prior of Lethum," contains three distinct records, the first of which is the foundation charter; the second, dated 1268, is a release by William le Botiller, of the lands of Lythum, the pasture of Kelgmoles, and wrecks upon the sea-coast, reserving a right of road to the tenants of Laton. The third, dated 56 Henry III. commences, "In noïe patris et filii et Sp. S'ci, Nos Ranulphus de Daker," sheriff of Lancaster, Richard le Botiller and others, with the consent of Stephen the prior, and the monks of Lythum; and is for settling the boundaries of lands between Lythum and Kelgmoles, and lands by Laton.† The last is probably Laton Hays on the northern extremity of the parish, and Kelgmoles, called Kilgrimol in the foundation charter, is Kellamergh on the east.

Early litigation. Manorial claims.

An undated claim of feudal privileges is extant, in which the prior of Durham states his right to have view of frankpledge in his manor of Letham, with waif, stray, and infangthef; emendations of the assize of bread and beer; wrecks of the sea in Letham; exemption for himself and tenants in Letham from suit to the county and wapentake, and from fines and amerciaments: to have soc, sac, and theam, and to be quit of toll, passage, and portage throughout England and seaports; and, lastly, to have free warren in all his demesne lands in Letham, and all royal fish taken there.‡

The prior of Durham's claim to wreck of the sea, which seems to have been a valuable privilege here, was the subject of protracted litigation in the reign of Edward I. The prior's attorney, in answer to a quo warranto in the 20th year of that reign, produced a charter of William the Conqueror, by which the liberties mentioned in the preceding claim were granted to his predecessors; but it was proved on the opposite side, that the priory was not then seized of lands in Lychum or Lichum; and the jury found that the prior and his predecessors had been used to take wreck without interruption, from the time of Richard I. As the prior's title

* Rot. Chart. 2 Joh. m. 10. n. 2. For the confirmation of this and another charter, Robert de Stokeport rendered an account 100s. and 1 palfrey, of which he paid £6, and ½ a mark, and owed 3 marks. Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 5. The king by charter released to the house of Lythum 8s. 4d. Testa de Nevill' fo. 404. This is probably the other charter mentioned in the Chancery Roll.

† Duchy Records, Red Repertory, Bundle R. n. 39.

‡ Dr. Kuerden's 4to MS. fo. 56. In the Chetham Library.

Lytham Parish.

was founded on the charter of William I. it was decided at York, 21 Edward I., that the liberty should be seized into the king's hands.* A few days afterwards, on the same circuit, the prior sued for the liberty by plevin, which was granted to him, saving the king's right to a reasonable fine; and in the mean time an inquiry was directed to be made concerning the profits.† At Trinity Term, York, the case was finally determined against the prior, who was adjudged to be in mercy for his false claim of wreck of the sea in Lythum.‡ From an exemplification of this judgment, dated 21 Edward III., it appears that the king also recovered sheriff's turn in Furness against the prior of Durham on this occasion.§

Claim of the Prior of Lytham.

The case of the prior of Lythum, 20 Edward I., is somewhat different from that of his superior. He pleaded to the writ, that the church of Lythum was a cell of the priory of Durham, and that the prior of Lythum was removeable at the will of the prior of Durham, who had pleaded to a similar suit respecting the privilege of wreck. On inspection of the court rolls, it was found that the prior of Lythum had claimed the liberty in his own person on the first day of the circuit, and as he now disavowed it, he was adjudged to be in the king's mercy.‖ The king, in the 23d year of his reign, granted by charter the privileges of sheriff's turn in Furness, and wreck, waif, and stray in Lythum, Kertmell, and Blundell, to his brother Edward earl of Lancaster. ¶ In 9 Edward III. the charter of two carucates of land was confirmed.**

The priors of Lytham were wholly dependent on the parent house, and were removeable at the will of the priors of Durham, until 1443, when, by solicitation, Pope Eugenius issued a bull, by which the prior of Lythum and his successors were made perpetual priors; and in 22 Henry VI. letters patent, containing a pardon for the application to the papal see, operated in confirmation of the bull.†† The connection, however, did not absolutely cease to exist; for the possessions of the two houses were valued together, and the site, cell, and domains of Lythum were granted in 2 Mary to Sir Thomas Holcroft as parcel of the possessions of Durham, of which he was seized in 5 and 6 Philip & Mary.‡‡ Sir John Holcroft is said to have sold Lytham to Sir Cuthbert Clifton of Westby, 14 February, 1606; and the latter certainly held the manor and estates in 11 Charles I.§§ His descendant, Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, esq. is the present lord of the manor, and in fact owner

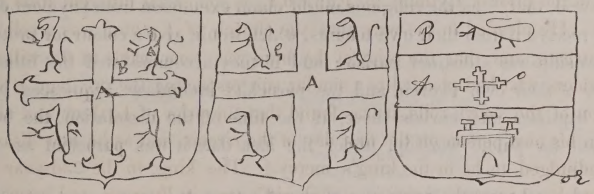
Grant at the Reformation.

Sale to Cefton, by the Grantee.

* Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. apud L. Lanc. Rot. 1.
† Ibid. Rot. 2.
‡ Placit. Trin. T. 21 Edw. I. apud Ebor. Rot. 1.
§ Rot. Pt. 21 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 6.
‖ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 12 d.
¶ Rot. Chart. 23 Edw. I. m. 4.
** Rot. Chart. 9 Edw. III. n. 65.
†† Rot. Lit. Pat. 22 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 6.
‡‡ Duchy Records, Vol. x. Inq. n. 13.
§§ Ibid. Vol. xxvii. n. 43.

of the parish. A court leet is held at Lytham in June, at which the constables, by-law men, and other officers, are chosen, and nuisances abated. Lytham Parish.

Of antiquities the parish of Lytham is totally destitute: the whole of the buildings belonging to the cell or priory were levelled with the ground, to make room for the house and offices of the opulent successors of the Holcrofts, and nothing remains to exercise the judgment or ingenuity of the antiquary. A note preserved in the British Museum states, that "In the p[i]ovre of Litham in the countie of Lancast[r] are theise in glasse, w[ch] house dyd onesse belonge to the house of The Priory erased.




Durham, and as some reporte S[r] Ric. Fitz Rog. was lorde therof and had issue a sone who dyed w[t]out issue, his father livinge, for whiche cause his father gave the sayd landes after his decease to the house of Durham, and so Lytham was made a pryorie, and dyd longe to the house of Dyreham."* Dr. Kuerden's industry has collected a few abstracts of achronical deeds, by which lands, and homages, and services are given in alms to God and S[t] Cuthbert of Letham in Agmunderness by 1. Hen. de Worthington. 2. Ri. fil. Rogeri [the charter of foundation]. 3 & 4. Auicia filia Ricī filij Rogeri. 5. Ri. fil. Rogeri. 6. H. f. N. h. H. de Quitington. 7. H. de Wetintun. 8. H. psona de Quitintun fil. Seani. & 9. Auicia filia Ri. f. Rog. vidua.†

So entire was the demolition of the monastic edifices, that even the parochial church, which has recently been supplanted by the present unfinished structure, was a modern edifice. It is described as having a low tower, and whitened, which gave it an appearance of the picturesque; and it was chiefly remarkable for the monuments of the Cliftons, four in number; one of which recorded the virtues and death of Ann, wife of Thomas Clifton, and daughter of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, bart.; died 22 Feb. 1760. Thomas Clifton, died 11 May, 1783, aged 56. Jane, wife of Thomas Clifton, and daughter of the earl of Abingdon, died 14 Feb. 1791, aged 61. And Thomas Clifton, died 16 Dec. 1734, aged 38. All these inscriptions

* Harl. MSS. Cod. 2117. fo. 53.

† MSS. Vol. iii. fo. C. 1 & 1b. In the Heralds' Coll.

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concluded with the initials of *Requiescat in pace.* In the churchyard is this monumental inscription :—

"Here repose the remains of James Mylrea, son of the late Rev. William Milrea, archdeacon of the Isle of Man, who perished at sea, 23 Jan. 1794, aged 24 years."

That a church existed here within two centuries after the Conquest, is evident from the terms of the original grant to the priory of Durham, and it may be presumed that the founder was Richard Fitz Roger himself. There is no other record or notice of it; but conjecture has suggested, by way of accounting for the disjunction of the township of Lytham from the parish of Kirkham, with which the connection is also conjectural, that, "as the religious might claim exemption from payment of tithe, they might receive it from their own tenants, which would give a colour for pretending that the township was a distinct parish; and if they accommodated the inhabitants with the use of their own church, and the parochial incumbent acquiesced in their permitting baptisms and burials there, at the time of the dissolution, the building might be left for public worship, under the idea that it was parochial as well as conventual."*

In support of this it may be observed, that Lytham does not occur in the Valor of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, and that the living is a perpetual curacy, of which, previous to the dissolution, the right of presentation was vested in the prior of Durham, by whom that right was occasionally transferred to others, and resumed when the temporary purpose of the transference was accomplished. This seems to have been the case with Thomas Thwenge and his heirs, in 1383-4; for on 25 Oct. 1379 the prior and chapter of Durham presented William de Aslaby, a monk of that priory; and on 20 January, 1431, they presented William Patrick, another monk. The advowson of the church passed with the manor of Lyhtham, at the period of the dissolution, and consequently the Holcrofts succeeded the priors, and the patron is the present lord of the manor. The curacy received £800 of queen Anne's bounty, and has had donations of money and land, which augment the endowment to £946 besides land.

Advowson.

The church of the priory becoming too small to accommodate the temporary increase of population which the bathing season pours into Lytham, was rebuilt in 1770, upon the ancient site, and, like the present edifice, was dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The first stone of the existing church was laid on 20 March, 1834, by Mr. Clifton, and divine service was performed as early as the following December. This building, raised by subscription, to which Mr. Clifton contributed £500, and Mrs. Fisher £300, aided by a grant from the Society for building churches and chapels, is formed into a tower, nave, side-aisles, and chancel, lighted by spacious windows. The pew or chapel of the Cliftons is enclosed by ornamental railing, but no other part of the interior is yet completed.

* Whitaker, Vol. II. p. 440.

## PERPETUAL CURATES OF LYTHAM,

### IN THE DEANERY OF AMOUNDERNESS, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | CURATES. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1678 | James Threlfall. | | |
| July 13, 1701 | Josiah Birchall. | | |
| May 15, 1717 | Timothy Pollard | Chancellor, Masters and scholars of Cambridge | Death of last incumb. |
| Sept. 19, 1741 | Ashton Werden . . . | Alexander Osbaldeston, of Preston, esq. | |
| Sept. 22, 1743 | Robert Willasey . . . Thomas Place. | The same. | |
| Feb. 23, 1760 | John Gibson . . . . | Abigail Clayton, of Larkhill, in the township of Blackburne, widow, relict and executrix of Thomas Clayton, late of the same place, who was surviving executor of Alex. Osbaldeston, of Preston, esq. | |
| Sept. 21, 1800 | Robert Lister . . . . | John Clayton, of Little Harwood, esq. | Resign. of John Gibson. |
| March, 1835 | Richard Barton Robinson, present incumbent . . | | Resignation of Robert Lister. |

Since the census of 1821 the population of this parish has been increased by upwards of two hundred. The returns from the Parochial Registers, which commence in 1679, are displayed in the subjoined table:

| | 1679—1680. | | 1700—1701. | | 1800—1801. | | 1833—1834. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . . | 13 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 23 | 19 | 33 | 35 |
| Marriages . . . . | 10 | 17 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 14 |
| Burials . . . . . | 22 | 24 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 20 | 34 | 28 |

The parish enjoys the advantage of an endowed Free School, for the education of the children of the poor, which endowment arises out of the rental of a quantity of land, of the value of about £100 a year, purchased with the accumulated pious bequests of the charitable during the last century, and vested in seventeen trustees. Out of this revenue, £60 is paid yearly to the master, and six pounds each to the mistresses, for the education of ten girls. There is also a Sunday-school at Lytham, wherein from eighty to one hundred children receive instruction. Of these and other charities, the Parliamentary Commissioners give an account in their Report,[a] of which the following is a summary:

[a] xi. p. 301, 7.

Lytham Parish.

Charities.

*Free School and other Charities.*—A school existed here previous to 1702, for in that year a donation of £5, was given to the use of the schoolmaster. In 1732, the school-stock amounted to £198, 10s. with which, and other money, purchases were made in land for the benefit of the school. The trust property consists of the Hill House Farm, Layton, rent £30; dwelling-house in Blackpool, leased for 1000 years, which the commissioners consider to be an alienation from the charity property, rent £8. 8s.—Salthouse's Marsh, &c. rent £9, 10s.; a building at Blackpool, used as a billiard-room, rent £5, 10s.; and a house and garden, rent £1. 10s. The original school is reported to have been built by Richard Salthouse, and was used until 1793, when a new school-room was raised upon a site belonging to Mr. Clifton. The school-master has a salary of £60, and the school-mistress £6, and the school is free to all children resident in the parish. The number of the scholars varies from 70 to 120, according to the time of year. The income, which is expended in the salaries, an annuity, debts and repairs, amounts to . . . . . £104. 18s.

*Layland's Charity*, 1734.—Five pounds per annum in land for teaching nine children, and for the poor . . . . . £5.

*Cookson's Charity*, 1776.—Interest of £10, for books . . . . . 10s.

Places of worship.

The only episcopal place of worship is the church. The Catholics have had a chapel, formerly a tithe-barn, upwards of thirty years. The ancient domestic chapel of the mansion is now the servants' hall. About 1829 a chapel was erected by the Anabaptists.

The village.

The ancient custom of perambulating the boundaries of the parish, formerly prevailed in Lytham. The village, consisting chiefly of one street, extending from east to west, on the bank of the Ribble, which is here about seven miles in breadth, has latterly become a reputable bathing-place. For the purposes of health and recreation it has been frequented for the last two centuries, but the first large inn erected for the use of the temporary inhabitants, was the Wheat Sheaf, which was built about 1794. There are now four inns, many well-furnished lodging-houses; shower, cold, and warm baths, erected about 1829; news and billiard-rooms; and a temporary theatre.

Lytham Hall.

Lytham Hall is a lofty and stately mansion, erected between 1757 and 1764, with the principal front to the east, decorated by a pediment, which is supported by four Corinthian columns.

A handsome village-school stands between the church and the village, and was rebuilt in 1821. A second school was established in the parish at Heyhouses, about 1780, and provides instruction for about seventy children.

Lytham is destitute of commerce and manufactures. A small building for the refining of salt is said to have existed a century ago at a place still called Salt Coats, near Lytham Pool.* The villagers derive their subsistence principally from fishing, and accommodating visitors during the bathing season.

* Snartsalte, or rather Suartesalte, in Richard Fitz Roger's charter, seems to have occupied the position of Salt Coats upon the Pool.

Lytham Moss seems anciently to have been a part of Marton Moss, which was divided between John, earl of Moreton, and the founder of the priory. It is a small tract of peat-land, beneath which great numbers of oaks and alders are found. The latter are very perishable, but some of the oaks are in a sound state, and have been wrought into furniture. Lytham Parish. Lytham Moss.

The rivulets, named in the charter of Richard Fitz Roger, have disappeared, or are too inconsiderable to be noticed.

This parish contains excellent arable-land to the north-east of the village, though a large tract of sandy common, scarcely capable of affording pasturage for rabbits, extends for some miles to the north-west, along the banks of the Irish channel. From the mildness of the air, and the local advantages of the situation, marine villas would doubtless spring up here in considerable numbers, at the cost of the respectable families in the neighbourhood, if the tenure of the land were placed upon a more liberal system. The term for which building-leases are granted has, indeed, been lately extended from forty to sixty years, but few persons are disposed to build, so long as they are restrained from selling or even letting their houses without the previous consent of the landlord or his agent, and rendered subject to all the obsolete reservations and covenants of the old feudal life-leases. Modern improvements.

The lord of the soil has lately made a sacrifice of one of the principal inns (the Wheat Sheaf,) and an extensive range of old buildings, upon the site of which, after leaving a spacious opening from the Clifton's Arms Hotel to the beach, several new houses, and a billiard room, have been erected. The greater part of the beach has also been levelled, and an esplanade, or public walk, is formed along the crescent-shaped beach, commanding a fine view of the ample estuary of the Ribble at the point of its discharge into the Irish sea, and of the opposite coast, with its churches, mansions, and hills.

In prosperous times like the present, there is every year a great influx of strangers during the bathing-season, and three coaches from Preston serve daily to bring in the contributions of company, and to return those who have laid in their stock of health for the ensuing year. Accommodation is to be had here of all sorts, from the highest to the most humble, regulated by the charge and by other circumstances.

It is not within the province of this work to descant upon the benefits of sea-bathing, but it may be allowed us to say, that those who have made the trial of a trip to Lytham two or three years, seldom fail to repeat the experiment at the appointed season.

Lytham is not to be viewed merely as a watering-place; it has other, and, what are generally considered, higher pretensions. So long as the Ribble remains in its

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present state, the large vessels visiting the port must discharge their cargoes at Lytham, or Freckleton, into lighters, which bring the corn up to Preston Marsh. The pool in Lytham, situated about a mile east of the village, is nearly formed into a natural dock, large enough to contain a fleet of men-of-war, and there is a small graving-dock at its northern extremity, where vessels are built and repaired. This pool belongs to Mr. Clifton; and at the summer assizes at Lancaster, in 1824, he established his claim for anchorage on vessels loading and unloading there.

The projected ship-canal from hence to Preston would constitute Lytham the port of Amounderness; and Lytham Pool might be easily converted into a noble dock, where an almost unlimited number of vessels might ride in safety.

Absence of minerals.

This parish is almost entirely destitute of minerals, though an opinion prevails that coal exists in the neighbourhood; but the local demand for fuel is not sufficiently large to stimulate enterprise into that state of activity which is necessary to solve the geological problem.

Agriculture.

Two-thirds of the cultivated land of the parish is arable, but the cultivation is not pursued with much vigour, and the average rental of land does not yield more than from 20 to 30s. the statute acre.

# Bispham Parish.

Bispham Parish.

F this parish, the sea completely forms the western boundary; and the parish of Poulton encloses it on the north, east, and south. Its limits extend eight miles, from north to south, and vary from one to two miles in breadth. Layton Heys is a detached portion of the parish, situated between Great and Little Marton, but belonging to Great Bispham. This parish comprises upwards of 4,144 statute acres.

Boundaries and extent of the parish.

Two small rills irrigate the interior of the parish: Blackpool brook, which is so called from the tinge which its waters receive from their sources in Marton Moss, whence they flow until lost in the sea near Fox Hall, at Blackpool; and Bispham brook, which, after a short course, falls into the Wyre in Thornton.

Waters.

At the Domesday Survey, Biscopham contained eight carucates. "In this name," says Dr. Whitaker, "it is impossible not to recognise the ancient lords before the Conquest, the archbishops of York; though it may not be easy to assign a reason why, when the whole wapentake had the same owner, a single obscure village should have received the name of the bishop's habitation, unless, what is not probable, in the choice of so many preferable situations, there was actually a mansion here belonging to the see of York."* The foundation charter of Lancaster priory, after stating the numerous churches and chapels granted to that house by Roger de Poictou, who permits his followers to alienate even half of their land, concludes with the benefaction of Geoffrey the sheriff, who, hearing these things, gave the tithes of Biscopeham, whatever he had in Lancaster, houses, and an orchard. If a church existed at this period in Bispham, which Dr. Whitaker doubts, it was given to the priory by the sheriff. The first positive mention of a church is in the reign of Richard I., when Theobald Walter quitclaimed to the abbot of Sees all his right in the advowson of Pulton, with the church of Biscopham.† From this time until 1246, nothing more occurs respecting the church; the tithes are mentioned in an

Domesday Survey.

Name.

First mention of church.

* Richmondsh. Vol. II. p. 445.

† Registr. S. Mar. Lanc. MS. fo. 77.

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undated copy of a confirmation, from the convent of Leycester, of a composition between the abbot of Kokersand and the prior of Lancaster.* In this year the archdeacon of Richmond confirmed to St. Martin of Sees, and St. Mary of Lancaster, all their lands, tithes, and chapels, naming, among others, the mediety of the church of Pulton, and the chapel of Biscopham, and granting the other mediety of Pulton and Biscopham, after the decease of him who then held it, so that when both parts accrued to the abbot of Sees and the prior of Lancaster, they should appoint a vicar, whose income should be twenty marks. By a deed without date, William, abbot of Salop, a house to which Roger de Poictou was a benefactor, grants to the abbot and convent of Deulacres the towns of Northbrec and Parva Biscopham, with all their appurtenances, together with some tithes in Laton, reserving the advowsons of the churches of Waleton and Kirkham, at a perpetual fee farm, for eight marks yearly, to be paid at Martinmas.† This lease was probably made soon after the foundation of Dieulacres.

Topographical mistake.

Dr. Whitaker mentions that, in 16 Edward I., Averia de Bispham had free warren in this manor; but, for Averia we should probably read Andrew, and transfer the privilege to the manor of Bispham in the parish of Croston. Andrew de Bispham, in 16 Edward I. was lord of that manor, as appears from sir Henry St. George's pedigree of Bispham of Billinge.‡ By a singular and unaccountable mistake, the same learned antiquary quotes, as from the Testa de Nevill', a record which is no where to be found in that collection of inquisitions. The passage in question§ states, that Robert de Heppal held the manor of Clifton, Bispham, &c., in the wapentake of Amounderness, from three weeks to three weeks at the Crosse Green, Eccleston. This proprietor is the Robert de Heppawel to whom John de Lacy, in the reign of Henry III., granted half the wapentake of Leyland, to the serjeanty of which were annexed, not *Clifton*, but *Clayton*, Bispham, Chorley, and six other towns, all in the hundred of Leyland.‖

Ancient lords.

The ancient Duchy Feodary states, that William le Boteler held the manors of Laton, Great Merton, Little Merton, Bispham, and Warebreck, by the service of one knight's fee. His son, sir John Botiller, in the 5th year of the duchy of John of Gaunt, enrolled a grant of the manor of Great Laton, Little Laton, and Bispham, to Henry de Bispham and Richard de Carleton, chaplains.¶

From the account of the king's ministers, 31 Henry VIII., it appears that the monks of Dieulacres paid annually to the abbot of Salop £3. 13s. 4d. for lands in Norbroke and Biscopham, besides 2s. to sir Thomas Butler, for lands in Biscopham.**

* Registr. S. Mar. Lanc. MS. fo. 6.
† Dugd. Monast. Vol. V. p. 630.
‡ Harl. MS. 2042.
§ Hist. Rich. Vol. II. p. 446.
‖ See Vol. III. p. 392, 3. See also p. 415.
¶ See Vol. I. p. 386.
** Monast. Anglic. Vol. V. p. 530.

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The site of Dieulacres at the dissolution was granted, 6 Edward VI., to sir Ralph Bagnell. In 13 Elizabeth, the manors of Litle Bispham, Grete Byspham, and Laton, were in the possession of Thomas Fletewood.* At present, the sole manorial lord in the parish is Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, of Rossall Hall, esq., M. P., who holds a court leet and baron for Layton cum Warbreck and Great Bispham, in October, at Blackpool, when constables, by-law men, and wreck seekers, are appointed.

Parish church.

The date and the dedication of the parish church are equally unknown. It consists of a low but strong tower, surmounted by a vane and pinnacles, and a body without side aisles. A low ancient porch, of which the arch is considered by Dr. Whitaker as the remains of a Norman door-way, admits to the principal door. There is nothing in either the external or internal arrangement to call for remark. The present fabric was rebuilt upwards of a century ago, but the tower is probably older. In the belfry is deposited a simple wooden frame, formed by four pieces, which is described by old people as having formerly been used as a penance-stool, in which delinquents were secured by cross pieces now removed.

The living is a perpetual curacy, of which the lord of the manor is the patron by inheritance. In the Episcopal Registers are the following incumbents :—

PERPETUAL CURATES OF BISPHAM,

IN THE DEANERY OF AMOUNDERNESS, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | CURATES. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July 22, 1692 | Thomas Sellom | Richard Fleetwood, of Rossal | |
| Sept. 18, Sept. 24, 1753 | Christopher Albin<br>Roger Freckleton . . | Nominated by Roger Hesketh, of Rossal, to the curacy of Bispham† | Death of Christopher Albin. |
| Sept. 22, 1760 | Ashton Werden . . | Roger Hesketh, of Preston, Esq. | Death of Ric. Freckleton. |
| May 21, 1767 | John Armetriding . . | Fleetwood Hesketh, of Rossal, Esq. | Death of Ashton Werden. |
| March 4, 1791 | William Elston . . | Thomas Elston, of Blackpool, yeoman | Death of John Armetriding. |
| August, 1831 | Charles Hesketh, present incumbent. | Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, of Rossal, Esq. M.P. | Death of William Elston. |

In Rishton's Diary it is stated, that Jerome Allen, the last Catholic pastor of Bispham, quitted the cure in 1559. The parochial registers commence in April, 1599, and present the following results :—

* Duchy Records, Vol. XII. Inq. n. 2.

† Marginal note, "About £85 per annum."

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Bills of mortality.

| | 1599-1600. | | 1632-1633. | | 1700-1701. | | 1800-1801. | | 1833-1834. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 29 | 22 | 22 | 9 | 10 | 16 | — | — | 41 | 40* |
| Marriages . . . | — | — | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | — | 2 | 6 | 12 |
| Burials . . . . | 16 | 18 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 13 | — | — | 23 | 11 |

The return of population exhibits an increase of about two hundred since the census of 1821.†

An Episcopal chapel at Blackpool in Layton with Warbreck, two Independent chapels, and an Independent chapel called Bethel, erected in 1834, in Great and Little Bispham with Norbreck, are the only places of worship at present contained in this parish, with the exception of the parish church.

But one charitable institution appears in the Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities.[a]

[a] XI. p. 222.

Charity.

*School.*—In 1659 Richard Higginson of London devised, among other gifts to the parish of Bispham, the annual payment of £30 for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, chargeable on buildings purchased from the commissioners for the sale of dean and chapter lands during the rebellion; so that after the Restoration no payments could be raised out of the premises; but the widow gave £200 for the purchase of lands. The school property consists of a dwelling-house, school-room, and six closes of land. The schoolmaster lives in the house, and occupies all the land at a nominal rent of £70. The school is free to all children of the parish, boys and girls, and their number varies, according to the time of the year, from thirty to sixty.

A national school, founded at Blackpool in 1817, gives instruction to about eighty children.

Townships.

This parish contains the two townships of Bispham with Norbreck, and Layton with Warbreck.

Bispham with Norbreck.—This township at the north of the parish consists of the detached hamlets of Great and Little Bispham, and Norbreck, the houses of which are occupied by substantial yeomen. The parish church is situated at Great Bispham, whence its whitened tower is seen at a considerable distance. Little Bispham, as before stated, was a possession of the abbey of Salop, and held under lease by the abbey of Deulacres. The manor of Bispham having been granted in the reign of Richard II. by sir John Botiller to two chaplains, it probably remained vested in the church till the period of the dissolution of religious houses at the Reformation. In 13 Elizabeth, the following manors in this township were held by Thomas Fleetwood, ancestor of the present lord;—Northbreke manor, Little Bispham manor, and Grete Byspham manor.

Layton with Warbreck.—The heirs of Almeric Pincerna, ancestor of the Butlers, barons of Warrington, held a knight's fee in Laton.‡ In 36 Henry III. Robert Botiller, who does not occur in the pedigree of that family,§ obtained a charter for a market and fair in his manor of Latton.‖ In 16 Edward II. Richard le Botyller is stated to have held

* About forty. In the years 1800 and 1801 only two marriages were entered, and the baptismal and burial books for those years are missing.

† See Vol. II. p. 101.

‡ Testa de Nevill. fo. 3. pp. 411.

§ See Vol. III. p. 660.

‖ Rot. Chart. 36 Hen. III. n. I.

the manor of Merton Magna and tenements in Little Laton.* From him the manor descended to sir Thomas Butler in the reign of Henry VIII., and was by him transferred to John Brown, of London, who sold it to Thomas Fleetwood, esq., as is fully shewn by the following abstract of the grant from the crown :— Bispham Parish.

" By Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the 19th day of March, in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary. After reciting that Sir Thomas Butler, Knight, was seized in fee of the Mannour of Layton otherwise Great Layton, with the Appurtenances in the county of Lancaster, and that his estate title and interest therein by due course of Law came to King Henry the Eighth, who entered thereon and was seized in fee thereof, and being so seized did by his letters patents under the seal of his Duchy of Lancaster, bearing date the 5th day of April in the thirty-fourth year of his Reign, (amongst other things) give grant and restore unto the said Sir Thomas Butler his heirs and Assigns the said Mannour with its Appurtenances, by virtue whereof the said Sir Thomas Butler entered and was seized in fee thereof, and granted the same to John Brown, Citizen and Mercer of London, his heirs and assigns, and that Brown entered and was seized thereof in fee, and granted and sold the same to Thomas Fleetwood, Esq., his heirs and Assigns, and that the said Thomas Fleetwood entered thereon and was at that time seized in fee thereof. And further reciting that the said Sir Thomas Butler held and enjoyed the said Mannour with its Appurtenances from the time of making the said Grant until he sold and conveyed the same to the said Brown without disturbance, and that the said Brown held the same until he sold and conveyed to the said Thomas Fleetwood without disturbance, and that the said Thomas Fleetwood had held and enjoyed the same for near four years without disturbance, and was then seized in fee thereof. But because it had been doubted whether the said Letters Patent and Grant made by King Henry the Eighth to Sir Thomas Butler were good and valued in the Law, because they were under the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster and not under the Great Seal, and because it appeared unto her said Majesty that the said King Henry the Eighth her Father had promised that the said Sir Thomas Butler should have the said Grant either under the Great Seal or the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, She willing to perform her Father's promise and to remove all doubts, and for greater security of the said Mannour unto the said Thomas Fleetwood and his heirs, and in consideration of the faithful services done by the said Thomas Fleetwood to her said Father and to her Brother King Edward the sixth, and to her, did give grant and confirm unto the said Thomas Fleetwood his heirs and assigns the Mannor of Layton otherwise Great Layton, with its rights members and Appurtenances in the said County of Lancaster, and all and singular the Messuages Houses Buildings Tofts Cottages Lands Tenements Meadows Feedings Pastures &c. &c. &c., Fishings Wrecks of the Sea Woods Underwoods &c. &c. &c , comodities emoluments and Hereditaments whatsoever, with their Appurtenances situate lying and being in the Vill Fields or Hamlets of Layton otherwise Great Layton aforesaid, which were of the said Thomas Butler, and which the said John Brown afterwards sold to the said Thomas Fleetwood as aforesaid, To hold the same unto the said Thomas Fleetwood his heirs and assigns for ever." 1553.

In 13 Elizabeth, Thomas Fleetwood was Lord of Great and Little Laton and Warbrecke, which descended with the rest of the parish to Peter Fleetwood Hesketh, of Rossall, esq., M.P., having originally been granted by Theobald Walter to one of his sons, the ancestor of the Butlers. Layton Hall, the residence of the lords three centuries ago, is now a farm-house. The market and fair granted to Robert Botiller, have long

* Escaet. 16 Edw. II. n. 59.

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since disappeared, but the memory of the former exists in the traditions of the village. The Rigby family, of Burgh, were seated at Layton Hall in the seventeenth century. The hall now belongs to Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, esq. Whenny, or Whinnyheys, a large rough-cast building, was long inhabited by the family of Veale; Edward Veale, esq., the last of the male line on record, died 11th of August, 1723, and the estate became the property of the Hesketh of Rossal.

Blackpool.

In this township is BLACKPOOL, which from a mere swamp has become a celebrated sea-bathing place. Blackpool is not mentioned in the old maps of the county, and its celebrity as a place of fashionable resort for the recovery of health, is not of more than seventy years' standing. No sea-bathing place can be better situated—opening out to the sea, refreshed with a pure and bracing air, presenting a fine smooth sand, new modelled by every tide, but always firm, safe, and elastic, and furnished with excellent accommodations; no wonder will be felt that there are here frequently at the height of the season from eight hundred to a thousand visitors. Blackpool has always been frequented by persons of rank and fashion, of whom there are many to be found here in the autumn months, mixed with good company from the manufacturing districts. The houses of public reception, and the villas, are scattered along the coast with an aspect to the Irish sea: and in the rear are the habitations of the villagers. The cottages on the beach have considerably increased during the last few years, and they serve, with the stately mansions in the centre, to give to the place, when viewed from the sea, a large and imposing appearance. The peaty-coloured pool, which gives name to the place, is at the south end of Blackpool, near the house called Fox Hall, once a sequestered residence of the gallant family of the Tildesleys, but now a farm-house.

Fox Hall.

Mr. Hutton states, that Sir Thomas Tildesley fitted up this house for the reception of the pretender in 1715; but Sir Thomas had been dead nearly a century before the rebellion. His grandson, Thomas, aged fifty-eight at that epoch, had a son James, who served under Prince Edward in 1745.* The house seems to have been erected by this family as a hunting seat, whence its name; but was afterwards used as a place of concealment for Roman Catholic priests, for which it was amply provided with those secret recesses and apartments formerly called the priests' holes, some of which existed in 1788. The portion of the hall, formerly used as a cheese-chamber, now rebuilding as cottages, is described as the domestic chapel. While Edward, son of the gallant Sir Thomas Tildesley, was expecting to be raised to the knighthood of the Royal Oak, he caused the motto of the intended order, "Seris Factura Nepotibus, to be inscribed over the porch of the hall in alto-relievo. There are remains of strong walls and of a noble arched gateway to the south, with two yards divided by a wall of brick and sea pebbles. Over the gateway were formerly to be seen the arms of the Tildesleys; and their crest, a pelican feeding its young, is carved upon the stone of the barn wall. During the time of its possession by the Tildesleys, there could not have been another building in Blackpool that would bear the name of "house." So that it must have stood *the little hall among huts*. Nor were the huts numerous, for many were modern in 1788.† Fox Hall has passed through many hands, and is now vested in Mr. James Westhead.

* See Vol. III. p. 608.

† Hutton's Blackpool, p. 25.

On the verge of the sea, fenced from its precipitous banks by a white-railing is the parade, where the valetudinarian inhales the sea air in perfection, and those who resort to Blackpool not only to seek health, but to enjoy and to preserve it, find this a very agreeable promenade. From hence may be seen distinctly, on a favourable day, the promontory of Furness, and the fells of Westmorland, the crags of Lancashire, and the hills of Cumberland; to the south, the mountains of North Wales, though at a distance of fifty miles, are clearly discernible; and in the north-west, a glimpse of the Isle of Man is frequently caught by the long-sighted. Although at low water Blackpool is more than half a mile from the sea, the tide at its flood brings the briny element to the door; and even the firm fabric of the earth is here an insufficient barrier against the weighty body of waters which at the periodical flow roll against the beach. A large stone, presenting at a distance the appearance of the base of an obelisk, called *Penny Stone*, stands upon the sands about half a mile from the shore, and three miles from Blackpool, being nearly opposite Little Bispham. It is a tall and massive rock upon which muscles lodge in abundance, and, tradition says, marks the spot where a public-house stood in days of yore, when a tankard of strong beer sold for a penny. Of the veracity of this tradition there is no positive evidence; but it is clear that some material encroachment has been made, the ancient road to Bispham having nearly disappeared.

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Penny Stone.

One of the houses has been taken down in consequence of the encroachment of the sea. The cliffs vary from three to sixty feet in height, and were rent in several places by the severe storm of the 31st of December, 1833.

Description.

The firm and smooth sands of Blackpool, with the gradual descent of the beach, render the operation of bathing very safe and agreeable. The time of immersion is usually, but not constantly, at the flood of the tide; and the regulations which prevail, tend much to good order and decorum. The people on the coast are generally long-lived. Their healthy looks and vigorous old age recommend the place they inhabit to public favour, their longevity, therefore, becomes a matter of boast; and it is mentioned here with some zest, that an old woman, while she stood mourning over the fate of her departing friend, exclaimed, "Poor John, I knew him a clever young fellow fourscore years ago." At Blackpool, as at all other watering-places, there is a good deal of festivity, and the enjoyments of the table frequently counteract the benefit of both the sea and air; this is an evil to be shunned; and he who leaves home in search of health, and returns without finding it, has no reason to complain of his ill success, if, during the period of his absence, he has lived two days in one.

For a long time Blackpool was without any place of religious worship, except those unconsecrated temples which the piously disposed find everywhere; but in the year 1821 an episcopal chapel, subject to the parochial jurisdiction of Bispham, was erected here at a cost of £1150, and the Rev. James Formby was assigned as its minister. It was consecrated July 6, 1821, and enlarged in 1832-3, but is still insufficient to accommodate the increasing population, and its dimensions are to be further extended. An Independent chapel was opened July 6, 1835.

About forty years ago there was no provision-dealer in the place. Four dwellings were distinguished by their slated roofs; but numerous houses have since been erected, and others are in a state of forwardness. The houses are chiefly built of sea-stone, a hard and

Bispham Parish.

Enlargement of Blackpool.

fragile substance, said to be intermixed with saline particles, which must greatly deteriorate it as a material for the construction of dwellings. The name of New Blackpool is applied to several commodious habitations about a mile to the south of the village. Streaks of fire, called "fox-fire," often arise from the hot sand upon the beach when pressed by the foot in the evening. The average number of residents in the bathing season is 1600, sometimes swelled to nearly 2000.

The places of amusement are not overwhelmingly numerous; a company of comedians occasionally occupy an erection dignified with the name of a theatre, which in the time of their absence is vulgarly called a barn; and those who go to obtain pleasure generally find it either in the skill of the performers, or in the shifts to which they are driven to complete the personages of the drama. The coffee-room, news-room, and library, all contribute their share of amusement and information, and serve to vary the pursuits of the day. Assemblies are given alternately at Dixon's, Nickson's, Bennet's, and Simpson's hotels; and such of the company in the place as wish to partake of the pleasures of the ball-room meet and mix in the hilarity of the scene, while cards and backgammon beguile the hours of the sedentary. Horse-races were held upon the sands three years ago; and every second Sunday during the season a sort of fair was held at the Lane-end, in which the rustics recreated themselves in the true spirit of the *Book of Sports;* and where, as it has been archly observed, the old women disposed of their fruit, and the young ones of their hearts. This fair, which affording attractions to disorderly company, became detrimental to morality, has been properly suffered to fall into disuetude. A market begins to be a desideratum; and, perhaps, this public accommodation might be had without recourse to parliament, by virtue of the charter granted to Laton by Henry III.

The parish of Bispham, though presenting so fine a line of coast, is destitute of commerce, and its manufactures are confined to a few calicoes woven by the country people, to fill up the leisure hours of winter, when out-door labour is suspended, and when the visitors to the sea-coast do not require their services. There are here neither stone-quarries nor coal-mines, and hence the building materials consist principally of sea-pebbles; and the fuel, of turf cut from the peaty soils. The land about Blackpool is a light brown argillaceous soil. About one-third of the productive land in the parish is under arable cultivation, yielding a rental on an average of £1. 5s. per annum the statute acre. The growth of wood is checked by the vicinity of the sea, and even the hedges which are planted from time to time are stunted by the blighting influence of the saline atmosphere; but the effect upon animal life, as exhibited in the longevity of the native inhabitants, and the buoyant spirits of the occasional visitors, serves to shew that in some cases the health of man is promoted by the air that blights vegetation.

# Poulton-in-the-Fylde Parish.

Poulton-in-the-Fylde Parish.

THE FYLDE, from which this parish derives part of its designation, to distinguish it from Poulton in Lonsdale, and Poulton in West Derby hundred, is a large district comprehending one-third, at least, of the hundred of Amounderness; and a line passed from Freckleton on the north bank of the Ribble, to the turnpike road from Preston to Garstang, would place the whole district to the west of that line. This tract is a champaign country, inclined to peat moss, but yielding excellent crops of wheat and other kind of grain. The *field* is the derivation given to the name by Camden, and it is the *corn field* of Amounderness.* The saline particles with which the air is impregnated along this coast seem unfavourable to the growth of timber; and the complaint of Leland, that "such part of Aundernesse as is towards the se" (the Fylde) "is sore destitute of woode," has not had the same effect here that the complaint of Dr. Johnson produced upon our northern neighbours—for, after a lapse of nearly three hundred years, it is still destitute of plantations. The whole of the parishes of Lytham, Bispham, Poulton, and St. Michael's, and all the western parts of Garstang and Kirkham, are included in, and constitute, the Fylde country. This district of Lancashire is capable of great improvements, arising out of the navigation of the rivers Ribble and Wyre. A canal made to pass from the Ribble to the neighbourhood of Kirkham, and from thence to Poulton, having a communication with the Lancaster canal at Salwick, would be a mine of wealth to the Fylde, and would soon repay the undertakers. This project, or one of a similar nature, has long existed, as in the original Lancaster canal act it is recited "that it

The Fylde.

* In speaking of this district, it is observable that Camden, in the edition of his Britannia, of 1590, says, "Tota est campestris, vnde *The Fild* pro FEILD appellatur;" and in the subsequent edition, quoted by Dr. Whitaker, *Fild* is spelt *File*, on which the doctor says it is never so pronounced at present. In 8 Richard II. the last orthography was used in the name of Fileplumpton, afterwards called Fylde Plumpton, now Wood Plumpton.—Duchy Records, Vol. II. Inq. p. m. Thomæ Lathom, n. 7.

Poulton-in-the-Fylde Parish.

is the wish and intention of the earl of Derby, John Clifton, esq. and others, to make a navigable cut through the parishes of St. Michael upon Wyre, Kirkham, Lytham, Poulton, and Bispham," to join the Lancaster canal; but though these great landed proprietors, and they only, have the power, whenever they choose to exercise it, without any fresh application to parliament, to make the inland navigation here suggested, they have not hitherto taken any efficient steps for carrying their "wishes and intentions" into effect. As a preliminary measure, which could scarcely fail to make a quick return of profit to the undertakers, and to confer a lasting benefit upon the country, a canal of four miles, from Freckleton to Salwick, would open a communication with the inland parts of Lancashire, and serve to convey the products of Ireland and of foreign countries to Preston, Blackburn, Chorley, and all the populous parts of Amounderness and Leyland. One thing, indeed, would still be wanting, to give full effect to these expansive improvements, namely, to continue the navigation uninterruptedly by an aqueduct over the Ribble at Preston, and to discard the present railway. Another improvement would be, to place the public roads of the Fylde upon the same footing as the other principal roads of the county. This seems a necessary step towards the establishment of a regular mail-coach from Preston to Kirkham, Lytham, Blackpool, and Poulton; instead of the less secure conveyance of letters by a post-boy. By the application of these simple means, the Fylde, with its ocean-like rivers and fertile soil, might be made a fine commercial district, and the remembrance of the time of the Romans would be revived, when the Neb of the Nese was "*The Port of Lancashire.*"*

Boundaries and extent of the parish.

The northern part of the parish of Poulton is formed into a peninsula by the Irish sea, the bay of Morecambe, and the river Wyre, which, with the parish of Kirkham, bounds the parish on the east, while the Irish sea and Bispham parish are the western boundaries. The south point is enclosed by the parishes of Kirkham and Bispham. The length, from Knot End at the mouth of the Wyre on the north, to the extremity of Marton Moss on the south, is thirteen miles; and the breadth, from Great Carlton on the west, to Poulton le Fylde on the east, about three miles; comprising an area of 14,289 statute acres.

Harrison's description of the Wyre has been inserted,† but this river, which forms an inland lake near its entrance into the bay of Morecambe, is compared by Drayton with the Erwell and Ribbel:—

"That Wyre, when once she knew how well these Floods had sped,
When their reports abroad in euery place was spred,
It vex'd her very heart their eminence to see,
Their equall (at the least) who thought her selfe to be,

* See Vol. I. p. 12, 13. † See Vol. II. p. 95.

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Determines at the last———
To do her greatnesse right;
Arising but a rill at first from Wyersdale's lap,
Yet still receiving still her strength from her full Mother's pap
As downe to seaward she her serious course doth ply,
Takes Calder coming in, to beare her company,
From Woolscrag's cliffy foot, a hill to her at hand,
By that fayre Forrest knowne, within her Verge to stand.
So Bowland from her breast sends Brock her to attend,
As she a Forrest is, so likewise doth she send]
Her child, on Wyresdale Flood, the dainty Wyre to wayt,
With her assisting Rills, when Wyre is once repleat;
Shee in her crooked course to Seaward softly slides,
Where Pellin's mighty Mosse, and Merton's, on her sides
Their boggy breasts outlay, and Skipton downe doth crawle
To entertaine this Wyre, attained to her fall."*

Rivulets.

The Skipton named by the poet, and by others called Skippen, is the Skip-pool, a rivulet, which springing from Marton Moss, runs east of Poulton, and falls into the Wyre, after a meandering course, at the houses called Skip-pool. This was the name in the reign of Edward III., when, in 1330, sir Adam Banastre granted to the prior of Lancaster a road from the towns of Pulton and Thorneton past Skeppol, and thence to Singleton park, by a road which led to the ford of Aldewath in the water of Wyre.† The Spen-dike in Great and Little Marton is merely a water-course to the sea for draining the mosses. Here is a little harbour for small craft, at which it is probable that the earl of Derby, who is known to have landed at the mouth of the Wyre, disembarked on his return from the Isle of Man in 1651, in order to raise forces at Preston to aid in the restoration of the Stuart dynasty. The mouth of the Skip-pool is about a mile below the town of Poulton le Fylde, where this small river enters the Wyre.

Antiquities.

Three miles south of the town of Poulton, the agger of a Roman road was distinctly visible till within the last thirty years, since which time immense quantities of gravel have been conveyed away for the repairs of the roads and garden-walks. There is still visible behind the parsonage house at Great Marton, a small elevation in the land, remarkable for its roughness, and abounding with such stones and pebbles as were employed in the construction of Roman roads. According to Dr. Whittaker, the direction was such as to shew that it had been a branch from the road now visible on Fulwood Moor, which led from Ribchester to the Neb of the Nese, tending to the estuary of the Wyre. It does, indeed, he observes, prove beyond a doubt, that the Romans had a settlement, as it was antecedently probable that they would have on that estuary, as well as on those of the Lune and the

* Faerie Land, Song 27, Edit. 1622.

† Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MS. fo. 71.

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Ribble; but it neither proves nor renders probable that the mouth of the Wyre was the Setantiorum Portus.* In the absence of historical information, the fact of a Roman establishment here of any kind, rests upon mere conjecture: in a subsequent page this learned antiquary says, "Under the Roman government, excepting perhaps a few patches of cultivation immediately adjoining the street, the whole of this flat country must have been an unpeopled morass, and the two ports at the mouth of the Ribble and Lune, respectively, must have superseded the necessity of a port-town so near as the mouth of the Wyre.†

Domesday Survey.

Poltun at the time of the Domesday Survey consisted of two carucates,‡ one of which, when Roger de Poictou founded the priory of Lancaster, belonged to the church. "He gave," says the charter, "Pulton in Agmundernesia, and whatsoever belonged to it, and the church, with one carucate of land, and with all other things belonging to it; moreover, he gave the tithe of venison and of pawnage in all his woods, and the tithe of his fishery."§ Hence it appears that both carucates were conferred upon the priory ten years after the Domesday Survey was made, and that, though that record names only three churches in the whole, there was now a church at Pulton. It has been noticed in the preceding parish, that Theobald Walter in the reign of Richard I. quitclaimed his right in the advowson of this church, which fell to him by the forfeiture of Roger de Poictou; for on no other ground is it explicable, that the monks of Sees and Lancaster should have lost their previous right. The terms of the quitclaim expressly state, that the surrender was in consequence of a suit between the abbot of Sees and Theobald, respecting the advowson of Preston and Pulton.‖ The abbot of Cockersand, having claims in this parish, in the year 1216, agreed with the prior of Lancaster on a composition of the tithes of Lancaster, Pulton, and Biscopheym, which is entered in the registers of both houses, but possesses no public interest. In 1246 the mediety of this church was confirmed to the prior of Lancaster by the archdeacon of Richmond, on the conditions mentioned in the account of the parish of Bispham.

Ancient feud.

Pulton was occasionally visited by the prior of Lancaster, between whom and the Banastres there existed a feud respecting a road for the tenants of the priory through the lands of this once important family. In 4 Edward I., Ralph de Truno, then prior, was attacked with his retinue of tenants and servants at Pulton, by Sir Adam Banastre, John Wenne, William de Thorneton, Richard le Demand, Richard le Brockholes, Geoffrey le Procuratoure, (the proctor,) and Adam le Reve, (the reeve,) who, with a number of other persons, seized, and forcibly carried them to Thorneton, where they beat and imprisoned them. The king, in consequence, issued his commission, appointing John Travers, William

* Richm. Vol. II. p. 443. † Ibid. p. 447. ‡ See Vol. I. p. 108, 109.
§ Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MS. fo. 1. ‖ Ibid. fo. 76.

de Tatham, and John de Horneby, to inquire into the outrage.* Neither the immediate cause of this attack, nor the result of the inquisition, is stated in the register of the priory. The endowment of the vicarage cannot be found, probably owing to its great antiquity, for it appears that Pulton was undoubtedly an endowed vicarage in 1291, being valued in the taxation of pope Nicholas at £6. 13s. 4d.;† the prior of Norton taking £2 in garbs in the parish of Pulton. In 27 Edward I. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, and others, held Pulton in Amundernesse in trust for the prior of Lancaster.‡ By an indenture dated 1330, 4 Edward III., it appears that numerous quarrels arose between the prior, Adam Conrattes, and Sir Adam Banastre, respecting the passage of footmen, horses, carts, and wains, belonging to the prior's men and tenants, through divers roads across sir Adam's lands to Thorneton, Staynolf, and Sengleton, and also respecting the collection of tithes within the demesne of the latter. The agreement, already noticed, between the parties states, that the prior's people shall have two sufficient roads across sir Adam's lands; one from the towns of Pulton and Thorneton beyond Skeppol, and thence to Singleton Park, by a way which leads to the ford of Aldewath in the water of Wyre; and the other road from Pulton and Thorneton to the ford of Bulk in the said water of Wyre; sir Adam to indemnify the prior all damages that may be done to him and his, and the prior to withdraw all actions of trespass.§ The taxation of the ninth of the corn, fleeces, and lambs, made throughout each parish in 9 Edward III., 1342, called the Nona Roll, a document expressly grounded upon pope Nicholas's taxation, states that the vicarage of Pulton was taxed of old time at ten marks, which is precisely £6. 13s. 4d. anew at 40s. The vicarage was discharged of tenths on account of the smallness of the value. In this reign, a family named Pulton possessed a small quantity of land in the parish.‖

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A vicar of Poulton was instituted in 1422, on the presentation of W. Kynwolmersh, chancellor of England, to whom, says Dr. Whitaker, Henry V. had granted the priory of Lancaster,¶ which house, however, was granted in 2 Henry V. in trust for the abbess and convent of Syon in Middlesex.** The grant to the convent in frank-almoigne was executed by the trustees in September, 10 Henry VI.†† and apparently in the same year, 1430, the vicarage was endowed by the abbess, and William de Croukeshagh was presented and instituted to the living. On his death, Richard Brown, presbyter, succeeded 21 January 1442, by the appointment of the

Advowson.

* Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MS. fo. 71.

† See Vol. II. p. 115, where it is erroneously stated to be £66. 13s. 4d.

‡ Escaet. 27 Edw. I. n. 122. § Regist. ibid. ‖ Escaet. 27 Edw. III. n. 4. Robert de Pulton.

¶ Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 443. ** See Vol. I. p. 489.

†† Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, N. 457. p. 270.

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abbess and convent. About the reign of Henry VII. Elizabeth abbess of Syon asserted, in right of the Lancashire estates annexed to her house, a sweeping claim to upwards of sixty feudal privileges and exemptions.*

Among the records in the Augmentation Office is an indenture tripartite, in English, bearing date 11 Henry VIII. and purporting to be made between the abbess of Syon on the first part, Thomas Singleton & Helen Singleton of the 2d part, and William Bretherton, vicar of Pulton, on the third part, by which the tithe-sheaf of Pulton and a tenement are leased to the vicar, that he may better keep and maintain his house in Pulton; the term to continue during the existence of a lease granted to the persons named Singleton by Syon abbey. The patronage of the vicarage is not mentioned in the ecclesiastical survey of Henry VIII. but after the dissolution it passed to the crown, and was subsequently granted to the Fleetwoods. As the right of presentation was exercised in 1552 by the king, and in 1565 by John Fletewoode, the grantee of Penwortham, it is very probable that he was the first lay patron. In 20 James I. the advowson of the vicarage was vested in Edmund Fleetwod,† and in the Oliverian Survey of Church Livings at Lambeth, in 1650, sir Paul Fleetwood knt. is named as patron. Neither of these proprietors appears to have exercised his right of presentation in the episcopal registers of Chester.

The church.

The church, dedicated to St. Chad, is situated on an elevation about the centre of the town. A commodious fabric, it comprises a tower, body, without side aisles, and a chancel. The parapets of the external walls are decorated by cornices, the windows by mouldings, and the doorways by a little ornamental work. The tower, more ancient than the other parts, is of coarser stone, and has buttresses and pinnacles. The interior appears very spacious in consequence of the absence of columns. On three sides galleries are supported by slender wooden shafts; wide stairs lead into the gallery on the west. The pew of the Fleetwoods and Hesketh is surrounded by a screen, and within are their armorial bearings. Contrary to the custom of many places, the singers' pew is in the body of the church.

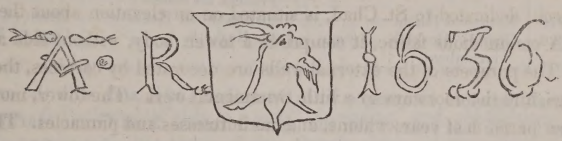
The present structure is a rebuilding of the year 1751, when the old church was demolished. It had only a nave and north aisle, with four octagonal columns, extending from the chancel to the font, and sustaining arches whose semicircular form proclaim a remote antiquity, and induce a suspicion that the columns themselves were originally massy cylinders, but cut to angular pillars about the time of Henry VIII. The tops of the east and other windows were also semicircular. The tower was erected in the reign of Charles I., and the chancel repaired in 1672,

* Dr. Kuerden's MS. 4to. fo. 59. In the Chetham Library.

† Duchy Records, Vol. XXIII. Inq. n. 6.

according to Dr. Whitaker, by Peter Whyte, whose induction to the living taking place in 1582, exhibits the protracted incumbency of ninety years. A stone placed over the east window is inscribed "Peter Whyte, 1722," implying some repairs by this person, who may have been a descendant of the venerable vicar. Poulton-in-the-Fylde Parish.

On the south side of the chancel is a monument to the memory of Fleetwood Hesketh, who died 1769, aged 30, and Frances Hesketh, ob. 1809, aged 74; in the south gallery:—Edmund Hornby, died Sept. 29, 1766, and Margaret his wife, second dau. of John Winckley, esq., died Dec. 1, 1799. Edward Sherdley died 21 Sept. 1744, and Ellen his wife, Nov. 17, 1740. Geoffrey Hornby died March 27, 1732, and Susannah his wife. Richard Harrison, Vicar of Poulton, died Feb. 28, 1718,* æt. 65. Christopher Albin, curate of Bispham, died June 30, 1753, æt. 56. North of the altar—Bold Fleetwood, ob. 1819, aged 55. The quarterings of the Fleetwoods and Hesketh are suspended in frames; and the arms of Thomas Fitzherbert Brockholes, of Claughton, the owner of Little Poulton, are placed on the north side of the church, where several of his family have been interred. On a pew are carved the letters and date A. R. 1636, together with a goat's head erased, which are the initials and crest of Sir Alexander Rigby, of Layton Hall.




Over the door at the south-eastern corner of the building, where the arms of Fleetwood, now defaced, formerly occupied a recess, may be traced the inscription, "Insignia Ricī Fletewood Aři Hujus Ecclīæ Patroni Anno Dñi 1699." The patronage of Poulton is vested in his descendant, Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, esq., and the episcopal registry supplies the following table of successive incumbents and patrons.

* This inscription, and the episcopal registers are at variance, unless the vicarage was in abeyance.

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## VICARS OF POULTON-IN-LE-FYLDE,

In the Deanery of Amounderness and Archdeaconry of Richmond,

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 20, 1552 | Ranulph Woodward . . | Edward VI. | |
| | Richard Cropper. | | |
| Nov. 6, 1565 | William Wrightington . . | John Fletewoode of Penwortham | Death of Richard Cropper. |
| Aug. 24, 1573 | Richard Grenhall . . . | Bridget Fletewood, & Wm. Fletewood, her son | Death of William Wrightington. |
| Jan. 11, 1582 | Peter Whyte . . . . | Edward Fleetwood and William Purston | |
| | George Shawe. | | |
| Oct. 6, 1674 | Richard Harrison . . . | Rich. Fleetwood of Rossal | Death of G. Shawe. |
| Aug. 6, 1714 | Timothy Hall . . . . | Edward Fleetwood | Death of R. Harrison. |
| July 4, 1726 | Robert Loxam . . . . | Richard Fleetwood . . . | Death of Tim. Hall. |
| April 28, 1749 | Robert Loxam . . . . | Roger Hesketh of Rossal . | Void by his own resignation. |
| Nov. 28, 1770 | Thomas Turner . . . . | Executors of Fleetwood. Hesketh, esq. by consent of Frances his widow | Death of R. Loxham. |
| Dec. 28, 1810 | Nathaniel Hinde . . . | Bold Fleetwood Hesketh . | Death of T. Turner. |
| July 14, 1820 | Charles Hesketh, present incumbent . . . . . | Peter Hesketh . . . | Cess. of Nat. Hinde. |

The parish registers commence with December 1591, and, with the exception of the numbers for the last year, when the annual return from Great Marton had not been received, the books exhibit the following results:—

Baptisms, Marriages Burials.

| | 1591-1592. | 1600-1601. | 1700-1701. | 1800-1801. | 1833-1834. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms | 14 79 | 40 74 | 73 99 | 63 57 | 125 69 |
| Marriages | 0 12 | 16 15 | 22 21 | 13 13 | 31 18 |
| Burials | 0 48 | 52 41 | 56 57 | 67 48 | 85 52 |

The population of Poulton at the last census was nearly the same as in 1811, there being an increase of no more than fifty-one.*

There is only one Episcopal chapel in the parish, and that is at Great Marton; the other places of worship are, a Friends' meeting-house, and one Independent and two Methodist chapels.

a Report XI. p. 307—321.

The Commissioners for the Parliamentary Inquiry into the state of Public Charities,[a] commence with the charities of James Baines, the representative of a long line of gentlemen in the Hundred of Lonsdale.

* See Vol. II. p. 102.

*Baines's Charities*, 1717.—£800 for the purchase of lands, one-half of the profits to the use of the poor of Poulton township, and the other to apprentice children yearly in Marton, Hardhorn with Newton, Carlton, and Thornton. The property purchased with this bequest lets for £100, one-half of which is distributed in Poulton, and an equal portion of the other is given to each of the four townships. Poulton-in-the-Fylde. Parish. Parish.

*School*,—founded by James Baines, in 1717, and endowed with lands which let for £69. The children in the school average from 80 to 120, according to the time of the year.

*Jenkinson's Charity*.—For books, in rent £5. 10. per annum.

*Nickson's Charity*, 1720.—For poor housekeepers, rent of land . . . . £8. Poulton.

*Whitehead's Charity*, 1748.—For poor housekeepers, rents of cottages, gardens, and weaving shop, and the interest of £40., which should yield annually above £8. 16., but the trustees grossly neglected their duty. Hardhorn with Newton.

*School*, 1697.—Endowed by different persons with lands and rents, which amount annually to £22. 18s. paid to the master, who has from 20 to 40 children under his care. Carleton.

*School*, 1717.—Endowed by James Baines with lands and buildings, which yield annually £91., paid to a master and assistant. The school is free to all children of Marton, and the number of scholars on an average is 100. Marton.

*Sunday School*, 1814.—Supported by subscription, and 40s. interest of a legacy. The master has a salary of £5, and about 80 scholars.

*Edward Whiteside's Charity*, 1721.—Land for cloth to the poor, which lets for £14.

*William Whiteside's Charity*, 1742.—For cloth, interest £5 per annum.

*Hodgson's Charity*, 1761.—For meal, £5 per annum.

*Jolly's Charity*, 1784.—For bread, the interest of £60 at 4½ per cent.

*School*, 1717.—Founded by James Baines, and endowed with land, which lets for £31. 10s. paid to a master, who instructs from 108 to 150 scholars, chiefly on the national principle. Thornton.

The town of Poulton-le-Fylde is a small, irregular, and old-fashioned place, on a gentle eminence, with the tower of the church rising in the midst of its seven streets, five of which are conjoined into the form of the letter I. The land is now in the tenure of a number of freeholders. The fairs are held February 3, (formerly Feb. 6,) April 13th, and November 3d, for cattle, cloth, and small wares. The market is held weekly on Monday in the broadest part of the principal street, in which there is a small pillar raised upon a basement of steps. Little Poulton and Maines Hall, in the adjoining township of Singleton, are the property of Thomas Fitzherbert Brockholes, of Claughton, esq. The arms of Alexander Rigby, of Layton, esq., are carved upon a shop in the market-place, with the date 1693.

The induction of May, with its pole, garlands, and other rustic finery, was formerly celebrated at Poulton with much festivity. At Great Carleton, the jury of the manor-court perambulated the boundaries of that township according to the ancient usage, which Withers commends, and regrets to see, even in his time, passing into neglect. The youth of Great Marton observe All Souls' day by psalm-caking, which in other counties is called soul-caking, or soul-mass cakes. They

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resort from house to house, applying for money, as their predecessors did formerly for cakes.* Another rural celebration here is held on the Monday before Good Friday, by young men, under the name of "jolly lads," who visit such houses as are likely to afford good entertainment, and excite mirth by their grotesque habits and discordant noises. This is evidently borrowed from the practice of the pace, or pask-eggers, of other parts of the county, merely preceding instead of following Easter.

The parish of Poulton-in-the-Fylde contains five townships:—THORNTON, CARLETON, MARTON, HARDHORN with NEWTON, and POULTON.

Townships of the parish.

THORNTON.—In the village of Thornton, Margaret Wynequick, daughter of William de Wynewick† held two carucates of land in 42 Henry III.‡ This lady held in chief of the king, and her marriage was consequently in his donation. In 16 John, Baldewinus Blundus paid 20 marks for license to marry and to have her inheritance, which was granted on condition that he obtained the consent of her friends.§ It would appear from the terms of a writ to the Warden of the Honour of Lancaster in 5 Henry III. that he succeeded; for in that instrument, it is stated that Michael de Carletun paid a fine of ten marks to recover the king's favour, for the trespass committed by him in marrying Margaret daughter and heir of William de Winewick, who was in the king's gift, and for marrying whom Baldewinus Blundus formerly paid a fine of 20 marks to king John. The writ, dated 27 January, commands the warden to deliver her inheritance into the hands of Michael de Carletun.‖ The Testa de Nevill' names Matilda de Thorenton, who was at the king's donation, but unmarried, and that her lands were worth 20s.¶ In 20 Edward I. in an action against Thomas de Singelton to recover for the king the manors of Singleton, Thornton, and Brughton, the defendant shewed that he held only a part of Thornton, and that Thomas de Clifton and Katerine his wife, had the third of two parts of twelve bovates in Thornton.** The rent paid from Thornton and its members to earl Edmund in 25 Edward, was the same as when held by Matilda de Thorenton. In 17 Edward II. half the town of Thorneton was held by William Banastre,†† whose son Adam granted a right of way through his lands in Thornton and Staynol to the prior of Lancaster, and whose tenure in the ancient Duchy Feodary is recorded to be, the moiety of the manor of Thorneton with its appurtenances by the service of £22. 6s. 6d.; viz. for Thornton 8s., for Sanolf, a member of the manor, 4s. 6d., and for Brome, (now called Burn,) 10s., at the Annunciation of St. Mary and Michaelmas, and by performing suit to the county and wapentake. The other moiety of Thorneton was then held by Laurence, son of Robert de Thorneton, a descendant perhaps from the heiress of the Testa de Nevill', Matilda de Thorenton. He held by homage and the service 8s. per annum at the four terms of the year, and by suit to the county and wapentake. The rents therefore had

* See Note ‖ Vol. III. p. 124. † See Vol. III. p. 620. ‡ Escaet. 42 Hen. III. n. 11.

§ Rot. Lit. Claus. 16 Joh. m. 7.—In this writ, which is directed to Gilbert Fitz Reinfred, she is styled Margaret de Warewic. ‖ Rot. Finium 5 Hen III. m. 8. ¶ Fol. 371.

** Placit. de Quo War. 20 Edw 1 Lanc. Rot. 13d. †† Escaet. 17 Edw. II. n 45.

augmented in 25 Edward III. term 2s. to 36s. 6d. In 13 Henry VIII. Thomas earl of Derby held the manor of Thornton,* but it is now considered merely as a manor by reputation, of which Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, of Rossall, esq., M.P., is the present lord. Singleton Thorpe, a village in this peninsula, probably the residence of Thomas Singleton, who resisted the claim of Edward I., was entirely washed away by a sudden irruption of the sea, in 1555. It was situated at Rossall, an extensive and valuable grange belonging to the abbey of Deulacres, in the county of Stafford. Dr. Whitaker, expressing his inability to discover the donors, conjectures that Rossall was given by Roger of Poictou, with Little Bispham and Norbreck. A writ to the sheriff of Lancashire, in 5 Henry III., directs him to make inquisition, by discreet and lawful men, into the extent of several places, among which is the pasture of Rossall, which his father, king John, lately gave to the abbot of Deulecrosse, at the instance of R. earl of Chester and Lincoln.† In 12 Henry III. the abbot of Deulacresse obtained a charter for all the land of Rosehall.‡ Dr. Whitaker names a patent, of the preceding year, de pastura de Rossall; and the abbot, on a trial at Lancaster, produced another charter, dated 28 July, 31 Henry III., which granted to God, the church of St. Mary, and the abbot of Deulacres and his successors for ever, the manor of Russal with its appurtenances, and with wreck of the sea.§ In this case, Edward I. laid claim to the manor in right of his ancestor, king John, though a jury, whose names have been preserved,‖ decided for the abbot; but judgment was arrested, and a new claim preferred by the king's attorney, who stated, that it appeared from the abbot's allegations that his predecessors held the manor in bailiwick of king John and Henry III.; that there were at least thirty years of king Henry's reign before the abbot's predecessors held any fee or free tenement in the manor, which was worth 100 marks per annum, and that this rent was in arrears for the whole time. He therefore demanded 3000 marks from the abbot. In the verdict then given, the jury state, that the abbot's predecessors held the manor in bailiwick of king John for seven years, and that it was then worth £20 per annum, which was also its value in the first twenty-four years of king Henry's reign. In the last six years of king Henry, before the grant of the charter, it was worth 40 marks per annum. The abbot was declared indebted to the king for these arrearages.

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From the Valor of pope Nicholas, 1291, it appears that the abbot of Deulacres had at Poulton, in the deanery of Chester, sixteen carucates of land, each carucate worth per annum 10s.; by the sale of meadow land there, he had per annum 13s. 4d.; in assessed rents, 10s., and profit of stock, £5. The grange was therefore at that time worth

* Duchy Records Vol. V. n. 68.

† Rot. Literar. Clausor. 5 Hen. III. p. 474. Ranulph de Blundeville, earl of Chester, founded Deulacres in this year.

‡ Rot. Chart. 12 Hen. III. m. 3.

§ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 4.

‖ Sir Robert de Lathun, sir Robert de Holaund, sir John de Burun, sir Roger de Burton, sir John de Cornwall, sir John de Elyas, and sir Alan de Penyngton, knights, Alan le Storeys, Robert de Eccleston, William du Lee, Hugh de Clyderhou, and Roger de Middelton.

Poulton-in-the-Fylde Parish.

£14. 13s. 4d. per annum, being exactly £1 more than the estimate of the jury, and also more than the rent was returned in the Compotus of the king's ministers, 31 Henry VIII., when it was stated to be £13. 6s. 8d.

The grange of Rossall must have been occasionally visited by the abbot of Deulacres, as there is a walk in the warren called the Abbot's Walk. Rossall, before the Reformation, was possessed by George Allen, by virtue of a long lease from his cousin, who was abbot of Deulacres. This George was the father of John Allen, who had three sons; Richard Allen, of Rossall, esq., the celebrated Dr. William Allan, cardinal of England, and two others, Gabriel and George. Richard, at his decease, left a widow with three daughters, who were deprived of their subsistence, the lease, goods, and money, in the year 1583, when Rossall, with all the lands belonging to it, was given to Edmund Fleetwood, whose father had purchased the reversion of the lease from Henry VIII. on the dissolution of monasteries. The Allens were thrown out of possession before the expiration of their lease; £500 of the children's money was seized by one Anion,* a neighbour, and confiscated, under pretence that it was intended to be sent over to Rheims for the use of Dr. William Allen. There was a kind of trial at Manchester, when the widow and her children endeavoured to recover their right, but the original writings having been carried off when Rossall was plundered, they were compelled not only to desist, but to quit the kingdom, in fear of further persecution. They fled to Rheims, where they were kindly entertained by Dr. Allen, who procured them subsistence from the princely family of Guise.

William Fleetwood, bishop of St. Asaph and Ely, who died at the age of 67, in 1723, was of the Rossall family. The present Peter Hesketh, esq. has lately obtained permission to take the name and arms of Fleetwood, in addition to those of Hesketh. Rossall passed to the Hesketh by the marriage of a daughter and heiress of Richard Fleetwood with Roger Hesketh, of North Meols and Tulketh, who was living in 1749. The hall of Rossall, a commodious residence of whitened walls, in which the cardinal was born, is the seat of Mr. P. H. Fleetwood, who was high sheriff of the county in 1830, and a member of parliament for the borough of Preston.

Burn Hall, in this township, is a dwelling of the 15th century, now used as a farm-house, and the domestic chapel attached to it is converted to farm-yard uses. This was anciently a seat of the family of Westby of Mowbreck, from whom it passed to the Bennisons, by the marriage of the fourth daughter of John Westby with one of that family. Stena, or Stainall, stands nearly opposite to the township of Stainall, on the opposite bank of the Wyre, which separates two places of the same name. Richard le Botyller in 16 Edward II. had a messuage and four bovates of land in Staynolf.†

Great and Little Carleton.

Great and Little Carleton.—Gilbert Fitz-Reinfred held four carucates of land in Karlinton and Beseñ, according to the **Black Book** of the Exchequer, a record of no later date than the reign of Henry II.‡ In a roll of pleadings, 38 Henry III., Karleton in

* His descendant, John Anyon, had some right in Marton Mosse, 22 James I. Duchy Records, Vol. XXV. Inq n. 45. † Escaet. 16 Edw. II. n. 59. ‡ Lib. Nigr. Scacc. p. 340.

Poulton-in-the-Fylde Parish.

Lancashire appears as a manor then belonging to Emma de St. John, but neither her name nor those of the opposite parties are recognizable as Lancashire appellations.* In the Testa de Nevill' we find that Roger Gernet held the 24th part and the 48th part of a knight's fee in Parva Karlton, and that Robert de Stokeport held a like quantity in Magna Karlton, both of William de Lancaster's fee.† In 5 Henry III, as before stated, Michael de Carleton was fined for marrying Margaret de Winwick without the king's license. In 1261 a final concord passed between the abbot of Cokersand and H. de Parva Singleton, by which the latter gave to the abbey one messuage in Carleton near the messuages of the said abbey, which they had in exchange for messuages which they had by gift of Richard Fitz Roger and Alicia his daughter, and an acre of land lying near the abbey of Stanlaw.‡ In 9 Edward I. Richard le Botiler of Rawcliffe, married Alicia, daughter of William de Carlton, with whom he had, according to Vernon, the manor of Inskip, and, according to Dr. Whitaker, the manor of Frekilton. However this may be, Carleton remained with the local family, and in 20 Edward III. H. de Carleton held of the manor of Wyresdale four carucates and a half in Carleton by knight's service.§ In 15 Henry VII. Thomas de Carleton held the manor of Carlton of the king and John Rigmaden, as of his manor of Netherwirsdale, by knight service; value four marks; George, his son and heir, was then aged 22.‖ By the inquisition post mortem of George Carleton in 8 Henry VIII., it appears that he died in possession of the manor, leaving a son William, then only 11 years old.¶ The abbey of Stanlaw had property here at a very early period,** and hence Carleton is found among the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Whalley. In 3 and 4 Philip & Mary, the land in tenure of William Carleton was rated for John Fleetwood of Penwortham.†† William was succeeded by Laurence Carleton, who died 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. The inquisition post mortem states that he held a capital messuage in Little Carleton, called the Hall of Carleton, and several other messuages in both the Carletons, and that Margaret, wife of Thomas Almond, was his sister and heir.‡‡ He was, therefore, the last male of his family. The inquisition is silent on the manorial rights. The Sherburnes were proprietors here in the reign of Henry VIII. and became possessed at some period of the manor. Sir Nicholas Sherburn, bart. of Stonyhurst, by his will made in 1717, after giving his capital messuage called Stoneyhurst, and certain lands particularly mentioned, to dame Catherine, his wife, for life, gave and devised all his manors, messuages, lands, &c. in the counties of Lancaster and York, or elsewhere in England, to his only daughter and heir, Mary, Duchess of Norfolk. In May, 1719, a

* Placit. coram Consil. in Octab. S. Hyll. 38 Hen. III. Lanc. Rot. 5. in dorso.

† Fo. 398.

‡ Dr. Keurden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. c. 1 b.

§ Ibid. fo. c 1. Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 49.

‖ Dr. Kuerden, ibid.

¶ Dr. Kuerd. ibid. Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 71.

** Whitaker's Whalley.

†† Carleton.—Rent of certain Assize of land in tenure of Will. Carleton ———————— } xviii$^{d}$

" 13 August, for John Fleetewood at xxviij yeres purchase." Harl MSS. Cod. 607. fo. 101 b.

‡‡ Dr. Kuerd. ibid. Duchy Records, Vol. X. n. 15.

Poulton-in-the-Fylde Parish.

settlement was made by the duke and duchess, by which a life estate in Carleton, and other manors, as well as Stonyhurst, was given to the duke, power being reserved to the duchess to dispose of the reversion or inheritance of the said estates, by deed or will, executed in the duke's life-time. The duchess suffered a recovery in 1736 for barring all estates tail, and by her will, made in 1749, she settled her real estate upon Edward Weld, of Lulworth Castle, esq., and his heirs male; and in default of issue male, upon Thomas Weld, the brother of Edward, and his issue male. Joseph Weld, esq. is the present lord. Little Carleton is chiefly the property of freeholders. Carleton Marsh, reclaimed about 1800, is situated on the coast between Bispham and Thornton, and though it belonged to the township of Great and Little Carleton, it is now included with Thornton.

Great and Little Marton.

Great and Little Marton.—An Adam de Merton occurs in the Testa de Nevill' as holding three carucates in Moreton by knight service,* which is subsequently explained to be the fourth part and the twentieth part of one fee, in Merton, by ancient feoffment.† In 9 John a writ was directed to the sheriff of the county, directing him that he give Matilda, formerly wife of Theobald Walter, her third of the land of Mereton, which Theobald held, first for 12s. per annum, and afterwards for one hawk yearly.‡ The Testa de Nevill' names it as an escheat in the king's hands for the heir of Theobald Walter, then in his custody, and that it consisted of three carucates.§ In 33 Henry III. Merton cum Linholme was held by Theobald le Botiler;‖ and in 16 Edward II. Great Marton, then held by Richard le Botyller, is styled a manor;¶ but in modern times it has not been considered as a manor, but as parcel of the manor of Great Layton, in the parish of Bispham, which belonged to the Butlers. Laton was sold by sir Thomas Butler, in the reign of Henry VIII., to John Brown, of London, by whom it was sold to Thomas Fleetwood, esq., who thus became possessed of the Butler estates in Great Marton, which have descended to the present Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, esq. M.P. for Preston. Little Marton in 4 Edward III. was held in trust for the abbot and convent of Furness, by William de Cokerham.** At the dissolution of monasteries, it appears to have passed to the Holcrofts; but however that may be, sir Cuthbert Clifton purchased Little Marton, and estates in Lytham, from sir John Holcroft, Feb. 14, 1606. Thomas Clifton, esq. is the present lord of this manor. Marton Moss is unquestionably the great moss named in the charter for the foundation of Lytham priory, in the reign of Richard I. In describing part of the boundaries of the land given to that cell, the founder states that the line follows the course of the Cursidmere beyond the great moss and the brook to Balholm, now divided into Higher and Lower Ballam, on the south-east extremity of Marton Moss—also from Balholm straight past the moss which John earl of Moreton divided between himself and the founder. The mosses of Great and Little Marton extend six miles in length, from north to south, and one mile and a half in breadth. Great quantities of oak and yew trees are frequently found imbedded in the soil, in slanting positions, at depths varying from one to six feet. Numbers of poor people obtain a subsistence by digging out the oak, which they split for

* Testa de Nevill', fol. 403. † Fol. 410. ‡ Rot. Liter. Clausar. 9 Joh. m. 16. § Fol. 403.
‖ Escaet. 33 Hen. III. n. 49. ¶ Esc. 16 Edw. II. n. 59. ** Esc. 4 Edw. III. n. 100.

# Fleetwood, of Poulton.

Henry Fleetwood, of Little Plumpton. =

Edmund Fleetwood, of Hesketh. = Eliza, dau. of — Holland, of Downholme, Esq.

William Fleetwood, of Hesketh. = Ellyn, dau. of Robert Standish.

Joan, dau. & h. of Thos. Langton, baron of Walton.

John Fleetwood, of Penwortham, son and heir.

Thomas Fleetwood, of Vach, in com. Bucks, 2d son.

Barbara, cousin and heir of Andrew Frances, of London, 1st wife.

Robert Fleetwood, married and left issue.

Thomas Fleetwood, lord of Walton and Newton. = Mary, dau. of Sir Rich. Sherburne, of Stonyhurst.

Richard. William.

Edmund Fleetwood, of Rosshall, liv. 1613, d. about 1624. = Elizabeth, d. of John Cheney, of Chesham Boys, co. Bucks.

Sir William Fleetwood. Sir George Fleetwood. Edward Fleetwood. Henry Fleetwood.

Sir Richard Fleetwood, of Calnwick, in co. Stafford. = ⅄

Bridget, wife of Richard Burgh, of Larbrick.

Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Philpot, of Hampshire.

Anne, wife of Robt. Butler, of Rawcliffe.

Barbara, wife of Richd. Newsom, of Plumpton.

Joyce.

Francis Fleetwood, 5th son, died unmarried.

1. Sir Paul Fleetwood, of Rosshall. = Jane, dau. of Rich. Argall, of co. Kent.

2. Edmund Fleetwood. = ⅄ Elizabeth, dau. of George Tempest, co. Ebor.

3. Henry Fleetwood, of Wesham.

Robert Fleetwood, of Wesham. = ⅄

Edward Fleetwood, clerk, of Kirkham.

Edmund Fleetwood, of Rosshall, Esq. died about 1644, s.m.p. = Everell, dau. of Thomas Heber, of Marton, co. Ebor.

Elizabeth, wife of Patrick Grogan, an Irishman.

Richard Fleetwood, of Rosshall, Esq., aged 45, 1664. = Anne, dau. of Thos. Mayo, of Beyford Place, Herts.

Mary, wife of Rbt. Shaw, of High Bullock, Lanc.

Francis Fleetwood, of Hackensall, 3d son. = Mary, dau. of Charles Foster, of Preesal.

Mary, wife of William Worthington, of Saidall.

Elizabeth, w. of Thomas Butler, of Kirkland.

Jane, wife of John Singleton, of Staynings.

4. Anne, 5. Catherine.

Paul Fleetwood, aged 9 months in Sept. 1664.

Margaret.

Richard Fleetwood, aged 11, 1664; died 1709. = Margaret, dau. and heir of Edw. Fleetwood, of Leyland; married there, 16 June, 1674.

Eliza-beth.

Edward Fleetwood, of Rossall Hall, son and heir, an attorney in Ireland, born 13 January, 1682. = Sarah Veal, youngest dau. of John Veal, of Whinney Heyes, co. Lanc., and sister of John Veal, of Whinney Heyes, clerk.

Margaret.

Margaret, dau. and sole heir, bapt. at Poulton, co. Lanc., 5 April, 1715; married at Bispham, 16 Sept. 1733; bur. at Poulton, 18 July, 1752. = Roger Hesketh, of North Meols and Tulketh, Esq., died 16 June, buried at North Meols, 23 June, 1791, aged 81.

Another daughter.

Fleetwood Hesketh, of Rossall, co. Lanc., born 1st July, 1738; bapt. at Preston, on 5th; died April, 1769, at Woore, co. Staff.; buried at Poulton, aforesaid, 27 April, 1769, aged 30. = Frances, 3d dau. of Peter Bold, of Bold Hall, co. pal. Lanc., Esq., married at Prescot, 13th Sep. 1759; died 9 August, and buried at Poulton, 22 August, 1809, aged 74.

Bennet Williams, of Bodlewydan, co Flint., Esq., died in his wife's lifetime; buried at St. Michael's, Chester. = Sarah, only daughter, born 11 January, 1741; baptised at Preston, 20 January, 1741-2; married there, 24 October, 1758; died 18 August, 1824; bur. at St. Michael's, Chester.

Issue.

Bold Fleetwood Hesketh, eldest son, born 29 April, 1762; bapt. at Preston, 30 April, 1762; died unmar., July 2, 1819, aged 57; bur. at Poulton, 14 July, 1819.

Robert Hesketh, of Rossall Hall, co. Lanc., Esq., 2d son; born 18 April, 1764; bapt. at Preston, 18 May, 1764; died 22 March, 1824, aged 59; buried at Poulton, 3 April, 1824. = Maria, eldest dau. of Henry Rawlinson, of Lanc., Esq., mar. at Lancaster, 11 Sept. 1790; died 3 July, 1824, aged 57; bur. at Poulton, 15 July, 1824.

Anna Maria, born 11 Sept. 1760; living 1135; bapt. at Preston, 10 October, 1760.

Frances Margaret, born Aug. 13, 1767; died young; buried at Poulton, 28 Aug. 1767.

Edward Fleetwood, b. Aug. 4, 1791; d. Mar. 14, 1795; burd. at Lancaster, on 17th; was bpt. at Penshaw chapel.

Frances Elizab. born Apr. 20, 1794; d. June, 1794; bapt. at Lancaster, and buried there.

Martha Maria, born Apr. 20, 1794; d. May, 1794; bapt. at Lancaster, and buried there.

Henry, born Ap. 2, 1795; died May 1, 1805; bapt. at Lancaster, 21 May, 1795; bur. at Melling, co. Lanc., 6 May, 1805.

Edward Thomas Hesketh, born Aug. 21, 1796; died July 1, 1820; aged 23; baptised at Melling, Octob. 16, 1796; bur. at Poulton, July 15, 1820.

Robert Fleetwood Hesketh, born 18th Ap. 1798; died 15th January, 1817, aged 18; baptsd. at Melling, 17 June, 1798; buried at Redlands, near Bristol.

Maria, b. 21st May, 1800; d. 29 June, 1801; bapt. at Melling, 6th June, 1800; buried at Lancaster, 3d July, 1801.

Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, of Rossall Hall, Esq., eldest surviving son; born 9th May, 1801; bapt. at Melling, 10th Aug. 1801; was authorised by royal licence, 5 March, 1831, that he and his issue might take the surname of Fleetwood, in addition, & bear the arms of Fleetwood & Hesketh. = Eliza Debonnaire, dau. of Sir Theophil. John Metcalf, of Fern Hill, co. Berks, Bart., mar. at Saint Mary's, Dover, 8th June, 1826, died

Charles Hesketh, clk. rector of North Meols, 2d surviv. son, born 15 March, 1804; bapt. at Melling, 10th July, 1804; mar. Feb. 21st, 1828, at St. Alkmund's, Derby, Anna Maria Alice, dau. of Richard Saunders, Esq.

Anna Maria Martha, b. 22 March, & bapt. at Melling, 23d, 1808; marr. Thos. John Knowles, Esq.

Anna Maria Fleetwood Hesketh Fleetwood, born at Dover, 25 March, 1827; bapt. there.

Infant son.

Daughter, died.

Daughter, died.

ENGRAVED BY J. JENKINS.—FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE COLLECTION OF GEORGE MOSTYN, ESQ., HUDDINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE.

CARDINAL ALLEN.

J. FISHER, SON, & CO. LONDON, 1835.

firewood, unless it be sound and good, when it is made into agricultural implements, barn roofs, and fences, and is even used for ornamental furniture. The prevailing opinion is, that these trees are those of a forest, uprooted by tempests or encroachments of the sea, at a time now unknown. A stratum of sand, from one to three feet thick, occurs between the upper turf and the fine black peat below. Many trunks of trees were visible at low-water mark in 1793, at Rossall. Marton Mere was anciently a lake, of which the right to the fishery was the subject of legal contest in the reign of Edward III.* In 32 Elizabeth, John Singleton, of Staining, had the fishery.† In the reign of Philip and Mary this privilege was the subject of several actions at Lancaster, between the Hesketh and the Banastres of Bank.‡ The Mere is now, by the operation of draining, a hollow formed by two ridges of land, and has been compared, from its appearance, to the field of Waterloo. In Great Marton is an episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, erected by subscription, and opened by license in 1800, but not consecrated till August 3, 1804. It is a plain brick edifice, with cavity walls, two feet thick, for the purpose of excluding damp. Before the foundation, divine service was frequently performed in the Free School by the master, who was in orders, and was the first minister of the chapel.

Poulton-in-the-Fylde Parish.

DR. WILLIAM ALLEN, cardinal of England and archbishop of Mechlin, born in 1532, was entered at Oriel College, Oxford, in his fifteenth year, under the tutelage of the celebrated Morgan Phillips, one of the first logicians and disputants of his day. Allen's rise to the great eminence he attained in the Romish church is chiefly to be attributed to his close application and success in the study of logic and philosophy. He passed through several collegiate degrees, with great reputation as a man of extensive learning and eloquence; and, in 1556, being then only twenty-four years of age, he became principal of Mary Hall, officiating as proctor in the following year. In 1558 he was made canon of York, but, refusing the oaths on the accession of Elizabeth, he forfeited his fellowship, and, in 1560, retired to the Catholic College of Louvaine, where he wrote his first work, in answer to bishop Jewell, entitled, "A Defence of the Doctrine of Catholics concerning Purgatory and Prayers for the Dead." Antwerp, 1565. 8vo. This production excited great attention, both at home and abroad; and induced the English Catholics to confide to its author the tuition of sir Christopher Blount. With considerable danger, Allen ventured to return to England, in 1565, and visited the place of his birth, and other parts of the country, everywhere labouring by literary exertions to advance the cause of the deposed religion. Having spent three years in England, he was compelled by accumulating dangers to retire to Flanders, in 1568, then to Mechlin, and afterwards to Douay, where he took his doctor's degree, and established a seminary for English scholars, supported by a pension from the pope. While employed in this institution, he was nominated to a canonry of Cambray; and on an application from the English council to the governor of the Spanish Netherlands to dissolve the college at Douay, Dr. Allen and other fugitives were offered protection by the princes of the house of Guise. Dr. Allen having received the appointment of canon of Rheims, established a seminary in that city, under the patronage of the cardinal of Lorraine. From this time he was considered abroad as the chief of his party, and at home as an enemy to his country; and perhaps justly, for in his Defence of the "Twelve Martyrs in one Year," he promulged

* See Vol. I. p. 342. † Duchy Records, Vol. XV. Inq. n. 49.
‡ Ibid. Placit. Vol. V. *N.D.* B n. 20. Vol. VI. H. n. 15. n. 18.

Poulton-in-the-Fylde Parish.

a doctrine which suspended all domestic and civil obligations upon religious opinions. He was even accused of having, by advice of Parsons, the Jesuit, united with the English Catholic nobility resident in Flanders, in persuading Philip II. of Spain to undertake the conquest of their native country, and the restoration of the papal authority. The result of this advice has been stated,* but not that Dr. Allen wrote a defence of sir William Stanley and sir Rowland York, who had joined the enemy.† Allen received the title of cardinal of St. Martin in Montibus in 1587, with a rich abbey in Naples; and in 1588 he published the "Declaration of the Sentence of Sixtus the Fifth," by which, pronouncing the queen's government as impious and unjust, and herself an usurper, obstinate and impenitent, and therefore to be deprived, he rendered himself famous abroad, and infamous at home. The Declaration was accompanied by a second part, an "Admonition to the Nobility and People of England and Ireland;" in which, among other accusations, he declares the queen to be a bastard daughter of Henry VIII., by incest with Anne Boleyn. Though the attack upon England did not succeed, no part of its failure was attributed to the cardinal, who was promoted by the king of Spain according to promise, to the archbishopric of Mechlin. Sixtus V., however, would not suffer him to quit Rome, where he passed his remaining years in great splendour and reputation. Towards the close of his life, he is said to have materially altered his opinions, and to have lamented the part which he took in the intended invasion of England. This mutation of sentiment, as far as regards politics at least, has received confirmation from a letter found among the Burleigh Papers, and addressed from the cardinal at Rome, August 14, 1593, to Richard Hopkins, in England. The cardinal died October 6, 1594, in the 63d year of his age, and was interred with great pomp in the chapel of the English church of the Holy Trinity at Rome, where a monument, with a Latin inscription, was erected to his memory.

* See Vol. I. p. 554. † Epistola de Daventriæ Ditione, Cracow, 1588. Latin and English.

# St. Michael le Wyre Parish.

ST. MICHAEL LE WYRE is manifestly of as high antiquity as the heptarchy, and St. Michael's Church is one of the three sacred edifices erected in Amounderness soon after the introduction of Christianity into the north of England, Preston and Kirkham churches being the other two. Dr. Whitaker supposes the parish of Garstang, from its contiguity, to have been severed from St. Michael's at a later date, but the Domesday Survey does not favour that supposition, for *Micheleschercherche* is therein returned as containing only one carucate of land.* The name of the place is probably derived from the church, and the other distinctive term, *Wyre*, is no doubt meant to distinguish it from the number of other St. Michaels in various parts of the kingdom.

St Michael le Wyre Parish.

Antiquity.

Name.

The north and eastern boundaries are formed by the parish of Garstang, the south by the parish of Preston, and the west by Kirkham parish. The length, from Wood Plumpton on the south-east to Out Rawcliffe on the north-west, is eleven miles; and the breadth, from Elswick on the south-west to Tarnicar on the north-east, nearly four miles; forming an area in which are comprised 19,532 acres.

Boundaries.

The Wyre, from which this parish takes its distinctive name, has already been partly described.† The natural basin called Wyre Water, near the mouth of the river, forms a fine harbour, proverbial for its safety. This river is within the limits of the port of Preston. After rising in the hills of Wyersdale and Bleasdale, the Wyre, passing Garstang and Garstang Church Town, arrives at St. Michael's, within artificial banks, which in some parts are thirty feet deep, and extend about six miles, four of which lay to the west, and two to the east of St. Michael's. A little to the east of the village, the Wyre is increased by the Brock from Fairsnape, which is in its turn enlarged by the New Draft, a rivulet formed by the Wood Plumpton and Barton brooks. The waters of the Wyre are sometimes so greatly elevated by floods, as to break through the embankments vainly erected to restrain them, and to overflow the adjoining fields. The erection of a bridge of timber, for carriages as well as passengers, at Cartford, between Out Rawcliffe and Little Eccleston has contributed materially to the convenience of the neighbourhood.

Waters.

Timber bridge.

* See Vol. I. p. 108, 109.

† See Vol. IV. p. 428.

St Michael le Wyre Parish.

Nothing is known of the church of St. Michael's upon Wyre from the time of the Domesday Survey until the reign of king John, when that monarch presented Master Macy.* In 1326, in a process before the officials of Richmond, judgment was given for the prior of Lancaster against William de Waldersten, rector of the church of the Blessed Michael upon Wyre, concerning the tithes of the forest, the king's demesnes of Mirescogh and the place which is called Migchalgh; dated at Lancaster iii id. Oct. A.D. 1326.† Henry, earl of Lancaster, was patron in 1345. It ceased to be a rectory soon after the foundation of the college of Battlefield, in 1403, nominally by Henry IV., who, in his patent to Roger Yve, clerk, the real founder, granted license to a master of that house to have the advowson of the parish church of Michaelliskirke, which advowson was parcel of his inheritance, and which he wills be granted to the same master or warden, and his successors, by letters patent under the duchy seal.‡ In 4 Henry VI., Roger Yve received a confirmation of the foundation;§ and by his will, dated 30 October, 1444, grants to the perpetual chaplains of Battelfield, and their successors for ever, the fruits, tithes, and emoluments of the parish church of St. Michael's de Wyre, to be equally divided among them; ordaining, that with the residue of the profits of the church, the master and his successors shall maintain and keep in repair, as often as need be, the chancel of that church.‖ The licenses were again confirmed in 1 Henry VII.¶ Since the dissolution of monastic establishments, the advowson has passed into the hands of different patrons, most of whom have been incumbents.

Church.

The parish church, supposed to be a re-erection of the age of Henry VIII., is dedicated to the archangel whose name is imparted to the parish, and it is situated in the township of Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnicar, in which is the village of St. Michael's. The church consists of a tower, nave, side aisles, and chancel, to which may be added the chapel of the Butlers, on the north side. The tower is a low but firm structure, with castellated parapets, and, like the greater part of the church, is cemented with white plaster. The main portion of the church has an indented parapet, small pinnacles, slender buttresses, and windows of squares of three arched frames each. The roof is of blue slate, which, with excellent pointing and white plastering of the walls, gives the church an air of neatness. In the interior, the pillars on each side of the nave are nearly circular, and have decorated bands at the springers of the arches, which are strong, and moulded at the outer edge. The roof consists of a plain black wooden frame-work. A fragment of a screen remains nearly opposite the pulpit. Some fretted work and small oriel ornaments are contained in the *Butler* chapel; and on the outside are the arms of Butler, carved on stone. The late Mr. France placed the arms of his family in this chantry, which was formerly

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 401.
† Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MS. fo. 68.
‡ Rot. Pat. 4 Hen. VI. m. 10 per Inspec. Licenc. Hen. IV.
§ Rot. Claus. 34 Hen. VI. m. 26 in dorso.
‖ Ibid.
¶ Pat. 1 Hen. VII. p. 2, n. 8.

the burial-place of the Butlers, of whom now no memorial exists, and the following inscription :— St Michael le Wyre Parish.

"This Oratory, known before the Dissolution to have been a Chantry dedicated to Saint Catherine, and competently endowed with lands in the neighbouring townships, was repaired by John France, Esq. of Rawcliffe Hall, A.D. 1797, being an Appendage to that ancient Manor House."

This chapel is entered on the west through an ornamented door, on which are the arms of Butler, France, and Wilson. In the east and north windows, upon small circular panes are emblematical pictures of three of the Seasons: Winter is represented by a group of figures at meal before a large fire; Spring by youth and bloom; and Summer by sheep-shearing. A silly epitaph on a former sexton disgraces the chancel. Tablets in this church record the deaths of Thomas Westby, esq., of Whitehall, June 14, 1762; Margaret his wife, Feb. 27, 1800, aged 82; and Thomas Westby, their son, November 17, 1829: Henry Hornby, esq., July 26, 1794; Elizabeth, his mother, May 14, 1798. The stone which was placed in the churchyard over the body of the reverend Richard Crombleholme, vicar, who died April 16, 1729, has disappeared.

The living is a discharged vicarage, valued in the Liber Regis at £10. 17s. 6d. The annexed series of incumbents is derived from the Episcopal Registers of Chester :—

VICARS OF ST. MICHAEL'S LE WYRE.

In the Deanery of Amounderness and Archdeaconry of Richmond.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Michael Thorneborrow. | | |
| July16, 3Ed.VI. | Thomas Crosse . . . . | George Kyrkby & Nicholas Lawrinson, gents., patrons for this turn only, by grant of John Hussey, master or warden of the College of of Battelfylde & Fellows | Death of Michael Thorneborrow. |
| Sept. 22, 1628 | Robert Carr. | | |
| May 8, 1629 | Nicholas Bray . . . . | King Charles . . . . | Resig. of Robt. Carr. |
| | Thomas Robinson. | | |
| Feb. 29, 1715 | Richard Crombleholme . | Thomas Clitherall . . . | Death of T. Robinson. |
| June 14, 1729 | William Crombleholme . | Edward Crombleholme . . | Death of R. Crombleholme. |
| Sept. 24, 1765 | Robert Oliver . . . . | Richard Whitehead . . . | Death of Wm. Crombleholme. |
| Aug. 2, 1768 | Anthony Swainson . . . | Ditto. . . . . | Cess. Robt. Oliver. |
| July 14, 1784 | Charles Buck . . . . | John Swainson . . . . | Death of Anthony Swainson. |
| Oct. 19, 1789 | Hugh Hornby, present incumbent* | Joseph Hornby . . . . | Resign. of Charles Buck. |

* On a tablet at Humbleton, dated 1794, the Rev. Christopher Westby Alderson is named as "late Vicar of St. Michael's." He was probably an assistant minister.

St Michael le Wyre Parish.

Much of that disquietude to which parishes have been subjected, and owing to which vast numbers of incumbents and their parishioners are kept in a state of perpetual alienation, has been removed here by an act passed in the 56 Geo. III. for the commutation of the tithes, for an annual rent varying with the price of corn, and producing a sum of £700 per annum. This income is raised by assessments, in the following proportions:—Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnicar, £111. 13s. 6d.; Out Rawcliffe, £96. 10s. 4d.; Inskip with Sowerby, £132. 1s. 4½d.; Great Eccleston, £70. 12s. 1d.; Elswick, £38. 18s. 3d.; Wood Plumpton, £276. 7s. 9d. The surplus, £26. 3s. 3½d., is applied to the remuneration of the clerk to the commissioners and churchwardens.

The oldest register commences in 1659, but with baptisms only. The marriages and burials are not entered before 1662.

| | 1659—1660. | | 1662—1663. | | 1700—1701. | | 1800—1801. | | 1833—1834. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . | 2 | 1 | — | — | 41 | 41 | 22 | 25 | 89 | 48 |
| Marriages . . | — | — | 6 | 12 | 24 | 18 | 23 | 11 | 30 | 21 |
| Burials . . . | — | — | 19 | 28 | 49 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 29 | 33 |

The population since the census of 1821 has remained nearly stationary,* the increase not amounting to more than 55.

[a] Rep. XI. p. 352-364

The charities of St. Michael's upon Wyre, as exhibited by the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities,[a] may be summarily stated as follows:—

Charities of the parish.

*School*, foundation unknown. The school-room was built upon waste land by subscription, and the schoolmaster receives the interest of £179 for teaching three children of the village of St. Michael's.

*Bread Money*. See *Preston*. "Donors unknown."

*Terleway's Lands*, origin unknown.—15 A. 2 R., the rent, which has varied from £33 to £24, is applied to the expenses of a dinner on the 5th of November, and a sermon against popery: the surplus is applied to the church-rate.

Great Eccleston.

*Copp School*, 1719; free to all the poor children of Great Eccleston, Little Eccleston, and Larbreck, and supported by interest, £10. 6s. 6d., and land, rent £50, of which £40 is received by the schoolmaster, who has about eighty children.

*Fyld's Dole*, 1719.—A rent charge of £1. 5s. for the poor.

*Gualter's Charity*, 1748.—£2. 10s. interest to poor widows.

*Longworth's Charity*, 1789.—£1 interest for bread.

*Dobson's Dole*, 1760.—18s. interest to the poor.

*Lane Head School*.—Built by subscription, and endowed with a rent charge of £5. No free scholars.

Elswick.

*Caradice's Gift*.—£5 for the singers of Copp chapel.

Hamlets of Inskip, Great and Little Sowerby, and Tarnacre.

*Hoole's Charity*, 1727.—Rent charge of £3 to the poor.

*Knowles's Charity*, 1686.—200s. rent to the poor of Great and Little Sowerby, Inskip, Tarnacre, and Goosnargh, in equal shares. The charity property consists of an estate called Lowdscales, of which the rent has varied from £85 to £115, which is distributed, to Goosnargh ¼, township of Inskip with Sowerby ⅜, and Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnacre ⅜.

Inskip with Sowerby.

*Jolly's Charity*, 1750.—Interest of £200 to the poor.

* See Vol. II. p. 102.

*Unknown.*—£1. 1s., not paid since Mrs. France's death.

*Longworth's Charity*, 1691.—£2. 10s. per annum to the poor. St Michael le Wyre Parish.

*Hudson's Charity*, 1722.—Rent charge of £2 to the poor.

*Catforth School*, 1661.—The income is a dividend in the navy 5 per cents, amounting to £18. 18s. per annum, and £4, the interest of a bequest of £90. There are about sixty scholars. Rawcliffe, Out.

*Sunday School.*—Supported by a bequest of £4 per annum interest.

*Houghton's Charity.*—See "Thomas Houghton's Charity," Preston. Wood Plumpton is entitled to one-fourth of the rents. Upper Rawcliffe With Tarnacre.

*Nicholson's Charity*, before 1672.—Money now vested in government security, from which a dividend of £12. 10s. is received, and given to the poor. Chapelry of Wood Plumpton.

This parish contains two Episcopal chapels, Wood Plumpton and Copp, two Catholic chapels, one Baptist, and two Wesleyan-Methodist places of worship.

The townships of St. Michael's are five, exclusive of the parent township, and one chapelry: Rawcliffe Upper with Tarnicar, T.; Rawcliffe (Out,) T.; Eccleston (Great,) T.; Elswick, T.; Wood Plumpton, C.; and Inskip with Sowerby, T.

Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnicar.—This township appears in the Domesday survey of *Evrvicscire*:—"In Roudecliffe there are three carucates of land to be taxed, which two ploughs may till: of these, Saxford, the deacon, had two carucates, with a hall, (now St. Peter,) and the value 10s. And Turber had (now the king) one carucate with a hall; and the value 5s.: now both are waste. There are three acres of meadow there. In the whole, half a mile long and as much broad." Under the head *West Reding*, the survey has—"Manor. In Roudecliffe Tubern had one carucate to be taxed. Land to half a plough. Five shillings." In *Agemvndernesse*, "Rodeclif two carucates, another Rodeclif, two carucates, a third Rodeclif, three carucates." From the Testa de Nevill' it appears that Herveus, the father of Herveus Walter, and grandfather of Theobald Walter, gave four carucates of land in Routheclive, Thistleton, and Greenhele in marriage with his daughter Aliz to Ornifr' Magnus.* In tracing the descent of this township, it becomes of importance to ascertain which of the Rawcliffes was alienated by this marriage. In 9 John, a writ was issued, directing the sheriff to deliver Wichton, Trveles, and Rocheclive to Matilda, widow of Theobald Walter,† whose son, Theobald le Botiler, in 33 Henry III., held three carucates in Wicheton, the manor of Routhclive, and lands in Routhclive and Mid Routhclive.‡ That what is here called the manor of Routheclive is the third Rodeclif of Domesday, and the township of Out Rawcliffe, will appear probable from the fact, that the manor of Out Rawcliffe descended in the family of Butler to the eighteenth century, while that of Upper Rawcliffe is always found in the possession of other families. In 16 Edward II., an inquisition ad Quod Damnum was taken, respecting John de Rigmarden's possession of lands and mills in Wiresdale and Garstang, and the manor of Uprouth;§ and in 19 Edward II., a like inquisition was had respecting the manor of Wyresdale, held by Christiana de Guynes. In the Duchy Feodary we find that Bawdewyn de Gynes held a moiety of the manor of Wiresdale, with its appurtenances, among which is Uprawcliffe; and among the tenants of the honor of Lancaster, John de Coupland and Joan, daughter and heiress of John de Rigmaydyn, and their tenants, held half a knight's fee in Gayres- Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnicar.

* Fo. 403 b. See also fo. 398, 401, 411.

† Rot. Lit. Claus. 9 Joh. m. 16.

‡ Escaet. 33 Hen. III. n. 49.

§ Inq. ad Q.D. 16 Edw. II. n. 78.

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tong, with its members, among which is Uprouclif, formerly held by William de Lancaster;* and the countess of Ormond, who held Wytheton, Treuels, Thistleton, and Prees;† Out Rawcliffe being then held by the male descendant of Theobald Walter. It appears by an escheat, 20 Edward III., that the family of de Guynes were also styled de Coucy:—"Robertus de Coucy de Gynes."‡ Ingelram de Gynes, who held half a fee in the wapentake of Amounderness in 25 Edward I., was a Frenchman, who acquired that property by his marriage with Christiana, the heiress of the Lyndesays, who succeeded the Lancasters, barons of Kendal. Ornifr' or Orme is supposed to have died without male issue, in consequence of which the lands obtained by his marriage reverted to Theobald Walter or le Botiler. The escheat of 33 Henry III., naming the three Routchclives (one as a manor,) in possession of Theobald de Botiler, is certainly in favour of that opinion. The inquisitions, however, shew that Upper Rawcliffe had been alienated before 16 Edward II., and that it had been held with Garstang by one of the Williams de Lancaster, appears from the Duchy Feodary;§ and also that Joan, daughter and heiress of John de Rigmaydyn and John de Coupland, who married the widow of William de Coucy, held Upper Rawcliffe in the reign of Edward III.‖ Robert Urswick had a grant of free warren in Uprocliffe in 47 Edward III.,¶ in which reign appears William Southworth of Upper Rawcliffe; perhaps, for there is nothing for or against the supposition, by marriage with this heiress. "The Southworths," says Lucas, who is confirmed by other genealogists, "were anciently lords of Upper Rawcliffe, which stands on the Wyre, three or four miles below Garstang, until Ellen, daughter and heir of William Southworth, married, temp. Edward III., Robert Urswick, of Urswick, whose second son, Thomas, had a daughter married to John, third son of Sir Richard Kirkby of Kirkby, in whose right he was seized thereof, and his male issue lords thereof, temp. Car. I.;" but it does not appear by what means they became possessed of the portion which sir John de Coupeland had held.** Robert Urswick, in 47 Edward III. had a grant of free warren in Uprocliffe.†† The family of Kirkby were almost sole owners of the township in 1631, when Thomas Westby, of Mowbreck, esq., purchased from them the estate and demesnes now termed White Hall, but then designated Upper Rawcliffe Hall, and settled them upon major George Westby, his eldest son by his second wife. This branch of the Westby family suffered much in the civil wars; for having attached themselves to the house of Stuart, their estates were seized and sold by the parliamentary commissioners as forfeited to the Commonwealth, 12 Sept. 1653, but were repurchased for them in the names of Protestant friends. The descendants of his first wife, Perpetua, held Mowbreck, and estates in Yorkshire, until 1762, when, on the death of Robert Westby, esq., of Mowbreck, the last male descendant of the elder branch, the Yorkshire estates devolved upon the younger, or White Hall

* Lansdowne MSS. Cod. 559, fo. 35, 36. † Ibid. fo. 36. ‡ Ecaet. 20 Edw. III. n. 63.

§ The last William de Lancaster dated his will, 6th November, 1240, or several years before the escheat of Theobald le Botiler.

‖ This was the valiant Coupeland, who, at the battle of Durham, took prisoner David II., king of Scotland, who, by repeated blows and dashing out his teeth, endeavoured to provoke his heroic antagonist to slay him. For this service Edward III. rewarded him with £500 per annum, until he could receive an equivalent in land, where he himself should choose, created him a knight banneret, and conferred upon him many other marks of royal favour.

¶ Rot. Chart. 47 Edw. III. n. 13.

** By an inquisition in the Duchy Office, it appears that William Clifton in 11 Henry VIII., held Up Rawcliff as of the manor of Nether Wyresdale. Records, Vol. V. n. 21.

†† Rot. Chart. 47 Edward III. n. 7.

family branch. The demesne lands in Mowbreck, and of Westby in Much Urswick, devolved upon the daughters of John, the elder brother of Robert, the last male descendant. Part of the family estates was now sold, but then Mowbreck lands remained to these ladies, who carried their proportions to their respective husbands. Bridget, the second daughter, married William Shuttleworth, of Turnover Hall, esq., in this township, whose issue was a daughter, Margaret, who inherited her mother's property in Mowbreck, and married her kinsman, Thomas Westby, of Upper Rawcliffe, or White Hall, esq. By this marriage the estates of the elder and younger branches were united, and descended together. Thomas Westby dying June 14, 1762, left the estates to his son John, who died in 1811, leaving them to his brother Thomas, who, dying Nov. 17, 1829, bequeathed the family estates and one-fourth of Mowbreck to George, the present owner, grandson of George Westby, of White Hall. This gentleman for many years filled a high public situation under government at Honduras, and in 1827 married Mary, eldest daughter of John Tate, esq., major in 2d West India regiment of infantry, by whom he has issue.

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White Hall, erected towards the commencement of the 17th century, is an antique building, now in a state of decay. It contains a secret place, which was formerly used as a chapel by the Roman Catholics, and a place of concealment for the priests in the dangerous times of Titus Oates, and other perjured informers. Mr. Westby, contemplating the erection of a new hall, gave up White Hall as a farm-house. It is now covered with whitewash, but several mullion-windows and a gateway, half pulled down, bespeak its former consequence. The old house, called Turnover Hall, belongs to ——— Shuttleworth. esq., of Pontefract. In this township are the parish church and village of St. Michael's le Wyre, to both sides of which river it extends. The village is formed by a short street of very lowly dwellings, and the river is crossed by a substantial bridge of stone. The parish church, vicarage, and village school are the only striking edifices in the place. A spacious but gloomy farm-house, which is called St. Michael's Hall, has recently been rebuilt in an antique style, on the site which is said to have been formerly occupied by the nominal lords of the place from the reign of Edward III. Tarnicar is among the places claimed by the abbot of Cockersand in 20 Edward I., when it was named Tranikar; and was, like Upper Rawcliffe, formerly subject to the feudal regulations of the constablewick of Garstang.

Out Rawcliffe.

Out Rawcliffe.—From the earliest period to which our legal records extend, this Rawcliffe manor was vested in the family of Butler, or their progenitors, the Walters, until the rebellion of 1715. Theobald Walter, butler of Ireland, gave the whole land of Hout Rawcliffe and a carucate of land in Staynole to sir Richard Butler, from whom the Butlers of Rawcliffe descended.* The last duchy inquisition respecting this family was taken 2 Charles I., after the death of Henry Butler, who was seized of the manor of Middle Rawcliffe, the manor of Out Rawcliffe, and lands in Up Rawcliffe.† Since this time the two manors seem to have merged into one. He was the father of Henry, who, with his son Richard, engaged in the rebellion of 1715, in consequence of which his estates were confiscated, and sold by act of parliament, 4 George I., 1718, entitled "An Act for vesting the forfeited estates in Great Britain and Ireland in Trustees, to be sold for the use of the public, and for giving relief to lawful creditors by determining their claims; and for the more effectually bringing into the respective Exchequers the rents and profits of the said estates." Richard Butler, the son and heir, was taken prisoner, and condemned to death, but died in prison at London, January 16, 1716. The estates were purchased by Edward Roe, gent., whose only daughter and heiress married John France, esq., of Little Eccleston, a justice of peace, who had an only son and heir, John France, esq., lord of Rawcliffe.

* See Pedigree of Butler of Bewsey, Barons of Warrington. Vol. III. p. 660. † Vol. XXVI. n. 36.

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He married Margaret, only daughter and heir of —— Rigg, of Lancaster, gentleman, and died without issue. By his will he devised his estates to his wife for life, with remainder to Thomas Wilson, of Preston, gent., whose wife, the daughter of Mr. Crosse, of Shaw Hall, Chorley, was one of his nearest relations. Mr. Wilson assumed the name of France in the life-time of the widow, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Robert Wilson France, esq., the present owner and lord of Out Rawcliffe.

From an elaborate pedigree of the family, compiled by a collateral descendant, the Rev. Richard Butler, "a monk of the order of Saint Benedict at Douay now living chaplain at Westby Hall, near Preston, 19 May, 1819," the following descents are abstracted:

Henry Butler, of Rawcliffe. = Anne, dau. of Henry Banister, 1567.

- Richard Butler, of Rawcliffe. = Catherine, dau. of Thos. Carus.
- 2. Nicholas, a colonel, temp. Charles I.
- 3. Anne, 4. Mary, 5. John.
- Dorothy, mar. James Bland, of Haworth, Durham.

Henry Butler, of Rawcliffe, thrice married: 2. a dau. of — Howard, of Barnard Castle, Esq.; Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Butler, of Kirkland, Esq. He engaged in the rebellion of 1715, and his estates were sold in 1718. = 1. Catherine, granddau. & at length heir to Sir John Girlington, of Thurland Castle, Knt.

- Richard, George, Ferdinand, Robert.
- Bridget, Anne, Catherine.
- Thomas, 1664 mar. Mary, dau. and coheir of Thomas Hoskisson, alderman of Preston.

Richard Butler, of Rawcliffe and Thurland Castle, present at the battle of Preston, 1715; taken prisoner, condemned, estates confiscated, died in prison, London, 16 Jan. 1716. = Mary, dau. of Henry Curwen, of Workington, co. Cumberland, Esq.

Catherine Butler, his infant dau. and heir of Thurland Castle estate. She died under age, without issue. = Edward Markham, of Ollarton, co. Notts., Esq. = ....

- Mary Markham, living Feb. 28, 1821, a widow. = Francis Tunstall, of Wycliff, Esq., co. York.
- Catherine Markham, formerly a nun at Louvain, living in the convent at Kensington, Feb. 28, 1821.

Out Rawcliffe Hall was erected in the seventeenth century, but has been greatly modernized, and possesses few remains of its former splendour, except in the old, massive, and heavy timbers, and the deep wood to the east, now enlivened by extensive gardens and surrounding copses. A court baron is occasionally held for this manor.

Great Eccleston.

Great Eccleston.—This township, probably the Eglestun of Domesday, with four carucates,* belonged to the fee of Garstang or Wiresdale, formerly held by William de Lancaster, of the honor of Lancaster, from whom it descended, with the exception of lands rented from the abbey of Salop by the abbey of Dieulacres,† to sir William de Coucy. In an extent of the lands of William de Coucy and Robert de Coucy de Gynes, 20 Edw. III., Great Eccleston is enumerated among the fees appurtenant to the manor of Wyresdale,‡ which is sometimes called the manor of Garstang. Shortly after this, it is found in the possession of Baldwin de Gynes, sir John de Coupeland, and Joan, the heiress of John de Rigmaydyn. The latter belonged to that branch of the family of Mansergh, of Mansergh in Westmorland, who adopted the name of Rigmaden from the hall in that township.§ It has never been accounted a manor, but the hall of Great Eccleston is said to have been the residence of a family who bore the local name; perhaps the "Ecclestons of Eccleston near Preston," in the "Familiæ Lancastrienses;" but Eccleston in Leyland hundred lies nearer to that town than Great Eccleston. The Episcopal chapel of Copp was erected in 1723. Under the curacy of the Rev. Henry Foster, his son, captain Henry Foster, who accompanied captain Parry on

* See Vol. I. p. 108, 109.
† Dugdale Monasticon, Vol. V. p. 630.
‡ Escaet. 20 Edw. III. n. 63.
§ Nicholson and Burns' Westmorl. & Cumberl. Vol. I. p. 252.

the North Polar expedition, was born here August 20, 1796. The old Catholic chapel has been superseded by an edifice which was opened for public worship July 26, 1835. Three fairs are annually held at Great Eccleston, the only place in the parish which possesses this privilege, and possesses it apparently by prescription. Their respective dates are, April 14, the first Monday after Trinity Sunday, and the 4th of November, for cattle. St Michael le Wyre Parish.

Elswick.—In the Domesday Survey, Edelesuiuc contained three carucates of land.* The ancient name of this township, *Ethelyswick*, preserved in the Testa de Nevill', points to a Saxon proprietor, Æþelȝ pic, the retreat of Æthel. By this record it appears, that Warin de Wytingham held the eighth part of a knight's fee, and Alan de Singilton the sixteenth part of the earl of Lincoln's fee.† The heirs of Adam de Frekelton held of Alicia, daughter of Henry de Lacy, in demesne and fee the manor of Frekilton, Whitingham, Newton and Elswic, as of the fee of Penwortham, paying 20d. for ward of Lancaster castle.‡ It appears among the lands which escheated to the crown by the attainder of Edmund Dudley, and was held by Thomas, earl of Derby, of the king, in 13 Henry VIII. The property is now in the possession of different persons. The Dissenters' meeting-house at Elswick Lees, founded by the Rev. Cuthbert Harrison in 1672, by royal license, is now an Independent chapel. "About eight years ago," says Dr. Leigh, who wrote in 1700, "in a small village called Elswick, upon a Sunday about three o'clock in the afternoon, happened a terrible tempest of lightning and thunder, which produced very dismal effects. After several amazing claps of thunder and dreadful flashes of lightning, at last struck through the air a blaze not much unlike that of an artificial serpent; it took its course into a chimney, and beat down the bricks outwardly, seemed to burst like a squib upon the ground, and afterwards clouded the house with fumes, which had exactly the smell of sulphur. A man lying in the range of the chimney was killed, and lay as if he had been sleeping; the bench upon which he lay was split under him, and under that an Hound Bitch killed. Several other persons in the room were greatly injured, but in the outward porch were sitting several persons, and a young man killed out of the midst of 'em, none of the rest being injured, or sensible of any disturbance."§ Elswick.

Wood Plumpton.—Pluntun in the Domesday Survey contained two carucates of land.‖ This is a chapelry and township, containing the hamlets of Wood Plumpton, Catforth Eaves, and Bartell, all of which are included in the manor of Wood Plumpton, which was held by the barons de Stokeport, one of whom married a heiress of the family of Gernet. Robert de Stokeport, who died 23 Henry III., left a daughter and heiress, Joan, married first to Nicholas de Eton, and secondly to John de Arderne. By her first husband she had Robert, to whom the second husband released all his right in the manors of Plumpton and Formby in 1340. Mr. Watson says, "Nicholas de Eton, by the name and description of Nicholas de Eton, eldest son of Joan, daughter and heiress of sir Richard de Stokeport, confirmed by deed without date to Margaret de Arderne the manor of Wood Plumpton, with the advowson of the church of the said manor, which Joan his mother had granted to the said Margery, who was a daughter of sir John Arderne, knight."¶ Cicely, sister of Robert de Stokeport, and ultimately heiress of the Etons, who were surnamed Stokeport, conveyed Wood Plumpton with other estates by marriage to sir Edward Warren of Poynton, in whose descendants they continued until Elizabeth Harriet, only daughter of sir George Warren, transferred the manor by marriage April 26, 1777, to Thomas James Bulkeley, Viscount Bulkeley. The Fleming Leycesters succeeded to Wood Plumpton

* See Vol. I. p. 108, 109. † Fol. 397. ‡ Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. E 9.
§ Nat. Hist. Lanc. B. I. p. 6—8. ‖ See Vol. I. p. 108, 109. ¶ See Vol. II. p. 233-4.

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the possessions of the Bulkeleys,* and hence lord de Tabley is the present lord of Wood Plumpton.

Anciently Plumpton seems to have been held in divisions. In 17 Edward II. William de Clifton had cottages and lands in both Fildeplumpton Parva, and Grauntefelde Plumpton.† Fileplumpton was held as a manor in 8 Richard II. by Thomas de Lathom,‡ and in 4 Henry VIII. by Gilbert Clifton, who at the same time had estates in Magna and Parva Plumpton.§ In 21 Henry VIII. John Waren held Woodplumpton manor.‖ Wood Plumpton Hall was the ancient manor-house of the Warrens. There are other halls in this township, as Catforth, Moor, Leach, Newsham, and Ambrose, which do not call for particular notice. The chapel of Wood Plumpton, mentioned in the deed without date in which the manor of Plumpton was assured to Margaret de Arderne, appears to have been re-erected about 1639, which date is cut upon the timbers of the roof. The registers commence in May, 1603. In the north aisle is a chaste monument of chequered white marble, representing a British sailor reclining in a mournful attitude upon a pillar, under which is an inscription to the memory of Henry Foster, R.N., F.R.S., who was accidentally drowned in the river Chagres, on the Gulf of Mexico, on the 8th of February, 1831, in the 34th year of his age.

Cottam chapel, in the lower part of the township, is a Roman Catholic place of worship, of which the original date is unknown. In 1746 it was destroyed, together with the dwelling-house attached to it, by a Protestant mob, and for two years afterwards the congregation were without a public minister. In 1748 the chapel was rebuilt, and in 1793 the present edifice was raised. The Wesleyan Methodists have two small chapels in this township, one at Catforth, erected about 1815, and the other about 1819. A court-leet and baron is annually held for Wood Plumpton.

Inskip with Sowerby.

Inskip with Sowerby.—In Domesday, Inscip has two carucates and Sorbi one.¶ In the pedigree of Butler of Bewsey, it is said that Alicia, daughter of William de Carleton, had, by gift of her father, the manor of Inskip, and was endowed 9 Edward I. She married Richard Butler, the first of Hout Rawcliffe. In 4 and 7 Henry VIII. the manor of Inskyp was held by Cuthbert Clyfton,** and in 19 Henry VIII. by Sir Henry Kyghley,†† conjointly with the Cliftons, for in 2 Edward VI. Sir William Molyneuxe, who had married the heiress of Cuthbert de Clifton, was lord of this manor,‡‡ which appears again as in the tenure of Henry Kighley, in 1 and 2 Philip and Mary and 10 Elizabeth.§§ The manor was transferred to the noble family of Cavendish by the marriage of Anne, daughter and co-heir to Henry Kighley, to William Cavendish, created earl of Devonshire, Aug. 7, 16 James I.;‖‖ and it is now held by Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, of Lower Holker Hall, who was created earl of Burlington in 1819.

The fishery of Saureby Mere in 11 Henry VIII., belonged to William Hoghton, in which reign both Thomas Rigmayden and Thomas, earl of Derby, were possessed of lands in this part of the township.¶¶ It has long been considered as a manor of the Stanleys, for whom a court baron is held on the first Friday after Trinity Sunday. A court baron is also held in June for Inskip.

* See Vol. III. p. 421, 422. † Escaet. 17 Edw. II. n. 32.
‡ Duchy Records, Vol. II. n. 7. § Ibid. Vol. IV. n. 12. ‖ Ibid. Vol. III. n. 86.
¶ Vol. I. p. 108, 109. ** Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 12. Vol. III. n. 7. †† Ib. Vol. VI. n. 44.
‡‡ Duchy Records, Vol. IX. n. 6. §§ Ib. Vol. X. n. 49., XI. n. 10.
‖‖ Sir E. Brydges Ed. of Collins' Peerage, Vol I., p. 323. ¶¶ Duch. Rec. Vol. V. n. 65, 66, 68.

# Westby, of Mowbreck and Up Rawcliffe.

Gilbert Westbye, temp. Hen. III.; 1233, sheriff of Lancashire.

William de Westbye, temp. Edw. III.; under-sheriff, 1345.

William Westbye, of Westbye, co. Ebor, temp. Hen. VIII.

**Mowbrick Line.**

William Westbye, = .... dau. of — Rigmaiden, temp. Mary. of Wedeacre.

**Up Rawcliffe or White Hall Line.**

Catherine. Ellyn. Ann. John Westbye, of Westbye, co. Ebor, & of Mowbreck, co. Lanc., temp. Elizab. = Ellyn, dau. of — Kirby, of Rawcliffe.

Mary, mar. Thomas Hesketh, son & heir of Hugh Hesketh, of the Maynes.

Ellyn, mar. Robt. Molyneux, of the Wood.

Perpetua, dau. of Sir E. Norris, of Speak, co. Lanc.: 1st wife, mar. 1595.

Thomas Westbye, of Mowbreck, co. Lanc., and of Westby, co. Ebor; alive 1638; twice mar.; had 10 sons and 4 daus. by his two wives. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Preston, Esq. of Holkar, co. Lanc.: 2d wife.

John Westbye, of Mowbreck and Westbye, alive 1661; d. sans issue. = Dorothy, dau. of Richard Braithwaite, of Brunside, co. Westmor, 1619.

Thomas Westbye, doctor of medicine, died sans issue — slain in the parliamentary war, fighting for the king.

Edward, d. sans iss.

William, d. sans iss.

Francis Westbye, of Myrscough, b. about 1624; mar. Ann, d. of R. Bakehouse, Esq., of Myerscough.

Margaret, mar. John Talbot, of Salisbury, Esq.

Ann, died unmar.

Perpetua, mar. Wm. Hesketh, of Singleton, Esq., co. Lanc.

1st. = Margaret Heskeith, daught. of Thomas Hesketh, of Maynes.

2nd. = Rosamond, dau. of —

George, the major, 1631; first owner of Up Rawcliffe or White Hall; first possession about 1631: d. Dec. 1690.

Robert Westby, of Killington, co. Westmor.

Charles Westby, an officer in Lifeguards to his maj. Chas. II.

Bernard Westby, an officer in Lifeguards to his maj. Chas. II.

Richard, mar. Jennett Taylor; issue 3 daus.

Elizabeth.

Eliza-beth. Isabella. Perpetua. Elizabeth, died unmarried. William, died sans issue. John, d. in youth. Richard.

Thos. Westby, of Bourn, co. Lanc., born 1641, died about 1700; mar. Bridget, dau. of Thomas and Ann Clifton, of Lytham & Westby, co. Lanc.; alive in 1661.

Ann. Ann.

John Westby, of White Hall, died 1708; bur. at St. Michael's upon Wyre. = Jane, dau. of Thos. Bleasdale, Esq. of Alston, co. Lanc. Aug. 1684.

Thomas Westby, of Clonmel, co. Tipperary, clerk; alive in 1710. Mem.: from this gentleman the Irish part of the family is supposed to have sprung.

Eliazbeth Westby.

Ann Westby.

John Westby, married Jane, dau. of Alex. Parker, Esq., 1688, 4 Jas. II.; died 1722; iss. 4 daughters.

Thomas, died 1762, sans issue.

William, d. sans issue.

Cuthbert, died sans issue.

Robert Westby, of Mowbreck and Westbye, mar. twice; 1st, Chryson, dau. of ....; 2dly, Ann, dau. of —— Dinmore; she outlived her husband, and died 26 Aug. 1772; he died 23 June, 1762, sans issue. This gent. is the last male descendant of the Mowbreck line, or Westbye of Mowbreck.

Francis, died sans iss.

Ann, mar. J. Green, Esq.

Dorothy, married Alexand. Parker, Esq.

Bridget, died unmar.

John Westby, of White Hall, co. Lanc., died 1728; killed in a mill; bur. at St. Michael's upon Wyre. = Mary Hawett, dau. of Thomas Hawett, Esq. of Ormskirk, in 1709, grandd. of Hugh Holland, Esq., of Raby; died 24 Sept. 1745.

Joseph Westby, died Oct. 13, 1725, sans issue; buried at Saint Michael's upon Wyre.

James Westby, died 21 Feb. 1725, sans issue; bur. at St. Michael's upon Wyre.

Alice Westby, mar. Thomas Gillibrand, son of John Gillibrand, Esq., of Dunken Hall, Chorley, Oct. 1706.

Catherine Westby, mar. Alex. Osbaldeston, of Sunderland Hall, Esq., died 1751; issue 3 sons and 3 daus. The descendants of this lady sold their share of the Mowbreck estates to the Messrs. John and Cornelius Bourne, of Liverpool.

Bridget Westby, mar. Wm. Shuttleworth, of Turnover Hall, co. Lanc. issue.

Margaret Shuttleworth, born 1724; only child; who inherited her mother's share of Mowbreck, and mar. her cousin, Thos. Westby, Esq., of White Hall, Up Rawcliffe, co. Lanc., in 1744. The issue of the mar. was numerous, and will be seen on the other side, say, White Hall line, the above being distinguished by the name of the Mowbreck line. This mar. united the branches of the Westbys, or, more properly speaking, the descendants of Thos. Westby, by his first wife, Perpetua, and second wife, Elizabeth, after the lapse of 119 years.

Mary Westby, married Rev. Thos. Alderson.

Christopher Westby, alderman, mar. Miss Bickerstaff.

Mary Alderson, married Rowland Ramsden, Esq., of Leeds, who died 1835.

Agnes Bickerstaffe Ramsden, born 17 May, 1793; mar. 17 Feb. 1820. = John Rhodes Ralph, Esq., of Halifax, born 18 Dec. 1785.

Agnes Ramsden Ralph, born March 13, 1821.

John Rhodes Ralph, born 3 Mar. 1822.

Rowland Westby Ralph, born 13 January, 1824.

Ann Westby, mar. Rev. J. Benison, of London. She died 21 December, 1776.

Thomas Benison, Esq., of Greenwich, married Jane, dau. of Charles Morris, 1753; she died June, 1798. He died 31 March, 1788.

The descendants of three of these ladies are now in possession of the ancient estates of Mowbreck and Much Urswick, in Furness, conjointly with John Bourne, Esq., of Liverpool, whose uncle and father bought the one-fourth share from the Osbaldestons.

Thomas Westby, = Margaret Shuttleworth, her cousin, dau. of W. Shuttleworth, Esq., of Tumeva Hall. (See Mowbreck line, iss. of Bridget Westby.) She died Feb. 1806; she willed her share of Mowbreck to her son John; buried at St. Michael's upon Wyre.

John Westby, d. 1745, sans issue, in North America.

Cuthbert, died 3 Oct. 1759, in the West Indies.

Jane.

George Westby born a White Hall, 1720; mar. 31 August, 1755; d. Feb. 14, 1776.

Mary, dau. of — Field, Esq. of Middlesex d. June 8, 1769.

John Westby, of White Hall and Mowbreck, & of Westby, co. York, born Nov. 22, 1745; died Mar. 1, 1811, sans issue; bur. at St. Michael's upon Wyre.

Bridget, b. 1748; died abbess of a convent at Liege. 1786.

William Westby, M.D., of London, & cupper to H. M. Geo. III., b. 1750; d. 1811, sans iss.; buried at Paddington church, London.

Joseph, born 1753; died 1769, sans issue; bur. at St. Michael's

Robert, born 1755, died 1800, sans issue.

Thomas Westby, of White Hall & Mowbreck, born 1757; succeeded his brother John in the estates, & died Nov. 1829, bequeathing the estates to George, the present. own. grands. of his uncle; bur. at St. Michael's upon Wyre. See mark *.

Mary, born and died 1759.

Mary, b. 1760; married J. Menzies, Esq., of Aberdeen, d. sans issue.

Thomas, born 1754, died 1755.

Ann, b. 1755, died 1756.

Arthur, born 1757, died 1765.

Jane, born 1758, died 1759.

Charles Morris, b. 1761, d. 1762.

Bridget, born 1764, died 1765.

John Benison, born March 24, 1768; now a bachelor; declared a lunatic, Dec. 1835: one-fourth owner of Mowbreck.

Mary, died 1769.

Margaret Benison, born Sept. 20, 1772; mar. Nath. Worsley; and died March 17, 1836. issue

Thomas Westby, of London, b. 1757, mar. 1787, d. May, 1833; bur. at Moorfields Catholic chapel, London. = Ann, dau. of John Ashley, Esq., of London and Shropshire, born 1759, died 1835.

John, born 1756, died 1758.

George, born & died 1758.

George Valentine, b. 1760, d. 1768.

Ann, d. an infant.

Mary, born 1764, alive 1836, unmarried.

John born & d. 1767

John Benison Worsley, died an infant, 1793.

Mary, born Sept. 18, 1795.

Henry Worsley, b. Oct. 2, 1796; heir at law of John Benison.

Emily, born Oct. 18, 1800.

Caroline, born Oct. 1, 1801.

Edward, died 1803, an infant.

Julia, born Ap. 17, 1804.

Nathaniel, b. Feb. 15, 1806.

Ellen b. Ap. 11, 1808.

Frederick, b. Dec. 11, 1811.

Maria, b. June 15, 1815.

*George Westby, of White Hall & Mowbreck, co. Lanc., & of London, born Mar. 9, 1789; present possessor of the estates; mar. 8 Sept. 1827, at his majesty's colony Belize, in bay of Honduras. = Mary, dau. of Major John Tate, of H. M. 6 W. India regt. of infantry; b. 8 April, 1808.

Ann, born & died 1791.

Charles, born 1792, died 1793.

Henry, born 1794, died 1795.

Emma, born & died 1795.

Mary, born Mar. 16, 1796.

Lucy, born and died 1799.

Julia, born Oct. 31, 1801; mar. S. G. Gardum, Esq., solicitor, Aug. 30, 1830. issue

Edmund, b. 31 Oct. 1804.

Joscelyn Tate Westby, eld. son and heir, born in London, Aug. 19, 1831.

Mary Virginia Ann, born Oct. 27, 1828.

Matilda Julia, born July 15, 1830.

Ada Perpetua, b. 1832, d. 1835.

Georgina Blanche, b. 1834, d. 1835.

Ashley George Westby, b. in London, Mar. 4, 1835.

Julia Georgina born 1831.

Edmund Westby, born 1832.

# Garstang Parish.

ARSTANG Parish is bounded on the north, the north-west, and north-east, by the parish of Lancaster, and on the south by the parishes of St. Michael's le Wyre, Preston, and Kirkham. This parish occupies the extreme north line of the hundred of Amounderness. From Pilling on the west, to Nether Wyersdale on the north-east, the parish extends fourteen miles; and from Cabus on the north, to Bilsborough on the south, five miles; comprising an area of about 24,702 statute acres.

Garstang Parish.

Boundaries and extent.

The Wyre, the chief river of the parish, proceeds from two rivulets at the upper end of Nether Wyersdale, which afford their united waters to Stonehead, Street Houses, and Scorton. Near the latter it is joined by the Grizedale Beck, from the moorland heights; at Garstang it is crossed (over an aqueduct) by the Preston, Lancaster, and Kendal canal; and at Catterall, two miles lower, it is increased by the Calder, or the West Calder, formed by many small streams which rise in the Bleasdale Hills. At the spot where the Wyre quits the parish, it is joined by the Brock, which, descending from the neighbourhood of Fayresnape and Parlike Pike, passes Claughton, Bilsborough, and Myerscough, and receives a rivulet from the south, just before its entrance into the Wyre. The direction of the Wyre, which is well stocked with trouts, smelts, and other fish, through the parish, is from N.N.E. to S.S.W. The Broadfleet, a stream springing from the mosses on the west side of the parish, is discharged at Pilling into a small arm of the bay of Morecambe.

Waters.

It does not appear that the Romans had any station or settlement here, but the Roman road from Languvallium to Condate, in traversing from the north to the south of the county of Lancaster,* passed near to this place. On the line of the road, a small hamlet in Nether Wyersdale has received the name of Street Houses, in reference to their site. In the year 1800, a brazen Umbo, or a Roman shield, of good workmanship, and curious design, was found upon the line of this road, near Garstang, and is now lodged in the British Museum, along with the rest of the valuable collection of the late Charles Towneley, esq. of Towneley Hall, by whom this fine relic was purchased.† Another interesting relic was turned up by the plough in the demesne of the ancient house of Wimmersley, or Winmarley, in this parish, long

Roman antiquities.

* See Vol. I. p. 13.

† Kirkham Parish claims the discovery of this ancient shield.

Garstang Parish.

the residence of one of the principal lines of the Radcliffes, and which is described as "a strong rude oaken box, fastened together by pins of the same material, and containing a fine collection of celts, and other instruments. It is not improbable that they are partly Roman and partly British, as there are spears' heads, exactly resembling those of the lower empire, while the celts decidedly belong to the original inhabitants of the country, but it may be difficult to fix the antiquity, or to decide the use of the tubes which appear amongst them. These instruments, with the remains of the box in which they were contained, still continue in the possession of the farmer's servant by whom they were discovered."*

Domesday Survey.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Cherestanc consisted of six carucates; Greneholf, now Greenhalgh, in the township of Barnacres, three carucates; Catrehala, two carucates; Clactune, two; Bileuurde, the Billeworth of an escheat in the reign of Edward II., and the present Bilsborough, two carucates; and Fortune, one carucate;† no other places in this parish being named. Soon afterwards, Garstang with its dependencies appears as a fee of the Lancasters, barons of Kendal and Wyersdale; of whom William de Lancastre, who was steward of Henry II.,‡ gave to the canons of Cokersand the woods of Fortone, with the whole demesne, and also four bovates of land in the township of Gairstang, together with the dead wood of Kirkeland.§ He also granted to the monks, and their tenants of the town of Gairstang, housabold and hoybold with all other liberties there. His son-in-law, Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfrid, confirmed the abbot and convent in their possessions.

Ancient fee.

The church of St. Helen's was in existence at Garstang when the grant of land was made by William de Lancastre: in 5 John, a question, on a pleading of right touching the church of Gresteng, arose, whether or not it belonged to the church of St. Michael upon Wyr; and Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid, the plaintiff against Magister Mathew, who was probably incumbent of St. Michael's, gained the action.‖ To these pleadings, the fragment of a record, of an unknown year in king John's reign, preserved in the Chapter House, seems to refer:—"The jurors say, that the church of St. Helen of Geresteng never was a chapel belonging to the church of St. Michael upon Wir, which is in the king's gift, but they have always judged the former in his time to have been a mother church."¶ If the jurors were right in this opinion, there is no ground for supposing, with Dr. Whitaker, that this extensive parish has been detached from the Saxon parish of St. Michael's,** though it may not be easy to discover the precise date of its erection. The Domesday Survey of this hundred is remarkably meagre: three churches only are named in it, but the silence of this record does not prove that there were no others.

* Whitaker's Richmondsh. Vol. II. p. 457.

† See Vol. I. p. 108-9.

‡ Joreval, apud Dugd. Baron. Vol. I. p. 421.

§ Confirm. 7 & 8 Ric. II. n. 1.

‖ Placit. T. S Mich. 5 Joh. Lanc. Rot. 6.

¶ Fragm. Recordor. incert. temp. R. Joh. Rot. 3 in dorso.

** Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 449.

Garstang Parish.

Saxon institution.

Until within these few years, a relic of Saxon polity, more ancient than the Domesday Survey, existed in the constablewick of Garstang, which continued, like the barony of Manchester with its nine or ten subordinate lordships,* to our own days,—the ꝑpeo boph, friborg, or Saxon manor, in a very perfect state. The friborg consisted of eleven townships, surrounding the original lordship, to which all but one were subject. The reason for establishing this institution is stated in a Saxon law: the Wita, or counsellors, having considered the impunity with which trespasses against neighbours were committed, appointed over every ten friborgs justiciaries, whom they denominated ꝺien heoꝑoꝺ, or head of ten.† "These," says Dr. Kuerden, "handled smaller causes betwixt townsmen and neighbours, and, according to the degree of the trespass, awarded satisfaction, made agreements respecting pastures, meadows, and corn-lands, and reconciled differences among neighbours; but when greater matters fell out, they were referred to the superior justiciaries appointed over them, and whose jurisdiction extended over a hundred of these Freeburgs."‡

In the constablewick of Garstang, all the hamlets which were subject to the court were within the parish, except Tarnicar, in St. Michael's le Wyre; Cleveley and Forton, which are partly in the parish of Cockerham, were also included in the constablewick. Thus in the barony of Manchester, the lord of Childwall was one of the judges of the court of Manchester. The constablewick comprised the townships of Garstang, Nateby, Winmarley, Pilling, Forton, Cleveley, Holleth, Cabus, Nether Wyersdale, Barnacre with Bonds, and Tarnicar, all of which are styled hamlets in the books of the court, and divided into three portions. Two constables were annually elected for this district, and were alternately taken from each third portion of the constablewick. The jury, it appears from the following record on the books of the court, were also nominated in a similar manner:

> "June 29, 1642.—Ordered by the Court Jury, that the court shall be yearly elected out of the several townships; the first year out of Barnacre, Bonds, and Tarnicar, being thought a third part; the second out of Cabus, Cleveley, and Holleth; and the third, or remainder, out of Wyersdale, Longmore, or Pillin Moss, and the other parts."

The jury were accustomed to adjourn from the court to an eminence called Constablehillock, adjoining the river Wyre, where they made choice of the constables by inscribing their names upon slips of wood. These officers were empowered to collect the county rates, and serve for all the hamlets. The court met annually by direction of a steward of the duke of Hamilton, the superior lord of the wick, until the year 1816, when, in consequence, it is said, of some opposition to an equalization of the county rates, the court fell into neglect, and its powers are now exercised in such of the townships only as are the property of the duke, who holds a court baron annually at Cabus for Holleth, Cleveley, Cabus, Nateby, Wyersdale, and Barnacre.

* See Vol. II. p. 184. † Ll. Edw. Conf. cap. 32. ‡ 4to. MS. fo. 286. In the Chetham Library.

Garstang Parish.

The adjournment of the court to the hillock is obviously the remnant of a custom far more ancient than the institution of the friborg itself. Public courts in the open air may at first have been caused by necessity, and, as Joh. Schildius conceives, continued from motives of religion, under an impression that the proceedings of open courts were immediately subject to the inspection of the Deity,* whose symbol was the flourishing oak, or the lofty column; and it was usually under this tree that tribunals were held, by the judge, seated on a stone, which, as well as the tree, was an object of primitive veneration.† At Augustine's Ac. the Saxons held a conference with the Britons.‡ Dr. Hickes preserves the record of the proceedings of a shire mote, in a trial respecting lands in the reign of Canute, which sat at Ægelnoth's stone in Herefordshire.§ The memory of this custom is retained in the names of several places; the wapentake of Seirake, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, is denominated from the oak under which the courts of that division ꝛeıpe, were held.‖ A German charter, so lately as the year 1248, is dated near the castle Haghen, by the oak commonly called Staleke.¶ Where oaks were absent, other conspicuous natural objects were chosen to mark the place of meeting; the hundred of Appletree, in Derbyshire, took its name from some trees of that kind, the rendezvous of the wapentake; and in the name of the wapentake of Barkstone Ash in Yorkshire, which was occasioned by the courts held there,** both the stone and tree are obvious. A hillock was a natural substitute for the stone, and Spelman mentions eminences of ground, which, from the use made of them on these occasions, were called Parle Hills. It is not improbable that the origin of the custom of choosing the constables of the Garstang friborg, by inscribing their names upon pieces of wood, is referable to the holy oak of a remote period.

Ancient lords.

In 17 John, the king confirmed a grant by Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid, of the advowson of Gierstang church to the monastery of Cockersand,†† which, in 11 Henry III., had a confirmation of the pasture of Piline,‡‡ originally granted by Theobald Walter. At this period lived Paulinus de Gairestang, one of the knights, who, in 12 Henry III. perambulated the forests of Lancashire.§§ In 31 Henry III., William de Lancastre the third died without issue, seised of Scotford, Kirkelond, Withall, Gayrestange, and Warton,‖‖ leaving his wife, Agnes de Brus, who had an assignation, for her dower, of Garstange and other manors; the inheritance descending to Peter de Brus and Walter de Lindsey, his kinsmen and next heirs. Peter de Brus was the son of Helewise de Lancastre, eldest sister of William de

* De Caucis, Lib. I. cap. 12. p. 88. Lugd. Bat. 1649. † M. Tyrii Dissert. xxviii. p. 401.
‡ Bede, Eccl. Hist. lib. II. cap. 2.
§ Dep ꝛputelaþ on þıꝛꝛum ȝeppıte ⅄ an ꝛcıpe ȝemot ꝛæt æt Æȝelnoþeꝛ ꝛtane be Cnuteꝛ þæȝe Cınȝeꝛ, &c. Thesaur. II. Dissert. Epist. 2.
‖ Thoresby, Ducat. Leodens. p. 148. ¶ Joh. Schild. ut. supra, p. 91.
** Dr. Whitaker, Loidis et Elmete, p. 117. †† Rot. Chart. 17 Joh. m. 4. n. 24.
‡‡ Rot. Chart. II. Hen. III. m. 21. §§ Lansd. MSS. 559. fo. 55. ‖‖ Esc. 31 Hen. III. n. 45.

Lancastre; and Walter de Lindsey was son of Alice, the second sister; the third sister, Sarrota, was wife of Alan de Multon, but died issueless. On a partition of lands, the manors of Warton and Garstang, with their dependencies, fell to the Lindseys. Garstang Parish.

The Multons, however, retained the lands brought to them by Sarrota de Lancastre: Lambert de Multon held the twelfth part of a knight's fee in Routheclive, in the fee of William de Lancastre;* and Hu., son of H. de Multon, of Gerstang, by a deed without date, gave to Hu. de Moreton two bovates of land in Gerstang, for his homage, and rent of one pound of cummins at the Virgin's Nativity.†

Lucy, daughter and coheiress of Peter de Brus, married Marmaduke de Thweng, whose sons, William and Robert, had possessed the wastes of Garstang in 15 and 18 Edward III.‡

The Lindseys terminated in a heiress, Christiana, who married Ingelram de Ghisnes, lord of Courcy in France. In 20 Edward I. Ingram de Gynes and Christiana were summoned by a writ of quo warranto to shew their right to have a market, assize of bread and beer, gallows, and infangenthef in Warton and Gayrestang. By Christiana's attorney, they pleaded that they claimed the market on Wednesday in Wartone, and the other liberties in Gayrestang only, of all which William de Lancastre, deceased without issue, died seised. The king's attorney, in reply, charged them with holding a market at Warton, and receiving stallage and tolls on Sunday as well as Wednesday, and in like manner and time at Gayrestang, which the verdict of the jury rebutted, while it established the rights of the defendants.§ In 4 Edward II. a market and fair at Gayrestang were granted to the abbey of Cockersand.‖ An ancient record, entitled "Nomina Villarum," containing the names of the manors in different counties and their lords in the year 1316, was formerly kept in the Remembrancer Office. In this document, John Richyn, ar. appears opposite the vill of Garstange in Amondernes.¶ In all probability he was a mesne lord. The eldest son, Ingelram de Gynes, was created earl of Bedford in 40 Edward III. William de Coucy, the second son, and Robert de Coucy de Gynes, who is not named in the pedigrees, held in 20 Edward III. Wyresdale, Garstange, (a mill,) Winmerle, Clyvele, (a mill,) Caldre, (a mill,) fishery of Weyrewater, Great and Little Nateby, Kerkelond, Berwathe, Grenolfe, all in this parish, fees of the manor of Wyresdale.** The widow of William de Coucy conveyed her husband's portion in marriage to sir John de Coupeland. A very ancient record, anterior to Edward I. states, that Robert de Blackburn held the manor of Garstang in right of his wife,†† but nothing appears to show who she was; John de Blackburne of Wiswall had a daughter and coheiress, married to sir Robert

* Testa de Nevill, fo. 397. † Dr. Kuerden, MS. Coll. Vol. IV. fo. G. 1. In the Heralds' Col.
‡ Escaet. 15 Edw. III. n. 4. 18 Edw. III. n. 45. § Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 10.
‖ Rot. Chart. 4 Edw. II. n. 59. ¶ Harl. MS. 6281. "Comitatus Lancastr."
** Escaet. 20 Edw. III. n. 63. †† Kuerden's MS. Coll. Vol. IV. fo. G 1.

Garstang Parish.

Sherburne, whose name occurs from 6 Edward I. to 16 Edward III. According to the pedigree of his family, his daughter Katherine married a Tempest of Bracewell; but, according to the pedigree of Harrington of Aldingham, she married sir John Harrington of Aldingham, who died 33 Edward III., and who was styled sir John de Haverington of Farleton in the escheat of 36 Edward III., which states that he held Winmerle and Garstang in right of Katherine his wife.*

In the Duchy Feodary, the family of Rigmaiden, of whom John de Rigmarden in 16 Edward II. held the mill at Garstan,† are introduced as joint proprietors. John de Haryngton of Aldingham, John de Coupeland, and Johanna, daughter and heiress of John Rigmaydyn, and their tenants, held one knight's fee in Ulverston, Warton in Lonesdale, and Gayrestang with its members, of the duke of Lancaster, which fee William de Lancastre had formerly held of the honor of Lancaster, &c. whereof John de Haryngton and John de Coupeland hold Ulverston in common by the eighth part of a knight's fee: the said John de Coupeland and Johanna, daughter and heiress of John de Rigmayden, and their tenants, hold half a knight's fee in Gayrestang with its members; viz. in Great and Little Eccleston with Layrebreck, Caterhale, Great and Little Carleton, and Vprouclif of the said fee.‡ Thomas Harrington held the same as his father.§ In 48 Edward III. Thomas Thwenge, descended from Lucy, grand-daughter of Helewise de Lancastre, had the manor of Gairestang,‖ and the Coucy family the moiety of Wyresdale.¶ Ingelram de Ghisnes, earl of Bedford, left his estates to Philippa, duchess of Ireland, 22 Ric. II., who died issueless; and it would appear that they reverted to the duke of Lancaster, for John, duke of Bedford, third son of Henry IV. and regent of France, who died in 14 Henry VI., held the moiety of Nytherwiresdale manor in the township of Gairstange.** The ancient possessions of the Lancasters, including the constablewick of Garstang, and some townships in other parishes, are found vested in Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, wife of Thomas earl of Derby, who in 5 Henry VII. had a license for the erection of Greenhalgh Castle in the township of Barnacre. There is considerable difficulty in determining to whom the manor really belonged: by a new commission, dated 16 May, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, in the Augmentation Office, the manor of Garstrange, parcel of the possessions of

* Escaet. 36 Edw. III. n. 99. Dr. Whitaker, speaking of a covenant bearing this date, has the following observations upon sir John Harrington: "And here another difficulty presents itself, which is, how sir Thomas Dacre became entitled to settle these manors, (Tatham and Over Hesham,) of which sir John Harrington of Farlton was tenant for life; and, indeed, who sir John Harrington was, for the castle and manor of Hornby, of which Farlton is a member, was yet in the Nevilles. To all these I can offer no solution, and can only add one other example to many already adduced, to shew what havoc original authorities, when duly weighed and reasoned upon, usually make with the crude compilations of genealogists." Hist. Richmond. Vol. II. p. 321.

† Inq. ad Quod Damnum 16 Edw. II. n. 78.

‡ Lansd. MS. 559. fo. 35.

§ Escaet. 38 Edw. III. n. 23

‖ Escaet. 48 Edw. III. n. 68.

¶ Escaet. 49 Edw. III. n. 28. 50 Edw. III. n. 18.

** Escaet. 14 Hen. VI. n. 36.

the late monastery of Cokersand, was rated, 25th May, 1558, for John Rigmaden.* The manors of Scotforth, Ashton, Nether Wyersdale, Cleveley, Holleth, Cabus, Nateby, Longmore, Tarnacre, and Barnacre, are all afterwards in possession of sir James Laurence, who died 16 Henry VII.† He descended from William Laurence, steward of Blackburnshire 24 and 27 Edward III. Garstang Parish.

On the death of his grandson, sir John, the estates were conveyed by his sole daughter and heiress in marriage to John Butler of Out Rawcliffe. In this family they descended to a co-heiress, Isabel Butler, who married Thomas Radcliffe of Wimmerly, and in her right, of Ashton, &c. From a heiress, Anne Radcliffe, who married sir Gilbert Gerard, attorney-general in the reign of Elizabeth, the property descended to Dutton Gerard, Baron Gerard of Bromley, who had a son, Charles, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to the hon. William Spencer, third son of William lord Spencer, who resided at Ashton Hall in 1664, was a deputy lieutenant, and lessee of Garstang and other places from the crown. His daughter Elizabeth married George Hesketh of Rufforth, whose only child and heiress, Elizabeth, married sir Edward Stanley, bart., afterwards the 11th earl of Derby. Charles Gerard had a son, Digby, lord Gerard, whose only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married James, earl of Arran, duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who fought a duel with lord Mohun, in which both combatants wese killed, November 16th, 1713.

Fatal Duel.

The circumstances of this affair, which has often been before the public, are brief. The duke and lord Mohun, whose wives were both nieces of Charles, earl of Macclesfield, had been at law some time to determine the right to an estate, and met on the 13th of December, at Mr. Orlebar's chambers in the Rolls, where, upon the examination of Mr. Whitworth, who had been steward to lady Gerard and the Macclesfield family, the duke happening to say, "He had neither truth nor justice in him," lord Mohun replied, "He had as much truth as his Grace;' upon which a challenge was carried by lieutenant-general Macartney, lord Mohun's second; who, according to the oath of colonel Hamilton, (and the general opinion,) wounded the duke in the side after lord Mohun fell, which wound was supposed to have been the immediate cause of the duke's death. General Macartney, who was employed by George I., on the breaking out of the Preston rebellion, in bringing over six thousand Dutch troops, afterwards surrendered himself, to take his trial at the court of King's Bench, June 13, 1716, as an accessory in the alleged murder. After a patient investigation, the General was acquitted of the murder, but found guilty of manslaughter.

On the death of Douglas, the 8th duke of Hamilton and Brandon, without issue, 2 Aug., 1799, he was succeeded by his uncle, lord Archibald Hamilton, the present duke, and lord of the constablewick of Garstang, for which he holds a court baron

* Harl. MSS. Cod. 608, fo. 3 b.

† Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 29.

Garstang Parish.

at Cabus. The lease obtained by the Spencers for the manor of Garstang expired in 1736, when the manor was sold by act of parliament to sir Edward Walpole, whose great-grandson, Frederick Walpole Keppel, esq. is the present lord.

There is no positive evidence that a church existed here in the Saxon era. The Domesday Cherestanc seems to imply the church pool; but Dr. Whitaker looks upon Garstang as the Saxon name, *Garr*, or *Garri*, being a personal appellation, and *stang* a derivative of the Latin *stagnum*, a pool. It is observable that Robert Fitz Barnard, who lived in the time of William de Lancaster, first and second, or in the reigns of Henry II. and king John, in his charter to the hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, mentions the church of St. Helen.[a] At whatever period the church was erected, it had certainly never belonged to St. Michael's le Wyre, but had always existed as an independent mother church.*

[a] See Catterall.

By a strange peculiarity, the parish church of Garstang, dedicated to St. Helen, stands a mile and a half from the town, in the township of Kirkland, and in that part of the parish called Garstang Church Town. A tremendous inundation, in the year 1746, flowed from the Wyre into Garstang church-yard, and so much injured the church, that it was thought necessary to take it down. Under that impression, a contract was made with an architect to reinstate the edifice in its former condition, for the sum of £1910; but on a more narrow inspection, it was found that the mischief had been overrated, and the re-edification was effected without taking down the building. The contractor, of course, had a very advantageous bargain, and, as a mark of his gratitude, and with a view to *enlighten* the parishioners, who seem to have stood in need of that operation, he presented them with a handsome chandelier, which still continues to ornament the church. In the year 1811 the walls of the church and chancel were raised, and the whole new-roofed, at a cost of £1200, which was defrayed at the joint expense of the parish and of Thomas Strickland Standish, esq. the lay rector.

Great flood.

The structure consists of a tower, nave, side aisles, chancel, a chapel on the south, and a compartment on the south-east occupied by the family vault of the Butlers of Kirkland, and a vestry. The tower has buttresses, an embattled parapet, and vane. The body of the church is higher than the south aisle, and is lighted by small arched windows in squares, and divided by chipstones into three compartments. The wall of the south aisle is concealed in great part by the Lady Chapel, which is lighted by two large windows adorned by tracery. The arch of the north door is fluted as it recedes within. On the exterior of the wall above is a cavity, as if intended for an image, and along the walls project a number of mutilated figures. The interior of the church is light and well disposed. The columns defining the limits of the centre and side aisles are low, but strong and massive.

* "Lanc. Jur̃ dicūt qd̃ eccl̃ia Scē Helene de Gerestēg nunquā fuit capella ptiñ ad eccliam Sc̃i Mich̃is sup Wir que est ad donac̃one Dñi Reg̃ sed semp temporib̃ suis judicaverūt illā esse matricem eccl̃iam." Fragment. Recordor. incert. temp. R. Joh. Rot. 3 in dorso.

The chapel on the south side is divided from the aisle by two arches, and decorated by a flat roof of oak divided into square compartments. Two elegantly clustered columns on the north side of the choir are striking in their appearance, from their many grouped shafts and ornamented heads. The north chancel belongs to Charles Standish, esq. the lay rector. Six stalls of half circular recesses, with heads and carved work, ornament the south side of the chancel, and there are three similar seats on the north side. The organ, contrary to the general custom, is placed in a gallery erected over the centre of the chancel, to the injury of light as well as convenience, obliging the minister to have his pulpit on one side of the nave. This pulpit has much carving, and bears the date 1646. The base of an old cross lies in the yard, and at the north end of the church the mutilated full-length figure of a priest with his hands clasped, part of the face broken off, and his vestments ruffed, is to be seen. Garstang Parish.

The chantry is very handsome, and is proved to have been built in the year 1522, by the following strange inscription on the frieze and beams of the roof, in detached sentences. The order appears to be thus:

In templo gentes caveant simul esse loquentes:
Demon scribit ibi cuncta locuta sibi,
A.D. MDXXII. hoc opus *****
Sancta Maria ora pro nobis.

Fragments of inscriptions appear round the stalls of the choir.

Bona consuetudo excuciat quod mala extruxit
Minus semper dicit quam facias. Justi per eam—
Labora sicut bon⁹ miles Christi. R. P.

The last is also within the pew of Catterall Hall.

In the north aisle was the ancient burial-place of the Butlers of Kirkland; and a handsome marble monument on the north side of the altar, bearing a full-length figure of the deceased, seated, with a sword in the right hand. The inscription is in substance as follows: "In memory of Alexander Butler, of Kirkland Hall, and Beaumont Cote, Esq., who died the 6th of May, 1819, aged 79; descendant from an ancient and honourable house; he served his country in the important offices of high sheriff, constable of Lancaster castle, deputy lieutenant, and magistrate: he chose an elegant retirement, as most congenial with his literary and philosophical pursuits. This monument was erected by his successor and heir, Thomas Butler Cote, Esq."

In monastic times this living was impropriated to the abbey of Cockersand; but at the Reformation, when that connexion was dissolved, it was constituted a vicarage, and it was then estimated in the *Liber Regis* at the annual value of £14. 3s. 4d. In 1281, May 29, the abbot presented Roger de Cokersand to the living; Oct. 21, 1380, Richard de Preston; March 16, 1396, Tho. de Grene,—Robert de Lancaster; Nov. 16, 1421, Robert Caryngton; Aug. 3, 1422, Roger Garnet; Feb. 14, 1423, Robt. de Overton; and, lastly, Sept. 27, 1429, Thomas Hoton. The incumbents Church.

Garstang Parish.

and patrons, since the Reformation, are extracted from the Episcopal Registers at Chester :—

VICARS OF GARSTANG,

IN THE DEANERY OF AMOUNDERNESS, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct., 37 Hen. VIII. | Richard Preston . . | John Kechyn . . . | Death of the last vicar. |
| Jan. 18, 1 Eliz. | James Anderton . . | Christopher Anderton. | |
| July 28, 4 Eliz. | Hugh Anderton . . | By the queene . . . | Death of James Anderton. |
| March 10, 1574 | George Aynesworth . | Wm. bishop of Chester. | |
| Feb. 2, 1609 | George Mitton . . | James Anderton . . | Death of Geo. Aynesworth. |
| Feb. 17, 1620 | Augustine Wildboare | Master of the Wards. | |
| (Ejected 1662) | Isaac Ambrose. | | |
| July 28, 1677 | Henry Patton . . . Robert Ditchfield. | King Charles . . . | Simony. |
| Jan. 6, 1678 | Robert Hunter . . | Silv. Richmond, M.D. | Death of Robert Ditchfield. |
| March 9, 1679 | Richard Richmond . | Do. . . . . | Resign. of Robert Hunter. |
| Nov. 28, 1684 | Richard Wroe . . . | Do. . . . . | Resign. of Rich. Richmond. |
| Mar. 13, 1696-7 | Robert Stythe . . . | Silvester Richmond, and others | Resignation of Rich. Wroe. |
| April 4, 1698 | Henry Richmond . . Thomas Wareing. | Do. . . . . | Resignation of Rbt. Stythe. |
| March 4, 1722 | Thomas Hayward . . | Silvester Richmond, and others | Death of Thomas Wareing. |
| July 4, 1731 | Leigh Richmond . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Thomas Hayward. |
| June 1, 1750 | Thomas Hunter . . | Do. . . . . | Cess. of Leigh Richmond. |
| Sept. 3, 1755 | James Pedder . . . | Rich. Pedder, his father | Cess. of Thomas Hunter. |
| July 2, 1722 | James Fisher . . . | James Pedder, an infant; by advice of his guardians | Death of James Pedder. |
| Aug. 22, 1794 | John Pedder . . . | Said John Pedder . . | Resign. of James Fisher. |
| 1835 | James Pedder, present incumbent | . . . . . | Death of James Pedder, May 6, 1835. |

The earliest parish register commences November, 1567, and the following results are obtained from them :—

| | 1567-1568. | 1600-1601. | 1700-1701. | 1800-1801. | 1833-1834. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms | 42 80 | 62 32 | 61 46 | 74 80 | 71 72 |
| Marriages | 9 22 | 10 6 | 10 8 | 31 26 | 31 30 |
| Burials | 23 49 | 59 29 | 52 72 | 104 79 | 78 89 |

The population of Garstang has been progressively increasing since 1801, and exhibits an excess of more than eleven hundred since the census of 1821.*

Chapels.

In Garstang township, or town, is a Chapel of Ease, originally a very small fabric, in which there was a stone inscribed—"This chapel was built by Richard Longworth, Esquire, Bailiffe, 1666." The present chapel is a spacious brick edifice, with a tower, and was built in 1769, by a subscription fund of £505, raised by thirty-three subscribers. In addition to the Chapel of Ease in Garstang, there are three places of public worship used by the dissenters; namely, the Independent

* Vol. I. p. 101.

chapel, built in the year 1777; the Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1784, at an expense of £600; and the Methodist chapel, built in 1814, at an expense of £550: each of these congregations supports a Sunday school. Garstang Parish.

During the civil wars, which terminated in the death of Charles I., this place was the scene of some operations, not materially affecting the issue of the contest, and Greenhalgh castle was held by the earl of Derby for the king about the year 1643. Soon after the Restoration, Mr. Isaac Ambrose, author of several works printed in folio in 1689, of which the most celebrated is entitled, "On Looking to Jesus," was ejected from Garstang for non-conformity,* and died in 1664, aged 72. This excellent divine was of the family of Ambrose of Ambrose Hall, noticed in the Rouge Dragon's Visitation of Lancashire, in 1567. Civil wars.

The charities of the parish of Garstang, as exhibited by the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring into Charities,[a] are summarily— Charities. Rep. XI. p. 223—286.

*Caton's Gifts*, 1720, 1721, and 1728.—£111, laid out in lands before 1766, which let for £26. 18s. distributed in cloth and money. Garstang.

*Baylton's Charity*, 1679.—Land, and £60 to be laid out in land, the profits of all to be given to the poor of Barnacre, Catterall, and Garstang:—Dimple's Field lets for £13, Calder Field for £14. 14s. and Acre's for £3. 5s. . . . . £30. 19s. Barnacre with Bonds, Catterall, and Garstang.

*School*, 1718.—Founded by John Cross, of Myerscough. The school property consists of houses and lands, part of which are in the occupation of the schoolmaster, and the remainder lets for £31 per annum. There are from 50 to 60 children. Bilsborrow.

*Parker's, or Chorley's Charity.*—An annual sum of £1 to the poor. Catterall.

*Parker's, or Chorley's Charity.*—An annual sum of £1 to the poor. Claughton.

*Brow Top School.*—A dwelling-house, with a small plot of ground, has been long used as a school, of which the master is appointed by the inhabitants. There is no endowment, nor are there any free children.

*Barton's Charity.*—See *Nether Wyersdale.*

*School.*—Previous to 1756, John Morland left £150 towards the endowment at Garstang, in consequence of which a school was erected by the corporation, and the sum of £6. 15s. has ever since been paid. Six children are taught gratis. Garstang (township)

*Corless's Gift*, 1740 or 1741.—Interest of £20, for wheat.

*Vasey's Gift*, 1811.—Interest of £20, to poor widows, and a Sunday-school.

*School*, 1778.—Endowed by the family of Butler with sums to the amount of £521. 19s. 7d.; increased to £721. 19s. 7d. by the legacy of Mrs. Elizabeth Cromleholme, in 1813. Kirkland, or Garstang

*School* 1710.—A messuage and 6 acres of land, which let for £24 a year. All but two children pay quarterage, Church Town. Pilling.

*Sturzaker's Gift*, 1792.—Interest of £50 to the poor.

*Cross Hill School.*—Endowed in 1717 with £20, and in 1721 with £30, with part of which lands were bought, which let for £8. 1s. Winmarleigh. Nether Wyersdale.

*Scorton School.*—Built by subscription on waste land given by the Duke of Hamilton. There is no endowment, and all the children pay quarterage.

*Blackburn's Charity*, 1767.—£4 for the learning of poor children of Nether Wyersdale. The interest has been paid yearly to different schoolmasters, for the instruction of poor children.

*Blackburn's, Jenkinson's, and Barton's Charities*, 1718, 1733, and 1784.—£70 for the poor, and £20 for poor children, in money, and cottages, and lands, left by Barton, which let for £18 per annum.—A moiety of the latter is paid to Claughton for poor housekeepers.

* See the Ecclesiastical instrument of Ejection, Vol. II. p. 57.

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The free school is of older date than that ascribed to it by the commissioners, as appears from "an agreement of the administrators of Walter Rigmaden, of Wedacre, esq., to bestow 100 markes, (as a commemoration for theire comodities receaued of the deceased,) to bee the firste foundation of a Free Schole to bee erected in the parishe Church Yard of Garstang," dated 9 March, 1602.* The money thus given was misemployed, in consequence of which, an inquisition was taken at Wigan, 27 Jan. 22 Jac. I., before John Bridgeman, bishop of Chester, and other commissioners *ad pios usus*,† who issued an order that "the sayd Richard Greene shal forthw^th^ pay vnto the hands of the Vicar of Garstang & the Churchwardens now being in y^e^ p̄sence of y^e^ Lord Bishop of Chester or his Chancellor in his absence the sum̄e of one hundred marks, & the vse thereof since xxv^th^ of July last past, or otherwise ansuere the vse of that hundred marks after the rate of 8^l^ in the hundred, since the sayd time."

Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII., in his description, or rather enumeration, of places in Garstang, mentions a village and chapel of Al Halois, and speaks with some doubt as to the existence of a market at Garstang.‡ The "great stone bridge on Wyuer," over which the antiquary passed, was a high and narrow bridge, scarcely wide enough for the passage of modern carriages, and was built by the earl of Derby, probably about the time when Greenhalgh Castle was erected, from its having a small watch-tower upon it, for the purpose of communicating with the garrison of the castle. This old bridge was taken down about seventy years ago, and the present erection placed in its stead. A bridge over Wyre near St. Helens, is named in the charter of Robert Fitz Bernard, of Catterall, in the reign of king John.

There is now no village or chapel of All Hallowes where the Wyre falls into the sea; but a chapel of St. John the Baptist upon Howarth, is given in the charter of Robert Fitz Bernard to the knights hospitallers in the reign of king John; and the ruins of a chapel, called St. John's in a MS. map of the date 1598,§ are still existent near that part of the Wyre, in the township of Pilling. At the latter end of the 17th century it was no longer doubtful whether Garstang was a market town or not. Blome describes it as a great market; his words are,—"Garstrange, or Garsting, seated upon the river Wire, an indifferent good town, and hath a great market for corn, cattle, yarn, and fish, on Thursdays."‖ The cattle market is noticed by the classical tourist, Drunken Barnaby, who records his ludicrous adventure in it:

Market Town.

"Veni Garstang, ubi male
Intrans Forum Bestiale,
Forte vacillando vico
Huc et illuc cum amico,
In juvencæ dorsum rui
Cujus cornu læsus fui."

* Harl. MSS. Codex, 2176, fo. 46 b.
† Ibid. fo. 38 b.
‡ See Vol. IV. p. 291.
§ Harl. Coll. No. 6159.
‖ Brit. p. 135. Lond. 1673.

When the Scotch insurgents advanced into Lancashire, in the year 1715, to place the Chevalier de St. George upon the throne of England, they halted at Garstang,* previous to taking possession of Preston, and probably obtained some accession to their numbers here, for when the rebellion was subdued, and the day of retribution came, four of the rebels, namely, Allen Sanderson, Thomas Cartmel, Thomas Goose, and Joseph Wadsworth, were brought to this place, and executed on the 14th of February, 1716. Mr. Roger Moncaster, attorney of Garstang, also suffered death as a rebel at Gallows Hill, Preston, 28th January of this year. About the middle of the eighteenth century a great quantity of the deeds and records of the town perished accidentally in a fire which destroyed the house of Mr. Styth, then steward of the manor. Garstang Parish.

In 4 Edward II. a charter was granted for a market and fair to the abbot of Cokersand, and the town of Garstang was first incorporated in the 7th year of this king's reign, probably on his return from the north after the decisive battle of Bannockburn. By this charter he conferred the privileges of a market, fairs, a court of pie-poudre, stallage, tollage, lastage, pontage, assize of bread, beer, weights, measures, and leather, upon the town, and directed that it should be governed by seven capital burgesses, who should elect annually a bailiff with other officers. The right of creating freemen was vested in the corporation, and they were declared exempt from tollage, but subject to powers without the borough. This charter was surrendered to Charles II. who granted a new one on the 5th of August, 1680, with additional privileges. The town and manor at that time belonged to the crown, and was held under lease, from the year 1538, by the family of the Spencers (of which family William the elder was, by King Charles's charter, appointed the "first and modern bailiff.") By this charter, which confirms the ancient privileges of the borough, the local government is vested in a bailiff, and seven "gentlemen burgesses," who are self-elected, and who choose the bailiff. The corporation do not exercise any jurisdiction, criminal or civil. They have the right of courts baron for the recovery of small debts, but have suffered this privilege to fall into disuse. They can also hold a court of pie poudre during the fairs. Deaths and removals in the burgesses are supplied from the freemen, who are qualified by birth, servitude, or gift of the corporation. The municipal officers of the borough are chosen annually on the 29th September by the corporation. The bailiff is treasurer of the corporate funds, trustee of Corless's Gift, clerk of the market, collector of the tolls, and chief conservator of the peace, by virtue of his office; and in these several duties he is assisted by the burgesses. The only burden endured by the non-freemen now is the tolls which they are compelled to pay. "The town is small," say the Parliamentary Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, "the houses of an inferior description; there are no manufactories, nor any thing bespeaking prosperity. The trade of the town is said to be on the decrease, and its general state declining."† Charters. Corporation.

The market, which is held on Thursday, is well attended, and the supply of Market.

* See Vol. II. p. 66, 7. † Report, p. 1519—1522.

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grain and provisions is abundant. There are three annual fairs, namely, on Holy Thursday, on the 10th and 11th of July; and on the 22d and 23d of November; there is also a fortnight fair for the sale of cattle, from the first Thursday in Lent to Holy Thursday. The Town Hall is the principal public building, exclusive of the places of public worship in Garstang. The edifice is situated in the market-place, and consists of two rooms, the upper of which is used for public business, and the lower for a corn market. An old Town Hall, of which the date is not easily ascertained, stood on the same site till the year 1755, when it was taken down, and the present structure erected in its stead by the corporation, who assemble here on the 29th of September, in every year, to choose their municipal officers for the ensuing year.

Fairs.

Town Hall.

The parish contains the following townships and chapelries:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Barnacre with Bonds, T. | Holleth, T. |
| Bilsborough, T. | Kirkland, T. |
| Cabus, T. | Nateby, T. |
| Catterall, T. | Pilling, C. |
| Claughton, T. | Winmarleigh, T. |
| Cleveley with Forton, T. | Nether Wyersdale, T. |
| Garstang, C. | |

Barnacre with Bonds.

Barnacre with Bonds.—The descent of the manor of Barnacre with Bonds, a portion of the ancient constablewick of Garstang has already been shewn. Bonds was sold to Mr. Bashell in 1814, by the duke of Hamilton, who retains Barnacre, and the earl of Derby owes suit and service to the duke of Hamilton for his estate at Greenhalgh, erected by Thomas Stanley earl of Derby by license dated at Lancaster August 2, 5 Henry VII., by which he and his heirs were empowered to wall with stone, lime, and other materials in his manor called Greenhall in the parish of Garstang, and to embattle, turrellate, crenellate, machicollate, or otherwise fortify them, and to hold them for ever without impediment or obstruction. The license also gives the power of making a park, and to have in it free warren and chase, which none might enter to hunt without the earl's license, under a penalty of £20.* In 11 George III. an act of parliament was passed for enclosing Barniker Moor.

Greenhalgh Castle was erected by the earl for the protection of his newly acquired estates, the tenants of which were attached to their former lord Viscount Lovel. It is mentioned by Camden, "The Wyr, a little river coming from Wierdale—runs with a swift stream by Greenhaugh Castle, built by Thomas Stanley, the first earl of Derby of that family, while he was under apprehensions of danger from certain of the nobility of this country who had been outlawed, and whose estates had been given him by Henry the Seventh; for they made several attempts upon him; and many inroads into his grounds; till at last these feuds were extinguished by the temper and prudence of that excellent person."† Though the groutwork is strong, says Dr. Whitaker, the masonry is extremely plain and unfeatured. The whole has been a rectangle nearly approaching to a square, with a tower at each angle standing diagonally to each adjoining wall. The interval between the two walls was 14 yards on one side, and 16 on the other. The whole was

* Kuerden's 4to. MS. fo. 59. In the Chetham Library, which contains a copy of the Licence—omitted here for want of room.

† Gibson's Camden, p. 975.

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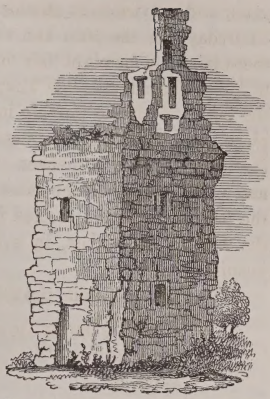


surrounded by a circular moat. This castle was garrisoned by James earl of Derby for the king in 1643, and held for the king under the governorship of Robert Plessington, esq. It appears that it was assailed: "There remained," says Rushworth in 1645, "of garrisons belonging to the king unreduced, Lathom House and Green Castle in Lancashire, besieged by the Lancaster Forces."* The castle was dismantled in 1649, or 1650, and in 1772 it was seen by Pennant, who speaks of the single tower as "the poor remains of Greenhaugh castle."† Roger Dewhurst, of Halliwell, esq. about 1780 made a drawing of the tower as it then appeared; but it has since suffered much from the dilapidations of the tenantry, who take portions of the walls for various purposes.

Wedicar Hall, commonly called Woodacre, belonged to the family of Rigmaden, and in a charter concerning Cockersand abbey in 37 Edward III. Thomas de Rigmayden is styled lord of the manor of Wedacre, owing suit and service to the abbey. John Rigmayden, a descendant of Thomas, married a daughter of Nicholas Butler of Rawcliffe; and a Margaret Rigmayden married William Butler of Kirkland. The Fyfes were afterwards seated at Wedicar; for a John Fyfe of Wedeacre married Anne daughter of John Butler of Kirkland, who died in 1659. From this family the property passed to the Spencers, and now belongs to the duke of Hamilton. Lady Gerard, duchess of Hamilton, resided at Wedicar Hall many years after the duke's death in the duel with lord Mohun. This hall is the manor house. The present duke of Hamilton recently sold Bonds to Mr. Bashell. The Friends' Meeting House here was built about 1828.

Nether Wyersdale.

NETHER WYERSDALE.—A colony of Cistercian monks from Furness planted themselves in Wyersdale for a short time before 1188, when they removed to Withney in Ireland.‡ At this time Wyersdale was a part of the possessions of the Lancasters, from whom it has passed, as before described, to the present duke of Hamilton. Although not named in the perambulation of the forests of Lancashire in 12 Henry III., yet in 51 Henry III. the vaccary and forest of Wyersdale were granted to Edward Crouchback;§ wages of foresters, and the fee of the master forester were fixed,‖ and verderers appointed,¶ so that Wyersdale had all the characteristics of a superior chase. In 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, John Rigmayden held the manor of Nether Wyresdale.** In 1605, while the manor was in possession of the Gerards of Bromley, an allotment of the common was made to the tenants, of which the records are preserved in the Duchy Office, but cannot be given at length. "The first contains a schedule of all the tenants within the manor of Nether Wiresdale, with their several rents and portions of common allotted to them, according to certain articles made between the right hon. the lord Gerard and his tenants of the said manor, by Robert Dalton, John Calvert, and Matthew Dickenson, commissioners in that behalf appointed, specifying Barnacre township, Bounds township, Wyresdale quarter, Cleveley, Hollorth, Tarboas, Long and More, being descriptive of the tenants, with the respective quantities of lands, and the annual rents of 978 acres and a half, and

* Hist. Collect. P. 4. Vol. I. p. 22. † Tour, p. 20. ‡ See Vol. II. p. 491.
§ Vol. I. p. 124. ‖ Ibid. p. 138, 179. ¶ Ibid. p. 385. ** Duch. Rec. Vol. X. Inq. n. 11.

Garstang Parish.

shewing that 21 acres and a half remained not divided, or allotted to the tenants towards satisfying the cottagers and charterers there. Then follows a list of names of such tenants as accepted their several portions at and before the 6th of March, 1604, (2 James I.,) and the names of absentees who had not accepted their portion of common allotted. The other instrument contains a schedule of the names of all such tenants within the said manor, who accepted their portions of common allotted to them, according to certain articles between lord Gerard and the said tenants; the names of such as were present and refused their portions; the names of absentees who had not accepted their portions; and the names of others who had consented to the articles."* The ancestors of the late John Fenton Cawthorne, esq., M.P. for Lancaster, are said to have held a portion of Wyersdale for six or seven hundred years, but the descent of their property is one of those difficulties which frequently beset the topographer. Their residence, called Wyreside is an elegant mansion, and George III. once contemplated the revival of the barony of Wyersdale,† in the person of Mr. Fenton Cawthorne, whom he intended to create lord Wyersdale.

The scenery of the banks of the Wyre, as the river flows through this beautiful valley, being varied by high hills and ridges skirted with woods, is bold and pleasing. Manufactures have entered this remote part on a small scale, in the cotton and worsted spinning departments, which form the principal employment of the villagers at Scorton and Dolphinholme. The mills are turned by water, of which there is no scarcity. The Catholic chapel, rebuilt about 1819, and the Wesleyan-Methodist chapel, opened in 1829—30, are situated at Scorton.

Holleth.

Holleth.—A place called Halcath was given by William de Lancastre the first to Bernard Fitz Rufus, ancestor of the Catteralls of Catterall and Little Mitton; but whether it be merely a mutation of orthography, or the villages have ceased to exist, there is no evidence. Holleth is the smallest township in the county, containing only six houses and fifty persons in the year 1831. It is frequently named a hamlet, the style which it anciently bore as a member of the constablewick of Garstang. It is the property of the duke of Hamilton, and owes suit and service to the court of the constablewick at Cabus.

Cleveley & Forton.

Cleveley and Forton.—These townships, though mentioned jointly in the government returns of population, are independent townships, partly situated in this parish and partly in that of Cockerham, to which they more properly belong.

Winmarleigh.

Winmarleigh.—Gregory de Winnerlie, or de Wimerlegh, in the reign of Henry III. granted to the abbot of Cockersand a portion of his lands near the lands of William Fitz Hervy, mentioning among other boundaries an oak tree signed with the cross; and in 26 Henry III. he made a final agreement with Geoffrey, prior of Lancaster, by which he remitted and quitclaimed his right to six bovates of land in Hulle.‡ In 17 Edward III. Robert de Plesyngton received a fine from Thomas le Gentyll, Katerine, his wife, and Ranulf, their son, for a moiety of the manor of Wynmerles,§ and in 22 Edward III. he passed divers messuages and lands in Gayrstang to John, son of Thomas de Riggemayden.‖ In 36 Edward III. William, son of William le Molyneux, and cousin and heir of Richard, held lands in Winmerleghe of the manor of Wyresdale.¶ Richard le Radclyffe, of Radclyffe, who was high sheriff of the county from 29 to 32 Edward III., having married Isabella, daughter and heiress of Plesington of Wymersley, who was living 42 Edward III., became lord of the manor. From him it passed through several heirs to Anne Radcliffe,

* Duchy Records, Repert. Bag E. n. 65.

† See Vol. I. p. 116. Vol. II. p. 336.

‡ Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MS. fo. 3 *bis*.

§ Bag of Pedes Finium in the Chap. House, Westm.

‖ Ibid.

¶ Escaet. 36 Edw. III. n. 120.

who married sir Gilbert Gerard, by one of whose descendants it is supposed to have been sold to the Pattens. Thomas Patten of Bank, who died in 1772, is named lord of Winmarleigh in the family pedigree. A mansion called Mockbeggar Hall was taken down about a century ago. Winmarleigh Moss, in which the Celts sold to John Wilson Patten, of Bank, esq. were found, is part of the immense bog of Pilling Moss. Garstang Parish.

Cabus.—This is another of the duke of Hamilton's manors, and the seat of the court baron for Holleth, Cleveley, Cabus, Nateby, Wyresdale, and Barnacre. Cabus.

Nateby.—This township is said to have been in the tenure of the family of Travers of Tulketh so far back as the reign of Henry I. Laurence Travers, who lived soon after that reign, was succeeded by eleven generations. Nateby appears in possession of William Traverse in 16 Henry VIII. and 1 Elizabeth;* and Richard Traverse had Nateby Hall 19 Elizabeth.† William Travers was living in 1613. Mrs. Thompson is the present owner of Nateby Hall. The greater part of the township belongs to the duke of Hamilton, and that part which is not his property was sold by Mr. Hand, about 1800, to different persons. Bower's House, now the property of Mr. Wakefield, was the seat of Richard Green, gent. about 1660, who married Dorothy, eldest daughter of John Brockholes, of Claughton, esq. A small meeting-room of the Calvinists was opened about a year ago. Nateby.

Pilling.—Theobald Walter granted all his hay of Pylin to the canons of Cockersand to build an abbey of the Præmonstratensian order.‡ In 20 Edward I. the king laid claim to the manor of Pilyn, on the ground that it was in the seisin of king John his grandfather; but the abbot of Cockersand proved that John, in the second year of his reign, granted to the canons of Kokersand the waste in which that manor was constructed; and he also proved that the abbatial lands in Pilyn were exempt from fines and amercements.§ The waste is in the western part of the parish, consisting of a large tract of peaty land, comprising several thousand acres, called Pilling Moss, which stretches from the borders of Kirkland to Preesal. Portions of the moss adjoining other townships take their names from them. The part of the moss lying in this township consists of 600 acres. A phenomenon similar to that which took place at Chat Moss in the beginning of the sixteenth century,‖ and to the floating away of Solway Moss in the year 1771,¶ occurred here in 1744-5, which is thus described by the Rev. L. Richmond in the Philosophical Transactions for that year.** "January 28th, 1744-5, a part of Pilling Moss was observed to rise to a surprising height: after a short time it sunk as much below the level, and moved slowly towards the south side: in half an hour's time it covered twenty acres of land. The improved land adjoining that part of the Moss which moves is a concave circle, containing near 100 acres, is well nigh filled up with moss and water, in some parts it is thought to be five yards deep. A family is driven out of their dwelling-house, which is quite surrounded, and the fabric tumbling down. The part of the Moss which is sunk, like the bed of a river, runs north and south, is above a mile in length, and near half a mile in breadth; so that it seems there is a continual current to the south. A man was going over the Moss when it began to move: as he was going eastward, he perceived, to his great astonishment, that the ground under his feet moved southward. He turned back speedily, and had the good fortune to escape being swallowed up." The cause of these occurrences is no doubt want of drainage; the water, in a series of years, collects below the bed of the Pilling. Pilling Moss.

* Duchy Records, Vol. V. Inq. n. 62. Vol. XI. n. 68. † Ibid. Vol. XII. n. 22.

‡ See Vol. IV. p. 290, for Theobald Walter's charter, which was confirmed 17 John, Rot. Chart. m. 4. n. 24, and 11 Hen. III. m. 21. § Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 7.

‖ See Vol. III. p. 132. ¶ Phil. Trans. LXII. p. 123. Gough's Camden, Vol. III. p. 442.

** No. XLIII. p. 282.

Garstang Parish.

Cultivation.

moss in a body sufficiently large to float off the buoyant and adhesive soil; but disasters of this nature never happen to mosses even partially drained. Within the last thirty years, large tracts of Pilling Moss have been reclaimed, and are now cultivated with success. One estate, called Heskham House, has more than 300 acres in cultivation, and similar improvements are making on every side. The neighbourhood find in the turf cut from the margin of this moss a never-failing supply of fuel, which compensates in some degree for the absence of coal. "As inexhaustible as Pilling Moss" is a local comparison, which prevailed in the time of Fuller, and will continue to prevail through all time. The head of a lady was found in the moss in 1824, at a place called Kentucky. On the borders of the Moss, west of Nateby, a farm-house named Bonehill was formerly a receptacle of unmarried pregnant women.

At the dissolution of monasteries, part of the possessions of Cockersand were leased to John and Robert Gardener of Pilling, and in 35 Henry VIII. they were granted to John Kitchin, of Hatfield, in Herts, esq., and afterwards of Pilling Hall, whose eldest daughter conveyed them by marriage to Robert Dalton, of Thurnham, esq. Frances, daughter of John Dalton of Thurnham, who died March 12, 1777, transferred Pilling by marriage to Humphrey Trafford, of Croston, esq., from whose family it has passed to several owners. The present reputed lords of Pilling are Edmund Hornby, esq., the owner of Pilling Hall, John Gardner, of Garstang, esq., and Daniel Elliotson, of Parrox Hall near Pilling, esq. The ancient chapel of Pilling, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, now in ruins, stood some distance from the village, and was in existence in 1598, as appears from a map of that date in the Harleian Collection, codex 6159. The present parochial chapel was erected in 1717, and stands near the village. The Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built in 1813. The township is characterised by its fence-dikes mentioned in the ballad of Flodden Field—

"They w$^{th}$ y$^{e}$ Standley howte forthe went
From Pemberton and Pillin Dikes."*

Kirkland.

KIRKLAND.—The parish church, and the village of Garstang Church Town, both lie in Kirkland, which is first mentioned in the inquisition taken 31 Henry III, which certifies that William de Lancastre died seized, among other lands, of Kirkland, Scotford, Gayrestang, and Warton;† after the lapse of a century, it belonged to William de Kirkeland, whose name was derived from his residence, and who died 36 Edward III.‡ Kirkeland was held by him as of the manor of Wyresdale, which was then either in the possession of the Lancasters, or their representatives, the Coucy family, from whom that and the manor of Kirkeland passed to sir John de Coupeland. Of the subsequent possessors of Kirkland no further traces appear, until "John le Botiler married Alice, heir to the manors of Kirkland,"§ from whom proceeded the Butlers of Kirkland. That this branch of the family descended from the Butlers of Rawcliffe is stated by all genealogists. The annexed pedigree was compiled by a reverend gentleman, a member of the family.

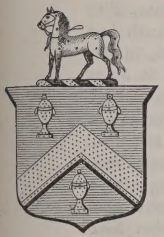
* See Vol. I. p. 460—463.

‡ 36 Edw. III. n. 102.

† Escaet. 31 Hen. III. n. 45.

§ Copy of Visitation of 1567 in Harl. MS. 1158.

# Butler, of Kirkland.



John le Boteler, of Kirkland. = Alice, heir to the manors of Kirkland.

- Richard Boteler, of Kirkland. = ....
  - John Butler, of Kirkland. = ....
    - Edward Butler, of Kirkland. = .... dau. of — Catterall.
      - William Butler, of Kirkland. = Margaret, dau. of John Rigmaiden of Wedacre.
        - John Butler, of Kirkland, [2d brother, heir male.] = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Farrington.
          - James Butler, of Kirkland, [8 Feb. 3 Elizabeth.] = Jane, dau. of Richard Urmston, of West Leigh.
            - James Butler, died young.
            - John Butler, of Kirkland, [1613, ob. 1659.] = Ann, dau. of Thurstan Tildesley, 2d son of Edward Tildesley, of Morley, Esq.
              - Thomas Butler, captain of foot, under Charles, Earl of Derby, Lieut. for the county; aged 29, 1665. = Elizabeth, dau. and coheir of Edw. Fleetwood, of Roshall.
                - Thomas Butler, born 1695, died 1748. = Dorothy, dau. and heir of Edmund Cole, of Cote and Lancaster; sheriff of Lancaster, 1707.
                  - Alexander Butler, of Kirkland and Cole, sheriff of Lanc. 1767; devised Kirkland to his great nephew, Thomas, with injunction to take the name of Cole; died 1811.
                  - Edmund, born 1699, died at Browsholme, 1757.
                  - Elizabeth, wife of — Singleton, died 1737.
                  - Anne, w. of Wm. Cromleholme, vicar of St. Michael's upon Wyre.
                  - Mrs. Langton, died 1761.
                  - Margaret, Jane, both unmarried.
                - Mary, Ann, Joan.
                - Edmund, aged 4 years, 1665.
                - Ralph Butler.
                - William Butler, and 5 other sons, who all died young.
                - Alexander Butler, of Kirkland; born 1673, died 1747. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Parker, of Browsholme: co. York, ob. 1726.
                  - Edmund, an attorney, died at Lancaster. = ....
                    - Thomas Butler, of Trinity College, Camb. living 1833, s.p.
                    - Edmund, unmar. 1833.
                    - John Samuel, died unmarried.
                  - Thomas Butler, of Queen's College, Oxford; rector of Bentham, co. York, and of Whittington, co. Lanc.; archdeacon of Richmondshire; died 1825, aged 91. = Margaret, dau. of Matthew Wilson, of Eshton Hall, co. York, died 1818.
                    - Ralph, died s.p.
                    - Maria Wilson.
                    - Elizabeth. = Rev. Jas. Penny, vicar of Preston.
                    - Dorothy, unmarried, 1833.
                    - Jane, w. of Rev. Jos. Rowley.
                    - Thomas Butler, living 1814, an officer in the Custom House, Liverpool. = Susan, d. of — Clarke, of Liverpool.
                      - Thomas Butler, of Kirkland, took the surname of Cole, Nov. 1816; living 1835. = .... dau. of Nicholas Grimshaw, of Preston.
                      - Thomas Butler, living 1833.
                      - Alexander Butler, living 1833.
                      - Elizabeth Margaret, died 1822.
                    - Alexander, died 1820.
                    - Matilda, d. & heir of — Jagger, died 1823.
                    - Margaret, w. of Alex. North Parker.
                    - Jane, wife of Edmd. Thornton.
                    - Frances Wilson, unmar.
                - Anne.
              - Richard Butler.
            - Alice, wife of William Tildesley, brother of Thurston Tildesley.
          - Jane, aged 3 years, 1613.
          - Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Grudell, of Croston.
          - John Butler, of Kirkland, captain of foot for Charles I., slain at Marston Moor. = Mary, dau. of Thos. Stanley, of Eccleston.
            - Anne, 1st, wife of John Fyfe, of Wedacre, afterwards of Thos. Cole, of Coate.
            - James, died unmar.
            - Mary, wife of James Anderton.
        - Margaret Butler.
      - Robert.
    - Edward Butler.
  - Ann Butler.
- John Butler.

- John Butler, of Kirkland. = Alice, dau. of James Massey, of Carlton, 3d brother of —— Massey, of Rixton, Esq.
- 2. Gregory Butler, of Bishop's Auckland, co. Durham.
- 3. Albany Butler.
- 4. Ann, wife of Christopher Parker, of Redum, co. York.
- 5. Alice, wife of Christopher Parker, of Wighill, co. York.
- 6. Isabell, wife of ....

- Thomas Butler, of = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Farrington.
- Thomas Butler. = Margaret, dau. of John Brockholes, of Claughton, Esq.
- Dowce, mar. Hugh Thornton.
- Margaret, mar. —— Stoder, of Hallatree.

Garstang Parish.

Catterall.

Catterall.—William de Lancaster, the first, gave to Bernard Fitz Ruffi, two carucates of land in Halcath and Catteral, which Richard Fitz Swane and Beatrice, Fitz Robert, and Michael Atheleston held in knight's service.* The name of Holcath has perished, but a deed without date is extant, by which Robert the son of Bernard, in the reign of king John, grants to the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem the manse of St. John the Baptist super Howarth with the chapel of St. John the Baptist with the demesnes, viz. from the bridge of Hawayd following the Wyre to the bridge which is over the Wyre near St. Helen's, and so from the said bridge following the ditch which is near my messuage in Catterall, and so from my messuage following the ditch to the road from Prestone, and so across the road towards Slireshalgh to the land which was Spareling's, and from Spareling's land to the Wyre. And all the lands which are comprised between these divisions, and 6 acres in the township of Catteral upon Keldit, which were Alan Fitz Ralph's, and my mill of Catterall, besides two acres of land near the house which was William de Ricihale's in Wetre to make a market. And 4 acres of land in Heigham, for slate-quarries with common pasture of Klactone. And 1 bovate of land in Hoton upon Ribel, with common pasture in the township, and with fisheries and the services of the free men, and part of my land in Gosanerhges, viz. Ytynlefeld with the houses.

Soon after this donation, a family of the name of Catterall held the township; whose descent from this benefactor to Alan de Catterall of Little Mitton is exhibited in the Catterall pedigree.

Catterall.—In 42 Henry III., Richard de Caterhale, great-grandfather of Alan, held, among other places, Gosenhar and Katerale.† These estates passed into the Sherburnes in the reign of Henry VIII., by the marriage of Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Catteral, of Little Mitton, with Richard, or Robert, third son of Thomas Sherborne.‡ Catterall subsequently became the property of the Banisters of Bank, and Christopher Banaster occupied the hall in 1649. It was afterwards possessed by the Winckleys, and was conveyed to sir John Shelley, bart., the present owner, by his marriage, June 2, 1807, with Frances, daughter and heiress of Thomas Winckley, of Brockholes and Catterall, esq. A branch of the Plessingtons of Plessington§ resided at Dimples, an old house in this township. William Plessington had held Dimples Hall, and property in six townships, in 1621,‖ and the family existed until the civil wars, during which Robert Plesington, esq. was governor of Greenhalgh Castle for the king. His younger son, William, was educated at Valladolid, in Spain, where he took holy orders, and, on his return to England, he resided as chaplain to Mr. Massey, of Puddington, in Cheshire. In 1679 he was indicted for high treason on the statute of 27 Elizabeth, for exercising the functions of priesthood, condemned, and executed at Chester, July 19, 1679.¶ Dimples is now the property of Henry Fielding, of Stodday Lodge, esq. Catterall Lodge, a modern erection, is the residence of Joseph Fielding, esq. The extensive and long-established calico printing works of Messrs. Fielding, to which this township owed much of its prosperity, were discontinued in 1830, when the population immediately decreased about one-half. A small Wesleyan chapel was opened here about 1825. A part of the township is detached from the main body, and lies about seven miles between Bleasdale and Barnacre.

* "W. de Lanc. dedit Bern. f. Ruffi 2 car. t. in Halcath et Catteral quas R. f. Suani et Beatricia fil. Rob. et Mich. Athelston ten. in Ser. mil." Dr. Kuerden's MS. Coll. Vol. IV. fo. H. 3, in the Herald's College.

† Escaet. 42 Hen. III. n. 13.

‡ See Vol. III. p. 228, where, following the Catterall pedigree, it is Richard; but in the Pedigree of Sherburne of Stonyhurst, it is Robert.

§ See Vol. III. p. 355.

‖ Duch. Rec. Vol. XXIII. Inq. 19 Jac. I. n. 85.

¶ Chaloner's Mem. of Miss. Priests, Vol. II. p. 410.

Garstang Parish.

Bilsborough.

Bilsborough.—In 29 Henry III. Alan de Singleton held two bovates of land in Billisburghere.* In the Coucher Book of Cockersand is a grant without date from John, son of Richard de Billisburgh, of an acre of land in Billisburgh and Werringeshurst. William Banaster in 17 Edward II. held one message, 20 acres, and the mill, and half the town of Billesworth.† The Duchy Feodary states that Adam, son and heir of William Banaster, held the manor of Billisburgh by the service of two shillings. The township is now held by a number of land-owners, of whom Thomas Butler Cole, of Kirkland Hall, esq. is the principal. About 1815, a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel was erected here.

Claughton.

Claughton.—This place is commonly pronounced Clighton, and gave name to a local family, of whom Richard de Clacton appears in a deed without date as a benefactor to Cockersand abbey. In 17 Edward II. the moiety of the town of Claghton in Amoundernesse was vested in William Banastre, whose son and heir, Adam, lord of Claghton, held of Alicia de Lacy the manor of Claghton by the service of one knight's fee and 2s. 2d. for castle-guard of Lancaster. In the reign of Richard II. Thomas Banastre's possessions here and in other places were seized for the king and duke of Lancaster. Claughton is afterwards found in possession of the Brockholes. John de Brockholes was living in 3 Henry IV. and had a son Roger, to whom John de Caterall gave the manor of Heton in Landisdale, 19 Henry VI. His descendant, the late Joseph Brockholes, devised his estates to William Fitzherbert second son of Thomas Fitzherbert of Swynnerton Hall, co. Stafford, by Maria Theresa Throckmorton, born 1759, with injunction to take the name and arms of Brockholes. He died 5 April 1832, leaving issue Thomas Fitzherbert Brockholes, esq. now of Claughton, Heton, and Maines, born 15th June 1800: Francis, born 1st Aug. 1802; Charles, born 8th February 1804, married Miss Carruthers of Liverpool, and Mary Anne. Claughton Hall is a spacious mansion, commanding in its appearance, and beautiful in its situation, the park being finely wooded, and ornamented by a piece of water a quarter of a mile in length.

Trade and Manufacture.

The trade and manufacture of the place are not very extensive, but a number of looms are employed in the town in weaving linen and cotton goods, and there are several cotton mills. An impulse has been given to the trade of this town and parish by the facilities afforded to trade from the Lancaster canal, which crosses the river by a beautiful aqueduct within a quarter of a mile to the south of the principal street. The Wyer, in its course, washes the eastern and southern limits, and this river yields to the inhabitants abundance of trout, smelts, and other fish, in their season. Population advances, as will be seen from the returns, rather upon the scale of the agricultural than of the manufacturing parishes. Fuel is not here very abundant; but water-power may be had almost to any extent; and it has been matter of surprise that the manufactures have not more extensively prevailed. The land is generally fertile; and the parish of Garstang is celebrated for a fine breed of well-formed cattle; noticed by Drunken Barnaby in his Excursion to the North of England:

Veni Garstang, ubi nata
Sunt armenta fronte lata.

* Escaet. 29 Hen. III. n. 34.

† Ibid. 17 Edward II. n. 45.

# Lonsdale Hundred.

Lonsdale Hundred.

THE last grand division of the county of Lancaster is now before us. Here the ancient barons, dukes of Lancaster, held their court and castle, and the "thrice illustrious" John of Gaunt here exercised little less than royal sway. The hundred of Lonsdale is formed into two districts, called North and South Lonsdale, the vast expanse of sands, constituting the upper portion of the bay of Morecambe, forming the broad boundary line between the two, and imparting to each the appellation of Lonsdale North of the Sands, and Lonsdale South of the Sands. This hundred is comprehended in twenty-one parishes; of which, nine are to the north of the Sands, in the district called Furness, and twelve to the south of the Sands: and the following alphabetical parochial classification, with the sums affixed, shews the estimated value of each township for the county rates.

## LONSDALE NORTH OF THE SANDS.

| NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS. | £. | NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS. | £. | NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS. | £. | NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS. | £. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Aldingham Parish:* | | *Coulton Parish:* | | *Hawkshead Parish:* | | *Ulverstone Parish:* | |
| Aldingham Lower, Aldingham Upper, Leece, Stainton, & Gleaston ..... | 6195 | Coulton East ..... | | Claife ..... | 3526 | Blawith ..... | 867 |
| | | Coulton West.... | | Hawkshead .... | | Church Conistone | 1601 |
| *Cartmel Parish:* | | Haverthwaite, Finthwaite, and Russland ..... | 7605 | Monk Conistone, & Skelwith .... | 5575 | Egton ..... | 4018* |
| Alithwaite, Lower | 4725 | Nibthwaite ..... | | Satterthwaite .... | 3003 | Lowick ..... | 1970 |
| Alithwaite, Upper | 2523 | | | *Kirkby Ireleth Parish:* | | Mansriggs ..... | 557 |
| Broughton ..... | 2780 | *Dalton in Furness Parish:* | | Broughton in Furness ..... | 4303 | Newland—in Egton. | |
| Cartmelfell ..... | 2113 | | | Dunnerdale and Seathwaite .... | 1832 | Osmotherley .... | 1669 |
| Holker, Lower ... | 5102 | Above Town.... | | Kirkby Ireleth, Lower Quarter, Upper Quarter, Woodlane..... | 8670 | Subberthwaite ... | 878 |
| Holker, Upper .. | 5515 | Dalton ..... | 20,751 | | | Torver..... | 811 |
| Staveley ..... | 2511 | Hawcoat ..... | | *Pennington Parish* . | 3297 | Ulverstone ..... | 16,148 |
| | | Yarleside ..... | | | | *Urswick Parish:* | |
| | | | | | | Bardsea ..... | |
| | | | | | | Great Urswick .. | |
| | | | | | | Little Urswick, Bolton, and Adgarley ..... | 5438 |

* With Newland.

Drawn by J. Henderson. Engraved by W. Le Petit.

THE VALE OF LONSDALE.

FISHER, SON & CO. LONDON. 1832.

LONSDALE SOUTH OF THE SANDS.



| NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS. | £. |
|---|---|
| *Bolton-le-Sands Parish:* | |
| Bolton-le-Sands .. | 4048 |
| Nether Kellet.... | 2465 |
| Over Kellet ..... | 3508 |
| Slyne with Hest.. | 2382 |
| *Burton Parish:* | |
| Dalton ..... | 1453 |
| *Claughton Parish* .. | 1521 |
| *Cockerham Parish:* | |
| Cockerham ..... | 7109 |
| Ellel ..... | 6086 |
| *Halton Parish* .... | 5232 |
| *Heysham Parish* ... | 2760 |
| *Lancaster Parish:* | |
| Aldcliffe ..... | 1275 |
| Ashton with Stodday ..... | 2475 |

| NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS. | £. |
|---|---|
| Bare—with Poulton. | |
| †Bleasdale. | |
| Bulk ..... | 2308 |
| Caton ..... | 6050 |
| †Fulwood. | |
| Gressingham .... | 2125 |
| Heaton with Oxcliffe ..... | 2419 |
| Lancaster ..... | 30,715 |
| Middleton ..... | 1552 |
| †Myerscough. | |
| Overton ..... | 2094 |
| Poulton ..... | *3195 |
| †Preesall with Hackensall. | |
| Quernmoor..... | 5187 |
| Scotforth ..... | 4757 |
| Skerton ..... | 6199 |

| NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS. | £. |
|---|---|
| †Stalmine with Stannall. | |
| Thurnham with Cockersand .... | 3039 |
| Torrisholme—with Poulton. | |
| Over Wyersdale . | 4106 |
| *Melling Parish:* | |
| Arkholme with Cawood ..... | 3237 |
| Farleton ..... | 1086 |
| Hornby ..... | 2279 |
| Melling with Wreaton ..... | 1395 |
| Roberindale ..... | 2328 |
| Wennington ..... | 1153 |
| Wray with Botton | 3485 |
| *Tatham Parish* .... | 4631 |

| NAMES OF PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS. | £. |
|---|---|
| *Thornton Parish:* | |
| Ireby ..... | 1177 |
| *Tunstall Parish:* | |
| Burrow with Burrow ..... | 2477 |
| Cantsfield ..... | 1339 |
| Leck ..... | 2083 |
| Tunstall ..... | 1550 |
| *Wharton Parish:* | |
| Borwick ..... | 1417 |
| Carnforth ..... | 2019 |
| Hutton ..... | 1475 |
| Silverdale ..... | 479 |
| Wharton with Lindeth..... | 2530 |
| Yealand Conyers | 2206 |
| Yealand Redmayne | 1645 |
| *Whittington Parish:* | 4311 |

From the river Loyne, Loon, or Lune, whose broad stream passes from Westmorland on the north-east, through the southern division of this hundred, and discharges itself below the bay of Morecambe on the south-west, the Saxons named the chief town, whence the whole county was named, Loncastreshire.‡ A monkish writer at an early period mentions the other wapentakes by name, while Lonsdale is implied under the term, the territory of Lancaster,§ which is also the language used by Dr. Kuerden, who appears to have translated this passage.‖ Name.

In the Domesday Survey, the south of Lancashire is included in Cheshire, the hundred of Amounderness in Yorkshire, and that of Lonsdale is comprised under Westmorland, Cumberland, and Yorkshire. The dale or vale of the Lune is formed into one word in this record, where it occurs as a manor, surveyed under Craven in the West Riding of Yorkshire. "Two manors. In Lanesdale and Cocreham, Ulf and Machall had two carucates to be taxed."¶ Here Lanesdale seems to denote Thurnham, but the latter occurs as Tiernum in earl Tosti's manor of Haltune. In a charter of the 2d of king John, by which the lands formerly belonging to Nigellus Camerarius, probably the chamberlain of the great earl Roger de Poictou, were granted to Henry Fitz Hervey and his heirs, land towards or opposite the valley of Loon is mentioned,** and in the margin of the Testa de Nevill', p. 371, is Lounsdal, which subsequently appears to have been divided into several districts, over each of which was appointed a serjeant, while each of the other hundreds Domesday Survey.

* Including Bare and Torrisholme.

† For the townships marked with a dagger, see Amounderness, in this volume, p. 292.

‡ See Vol. I. p. 48. § See Vol. II. p. 143. ‖ See Vol. I. p. 55.

¶ Ibid. p. 108-9. ** Rot. Chart. 2 John, m. 10. n. 3.

Lonsdale Hundred.

formed a serjeanty by itself.* Though there can be no question that the territory of Lancaster was considered as a hundred or wapentake, yet the earliest record in which it is distinctly named as such appears to be an extent of the earl of Lancaster's estates in "Wappentach Launsdale Com. Lanc." 25 Edward I.†

Lonsdale, north and south, at the time of the Domesday Survey, contained thirty-eight manors, which fell under thirteen divisions. The first named is the manor of Halton, which comprised twenty-two villages, and consisted of the entire peninsula between the Lune and the bay of Morecambe, as far as Carnforth and Kellet. The manor was defined on all sides but the north-east, and, excepting the town of Lancaster, by natural boundaries. 2. The manor of Witetune, in which were fifteen villages, eight in Lancashire and seven in Yorkshire, extended from the northern confines of the manor of Halton along both banks of the Lune, into the wapentake of Ewecross in Yorkshire.‡ 3. Ovstevvic contained twelve manors, and extended irregularly along and beyond the Lune as far as Mansergh. This district comprised a large portion of Ewecross. 4. Benetain comprised four manors, including Wennington on the north and Farleton on the south. 5. Hovgvn was one manor containing twenty villages, and is supposed to have been the district afterwards, in the reign of Stephen, known as Futherness, and now as High Furness and Furness Fells. 6. Cherchebi, one manor. 7. Stercland, nine manors. 8. Aldingham, one manor. 9. Vlurestun. In Craven were surveyed—10. One manor containing Mellinge, Hornbi, and Wennington. 11. Two manors in Lanesdale and Cocreham. 12. Three manors, Eston, Ellhale, and Scozferde.—And, 13. Biedune, a manor containing Jalant and Farelton in Lancashire, and other villages in Westmorland.§

In the district of Benetain three churches are mentioned, which were probably Bentham, Tatham, and Tunstall; but in the northern division of Lonsdale there appears to have been no place of worship, except in Hovgvn, where there is Santacherche, or Santon Kirk, which, however, is in Cumberland, and Cherchebi, or Kirkby Kendal.

Several places named in this ancient survey are now unknown, others may have been swallowed up by the sea—like Crimbleton and part of Aldingham. Dr. Whitaker erroneously supposes that Kirkby, Ulverston, and Aldingham, have been omitted in the Domesday Survey,‖ but of the four places with confessedly Saxon names, of which mention is not made in that record, Urswick is alone.

Stephen, earl of Bologne, in 1126, before he assumed the crown, gave the greater part of the northern division of Lonsdale to the monks of Furness, including all the forest of Fuderness and Wagenei (probably the Hovgvnai of Domesday) Dalton, all

* Fo. 410. † See Vol. II. p. 143.

‡ Dr. Whitaker, from this circumstance, conjectures that the wapentake of Ewecross was formerly part of Yorkshire.

§ Vol. I. p. 108—111. ‖ Hist. Rich. Vol. II. p. 370.

his demesne of Fuderness, and Ulverston, his fishery and warren; the only exception being the land of Michael Fleming, who then occupied Aldingham.* Lonsdale Hundred.

The great forests of Lancashire are chiefly within this hundred, and Wyersdale forest, Quernmoor forest, Bleasdale forest, Myerscough forest, and Fulwood forest, are all in the parish of Lancaster. Wyersdale forest, which takes its name from the river, was well described by Camden in his time, as "a solitary and dismal place;" but the hand of cultivation has improved this region amazingly, and of the twenty thousand acres, of which the forest consists, a considerable portion is now enclosed, and made applicable either to pasturage, or to other agricultural purposes. Quernmoor forest, adjoining to Wyersdale northward, contains 3000 acres of enclosed land, in addition to the extensive wastes. Bleasdale forest is co-extensive with the township of that name, and contains about 8000 acres, of which a large part is now enclosed. Myerscough forest skirts the great north road from Preston to Lancaster, and is fourteen miles from the parish town; it consists of about 2200 acres, principally in cultivation. Fulwood forest, which is within three miles of Preston, was anciently a very extensive tract, but it is now all enclosed. The race-ground is included in the allotment made to the king in right of his Duchy of Lancaster; and Lord Derby, who previously had a grant of the herbage of the moor, enjoys that allotment for life. Forests.

The forests of Lancashire may be divided into two portions;—those in the ancient honor of Lancaster, subject soon after the Conquest to Roger de Poictou; and those in the great fee of Clitheroe, subject at the same period to the family of de Lacy. The forests in the honor of Lancaster are chiefly within the modern parish of that name, and have just been enumerated; the forests in the Clitheroe fee are those of Bowland and Blackburnshire, the latter comprehending Pendle, Trawden, Accrington, and Rossendale. After the marriage of Alice de Lacy with Thomas de Lancaster, they all passed into one family under the general designation of Foresta de Lancaster. During the commonwealth, the four forests of Blackburnshire, together with the rents, royalties, and profits of the Halmot Courts, were sold by the authority of parliament, as we have seen, for the sum of £6153. 16s. 1d. to Adam Baynes, esq. of Knowstrop, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, the representative of the borough of Leeds, in parliament. The privileged wild inhabitants of the forests of Lancashire have now disappeared; those of the forest of Bowland survived all the race, but in the year 1805 the last herd of wild deer in this forest was destroyed. Whitaker's Whalley.

The southern forests of Lonesdale remained royal property. Benedict Gernet in 1 John rendered an account of forty marks for the serjeanty of the forest of the whole county, and for the king's favour.† In 1 John a charter was granted to

* Dr. Kuerden, Fol. MS. p. 215 † Mag. Rot. 1 Joh. Rot. 5 b. Lanc.

Lonsdale Hundred.

the knights and freeholders dwelling in his forest of the honor of Lancaster to clear, sell, or give their own woods, granting them exemption from regard of the forest and other immunities.* For this charter, the knights and thanes of the honor of Lancaster, in 3 John, rendered an account to H. de Nevill in the Exchequer office, two hundred and fourscore pounds, seventy-seven shillings.† King John also granted to the Lepers of S^t^ Leonard of Lancaster the privilege of grazing their cattle in the forest of Landesdall, and of taking therein wood for fuel, and timber for building. In the 8th John, the abbot of Furnellis was in mercy for the forest, and the king amerced him D marks.‡ The lepers state in a petition to Henry III. that they lost the charter by the incursions of the king's enemies, and they heavily complain of the hardships inflicted upon them by Roger Gernet, forester of the forest of Landesdal, who exacted from them for winter pasture one ox, and for summer pasture one cow, and would not allow them to take wood and timber as they had been accustomed to do. The king, by a writ to the sheriff of Lancaster, dated April 10, 4 Henry III. directed that functionary to give them the peace of Roger Gernet and others who molested them, so that thenceforth they might have their herds and beasts in the said forest without exaction of ox or cow, and wood for fuel, and timber for building.§ In the 12th year of this reign Roger de Gernet was confirmed in the custody of Lancaster forest.‖

The forests of Lancashire were perambulated in the 12th Henry III. by twelve knights, among whom were Thomas de Bethum, William de Tatham, Adam de Coupynwra, Gilbert de Kellet, and Grymbald de Ellale. Their report in the Perambulatio de Forestis is, that the whole county of Lancaster ought to be disforested according to the tenor of the Carta de Foresta, except Quernemore, Conet, Bleasdale, Fulwode, Toxstath, Wood of Derby, and Burton Wood.

It is observable, that in this perambulation, neither Wyersdale nor Myerscough, which were both forests at the period, are mentioned. In the following year, a confirmation was issued of king John's charter to the knights and freeholders of Lancaster, for the enjoyment of their own woods under certain restrictions,¶ rendered probably necessary in order to prevent them from being disforested by this inquest. In 51 Henry III. the forest of Wiresdel appears distinct from that of Lonnedsdall, when both were granted to Edmund Crouchback by a charter,** which was confirmed in 13 Edward I.†† Two years after the confirmation, an assize of the forest was held, Thomas de Gersingham, William de Dacre, who married the daughter and heiress of Benedict Gernet, and Roger de Lancastre, foresters: among the viridors,

* See Vol. I. p. 249. Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MS. fo. 3. Confirm. per Cart. 13 Hen. III. Rot. m. 9.

† Rot. Can. 3 Joh. m. 5. Lanc. tit. *De Oblat.*

‡ Mag. Rot. 8 Joh. 7 b. Lanc. tit. *Nova Ob.*

§ Rot. Liter. Clausar. 4 Hen. III. m. 11.

‖ Rot. Chart. 12 Hen. III. m. 9.

¶ Rot. Chart. 13 Hen. III. m. 9.

** See Vol. I. p. 124.

†† Rot. Chart. 13 Ed. I, n n. 19, 20, 22.

or verderers, and their assistants, at this time, were ranked the principal knights and gentry in the hundred. * Lonsdale Hundred.

Orm de Kellet, in 20 Edward I., claimed to be the king's bailiff to the wapentake of Lonesdale, and to make and execute summons, attachments, distresses, and other duties belonging to the office of royal bailiff in this wapentake, in virtue of a charter granted by king John, when earl of Moreton, to Ada, daughter of Orm de Kellet, by which the serjeanty and wapentake of Lonesdale were conferred upon her and her heirs for ever. This claim was disputed on a quo warranto, on the ground that king John, who confirmed the first charter, never was seized of the wapentake. The jury returned a verdict to the same effect.† In 21 Edward I., the pleadings were renewed at York, when Orm de Kellet claimed the bailiwick, in right of his ancestors, from the time of William the Conqueror; but it was argued, that as he had formerly claimed by charter, he could not now claim the title from antiquity. Judgment in this was adjourned from the octaves of St. John to the third week after Michaelmas. Wapentake.

In 3 Edward II. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, high steward of England, granted to Robert Shirburn, and Alice, his wife, and their heirs, twenty-eight and a half acres and one rood of his waste of Murscough, lying between his park of Murschogh on the one part, and the hamlet of Newsome on the other, paying for every acre sixpence at the two terms of the year.‡ The serjeanty of the wapentake in 13 Edward II. was granted to sir Robert de Holland.§ Ancient Grant

In an. 10 Ducatus, Henry, duke of Lancaster issued a warrant to levy 520 marks from the freeholders of Quernamore forest and the natives of Lonsdale, as their portion of a fine of £1000 for trespasses against the assize of the forest.‖ 35 Edw. III.

Sir Thomas Haryngton, son of sir John Harington, steward of Lonsdale and Amounderness, in 22 Edward IV., having suffered much injury in his estate by his services to Henry VI., received from that prince a lease for twenty years of the herbage and pastures of several parks and vaccaries, among which was Quernmore. His claims to remuneration are enumerated in the Act of Resumption, 28 Hen. VI., which confirms him in his possession, and is a curious specimen of the language of Royal leases.

* See Vol. I. p. 251.

† Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 10. d.

‡ Dr. Kuerden's MS. Col. Vol. III. fo. A. 3 b. Vol. V. fo. 143 b. The seal, he remarks, "is of yellow wax, viz$^{t}$ in an escocheon 3 lyons passant gard$^{t}$ a label of 3 lambeaux."

§ Nichol's Leicest. Vol. I. p. ii. Append. p. 25.

‖ See Vol. I. p. 251. The date of a list of duchy officers and their wages, inserted at p. 138, is erroneous. In the original it is entitled, "Feod. et Vad. Officior. infra Ducat. Reg. Lanc. anno R. xxij E. iii$^{tij}$," instead of xxij E. iij$^{ti}$; for in 22 Edw. III. the duchy was not erected, although it might be in contemplation, and the officers might have prospective appointments; but Richard, duke of Gloucester, did not receive his title before 1 Edw. IV.; and sir James Harington, steward of Lonsdale and Amounderness, was great-grandson of sir Rob. Shirburn and Alice, above-mentioned.

Lonsdale Hundred.

the time, while it exhibits the equipment of a gentleman engaged in an important service.* Ten years afterwards, sir Thomas Harrington and his eldest son, sir John, fell at the battle of Wakefield. The latter left two daughters, his co-heireses, of whom the eldest, Anne, married sir Edward Stanley, who had a grant, among other offices, of the parkership of Whermere, and the stewardship of Londesdale and Amounderness, which were secured to him by the act of resumption in 1 Henry VII.† Sir Edward was created baron Monteagle, 1514, and died 1524.

By the same act of resumption, Thomas, earl of Derby, was also confirmed in his office of "Receywour of the Countie Palantyne of Lancastre and Maister of the Chase and Parke of Mirescogh."‡

Lancashire Forest, Officers, and Fees of.

When the estates of the duchy were surveyed, in 1 Elizabeth, a return was made of the fees or wages of the officers who superintended the forests and parks. At this time such matters are of little consequence; but, under the feudal jurisdiction, men of high rank did not think themselves degraded by becoming gamekeepers to their superiors, and at wages which, when compared with the present value of money, are only equal to those of modern gamekeepers. From this extent, are

* "Provided also, that Thomas Haryngton, knyght, which with iii Speres and lx Bowes, atte his grete labour, costes and expenses, rode from his owen Cuntree, not oonly to Crotey to the rescue yerof; but also to the rescue of Caleys, atte siege late therto layd, with vi Speres and $\frac{xx}{vi}$ Bowes; and also was there half yere togidre with three Bowes, at his owne costes, in youre service in youre Roialme of Fraunce, over the grete and notable costes by hym supported and born for himself, iiii Gentilmen, and xii Yomen, in the fecchyng home of the Quene, be not hurte or prejudised by this Acte, of eny Dymyse, Graunt, or Lees, to hym in eny wyse made for Terme of Twenty yeres, of the arbages and pastures of Radham Park, Lies or Newa, or of the two Vachyres called Brenand and Whyttledale, or of the yerbages or pastures of Graydale, Wardesley, Stotclose, Whormore Park, or Scalthwayte; which herbage and pastures were late graunted to the said Thomas, for his service done, and to be done to youre Highnes, and for the releve of him of the grete hurte and losses that he hadde, by his late takyng prisoner in Scotland in youre service there." Rot. Parl. 28 Hen. VI. m. 13. Vol. V. p. 191.

† "Provided alwayes that this acte, &c., be not hurtfull unto sir Edward Stanley, ne defeate in any wise any oure Lrēs Patentes made unto hym, in or of the Office of Sheriff of oure Countie Palantyne of Lancaster, the Offices of Maister Forster, Maister of the Game of oure Forest of Boland, the offices of Steward, Bailiff, & le Dryvers of the said Forest in oure counties of Yorke and Lancaster, the office of Parkershipp and Keping of oure Parke of Whermore, in oure said countie of Lancastre, the Offices of Stewardshipp of oure Lordshipps of Londesdale and Amounderness, in oure said Countie of Lancastre, &c. but that as well oure said Lrēs Patentes, and all things in theym conteyned, afterward according the tenour and effecte of theym be unto hym effectuall and availlable, by whatsoever name or names the said Edward, or the said offices, &c. be named, expressed or called; the said Acte, or Actes, in any wise notwithstanding. Rot. Parl. 1 Hen. VII. m. 26. Vol. VI. p. 379.

‡ Ibid. m. 23. p. 273.

selected the following estimates of the value of the different duchy servants in the forests :— Lonsdale Hundred.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amounders | Forester thear | Fees | 40s 8d |
| Litherpoole | Constable of the Castle | fees | 6l 13s 4d |
| The Forest of Symondswood & ye pke of Toxteth & Croxtalge | Mr Forester | fees | 40s |
| Queremore | Forest of Queremore and Porter of the Castle of Lancaster | fees | 4l |
| Quermore | Keap of ye Parke | | 45s 6d |
| Blesdale | Mr Forester | | 30s 4d |
| Marstonatge | Forester of the forren woode | fees | 4l 11s |
| . . . . rt Dale and Queremore | Mr Forester there | fees | 40s 8d |
| Bolland | Steward Mr Forester & Ranger there | fees | 6l 13s 4d |
| Stadam wthin ye Forest of Bolland | Keap of ye pke | fees | 30s 4d |
| Cartmell | Governor or Guid of the Sand called Kentesande | fees | 10s |
| Conished | Governor of the Sande called Kentesande | fees | 6l 13s 4d |
| Cliderowe | Constable of the Castle | fees | 10l |
| Lathgrine | Keap of ye Parke | fees | 45s 6d |
| Furnes | Keap of ye woode | fees | 40s |
| Clitherowe | Keap of ye yate & Gaole | fees | 40s 8d * |

With respect to the landed estates in this hundred, at a very early period after the Domesday Survey, the **Black Book of the Exchequer**, contains an account of the possessions of Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid, who, with the exception of Theobald Walter, is the only freeholder mentioned under the head *Lancastr*[7]

"Gilbertus filius Rembr. d. 1. milit. de terra sua de Westmerland & Kendale.

"Idem tenet. 1. carucatam terræ in Lesnes cum piscaria, &. iiii. Carrucatas terræ in Karlington & Bescñ, & iiii. Carrucatas terræ in Prestuñ, &. ii. Carrucatas terræ in Bertune, &. i. Carrucatam terræ in Hennecastr', &. i. Carrucatam terræ in Preston, &. iii. Carrucatas terræ in Lutton, &. 1. piscariam pertinentem ad easdem terras, per servitium. 1. militis."†

In succeeding ages, the value of property, and the number of its proprietors in the Lonsdales, have continued to increase; and the parish histories, upon which we are now to enter, will shew that, except on the north-eastern borders, where nature has interposed insurmountable difficulties in the way of improvement, agricultural skill and enterprise have been carried to as great an extent as in any of the other hundreds of the county.

* Harl. MSS. Cod. 5166, fo. 41.

† Lib. Nig. Scacc. p. 340.

# Lancaster Parish.

Lancaster Parish.

LANCASTER, the Longovicus of the Notitia, is doubtless of Roman origin, if it does not owe its foundations to a still higher antiquity. Here the Saxon princes were seated after the Roman dynasty had passed away; and the Norman baron, Roger Poictou, selected this as the site for his baronial castle. The illustrious house of Lancaster succeeding the Romans, the Saxons and the Normans enlarged the jurisdiction of their august predecessors; and the duchy of Lancaster, even before it merged in the possessions of the crown, extended through various counties, from the Thames to the Lune.

The parish of Lancaster comprises so many detached and distant parts, that it is not possible to describe its boundaries. This difficulty was even greater, when, in 1461, by a grant from the abbess of Zyon or Syon, it included Toxteth, Croxteth, and Simonswood.* Toxteth Park remained a member of the parish in 1650, but the precise period of its separation is not ascertained. The length of the chief trunk of the parish, if it may be so called, is upwards of ten miles, from north to south, and the breadth about nine, from west to east. The next considerable portion, consisting of Stalmine with Stainall, and Preesall with Hackensall, in the hundred of Amounderness, is about four miles by one and a half, and in some places two miles. The total number of statute acres in the parish appears to be about 68,084.

Rivers.

The chief river is the Lune, which, as observed by Spenser, imparts its name to the town and county:—

"—— After came the stony shallow Lone
That to old Lancaster his name doth lend."†

This rises at the upper end of Ravenstone Dale, to the south-east of Orton, in Westmorland, and not on the edge of Richmondshire, as stated in Harrison's account of rivers.‡ Winding for some distance to the west of its source, the Lune suddenly turns south, and, passing through a deep vale, it reaches Kirkby Lonsdale; a short

* See Vol. IV. p. 192.

† Faerie Queene B. IV. canto 11.

‡ See Vol. II. p. 96. Leland, quoting Harrison's authority, has fallen into the same error. Itin. Vol. VII. p. 48.

Painted by J. Henderson. Engraved by W. Finden.

LANCASTER.

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON. 1831.

distance to the south, it passes the Roman station of Overburrow, where it enters the vale of its own name—Lunedale. In its devious course, above and below Hornby, it is increased by the Leck, the Greta, and the Wenning. After a curve to the west-south-west, it arrives at the narrow vale of Caton, where it first becomes a boundary to the parish of Lancaster, and, flowing by Quernmoor and Bulk, it is subject to the ebbing and flowing of tides above Skerton. Passing under the Aqueduct, and Lancaster New Bridge, it sweeps round the base of the Castle Hill, and meets with the long sand-bank of Scaleford, which divides it into two channels, and forms a barrier to the port. At this point the river becomes about as wide as the Thames at London Bridge, and continues to increase in width and depth as it passes Aldcliffe, Stodday, and Ashton Park on the east bank, and Overton on the west bank. Before reaching Glasson, it is augmented by the confluence of the Conder, and, forming a deep little bay a short distance hence, a harbour and dock have been constructed at Glasson, where a branch of the Lancaster canal communicates with the dock, and renders Glasson the port of Lancaster. Quitting this harbour, the river enlarges into a more spacious bay between Overton and Sunderland, and, washing the shores of Thurnham, enters Morecambe Bay with Sunderland Point on the north-west, and the ruins of Cockersand Abbey opposite the mouths of the Lune and the Cocker, on the south-east. The Lune, flowing for above seven miles in a line parallel to Morecambe Bay, and never more than four miles to the east, forms a narrow neck of land called Little Fylde, the whole of which, excepting Heysham, is in this parish. This river, like the other navigable streams, affords a plentiful supply of salmon from its fishery. The crooked channel of the Lune, between Glasson and the Old Quay, and the shallowness of the ford near Lancaster, render it difficult for vessels above 200 or 250 tons to get up the river. A more ancient bridge than that of which the ruins remain, stood near Skerton Town End, and near Lancaster New Bridge.* Formerly, the ruins of the ancient bridge consisted of two arches, but one has been recently removed, and the other stands, in a state of great dilapidation, at the upper end of St. George's Quay, in a narrow part of the river. The New Bridge, built in 1788 by the county, is a substantial and elegant structure, of five equal elliptical arches. The aqueduct bridge for conveying the canal over the Lune, about a mile to the north-east of Lancaster, presents a fine exhibition of the triumph of art. This stupendous fabric was reared at an expense of £48,000, under the direction of the late John Rennie, esq., civil engineer, and consists of five semicircular arches, each 70 feet span, springing from rusticated piers, supported by piles driven thirty feet deep. The height, from the surface of the river to that of the canal, is fifty-one feet. The other streams are—the Wyre, described under Garstang, rises from various brooks, the Tarn Brook and the Trough of Bowland, in the wilds of Wyersdale and

Lancaster Parish.

Bridges.

Aqueduct.

* In 19 Edw. I. letters patent were issued for the pontage of the bridge of Lancaster. Rot. Pat. 19 Edw. I. n. 13: and other patents for the same object were subsequently issued.

Lancaster Parish.

Bowland. Below Abbey Stead the united water is joined by Grizedale Beck. Roughton Beck and the rill from Quernmoor become affluents of the Lune at Thurnham. The Conder, termed the Cowdar by Harrison,[a] has its source in the hills about Clougha Pike, and, passing Scotforth, arrives at Conder Green in Ashton, where it loses its course in the Lune. The Artlebeck is a torrent which issues from the Caton Hills into the Lune. The Fisherbeck is another water of Caton.

[a] Vol. II. p. 95.

Early history.

Much of the early history of Lancaster is included in the general history of the county. The aborigines were a Celtic tribe of idolaters, existing by the produce of the chase, and clothed in the skins of the animals which disputed with them the dominion of the country. Traces of their occupation of this neighbourhood have been found in two rude instruments, evidently wrought by a people to whom the use of iron was unknown, and who, if the Phœnicians first communicated the art of working metals to the inhabitants of Britain, formed these instruments three centuries and a half before the commencement of the Christian era. They are both of the description called celts, or hammer-heads, and were discovered at Quernmoor and Heaton. One is of large grey cobble, weighing 7lb., and is 9½ inches long, and 4½ broad, with a perforation for the insertion of the handle, 1¾ inch in diameter. The other is of black flint, and of smaller dimensions.

Celtæ.

Camden, having noticed that a fragment of Roman works on the Castle Hill bears the name of Wery Wall, asserts that the Britons denominated the town *Caer Werid*, the green city; probably, he says, taken from that green hill, but I leave this to others.* Whether, as Leland positively states, the Wery Wall were part of the priory of Lancaster,† or, as Camden, West, and others believe, it was part of the Roman wall, the name is favourable to this hypothesis, which is still further fortified by the existing names of Caer Green, and the Green Area, called, in Speed's map, the Green Ayre. At the same time it must be observed, that "Caer Werid" does not occur among the thirty-three British cities enumerated by Nennius. The fragment of wall which bore this name has recently disappeared.

British city.

[b] A.D. 55.

[c] A.D. 79.

Cæsar first planted the standard of civilization in Britain;[b] and Agricola, upwards of a hundred years afterwards,[c] renewed the invasion, and carried his conquests into Lancashire. The Roman stations were marked out by this general, and those in the country of the western Brigantes will be found, in general, to be situated upon principal rivers, at the exact point where the waters cease to be navigable to vessels of considerable burthen. Hence *Aluna* was placed near the mouth of the Lune, secure from piratical visitation, and convenient for the purposes of commerce. The Roman geographers have involved the stations they describe in so much uncertainty, that the discrepancies in their maps and charts have served for a perpetual theme of contest amongst the antiquaries of after times. The name

* Hoc enim oppidum illi [Britanni] Caer Werid, i. vrbem viridem dixêrunt, a viridante forsitan illo colle, sed hæc viderint alij.—Britan. p. 620. Ed. 1590.

† Itin. Vol. VII. p. 48.

given to Lancaster by the conquerors has long been a subject of dispute; and while some British topographers have applied to it the name of *Ad Alaunam*, or *Alauna*,* according to the itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, others have judged it to be the *Setantiorum Portus* of Ptolemy.† Camden himself has entertained two opinions. On the south bank of the river, he says, is the chief town of the county, which the Scots call *Loncastell*, but the inhabitants more correctly Loncaster; for it takes its name from the river Lone. Why, therefore, may not I deem it to have been that city which was called *Alone* by the Romans, and Alione in the book of Notitiæ, which has placed there a tribune of the third cohort of the Nervii? The distance on both sides is in our favour; nor will it be absurd, if we suppose that the Romans called it *Alone* for *Arlone*, which, in British, is the same as *at* or *upon the Lone*.‡ Alione is now generally considered to be Whitby Castle in Northumberland,§ and Longovicum to be Lancaster, as suggested by Camden in a later edition of the Britannia, in which he more positively says, that both the name of the town, and the river running by it, prove it to be Longovicum, where, under the Dux Britanniarum, according to the Notitiæ, was stationed the Numerus Longovicariorum, who took their name from the place.‖ Mr. Britton conceives that Lancaster bore the two different names of Longovicum and Ad Alaunam at two distinct Roman periods.¶ The limits of this work do not admit of an examination of evidence on the point at issue, and judging the reasons assigned by the historian of Manchester, on the whole, to be the most satisfactory, his exposition of the Roman Itineraries has been adopted.** Lancaster Parish.

That Lancaster was a Roman station of the first order, is universally allowed: the number of Roman antiquities found in this place remove all doubt on the subject,†† and the termination *Caster* given by the Saxons to towns where the Romans had fixed their station, serves to confirm the fact.‡‡ The historian of Eboracum, the capital of *Maxima Cæsariensis*, and the birth-place of Constantine the Great, has observed, that York, once the imperial residence, stands upon a magazine of Roman antiquities; and the same observation may be made, though certainly in a much more limited degree, with regard to Lancaster. Altars, statues, urns, and coins, all of Roman construction, have been found here, as well as many other remains. Roman station.

Leland, who found no remnants of Roman architecture in Lancaster, says, "In thos Partes in the Feeldes and Fundations hath been found much Romayne Coyne:"§§ but Camden mentions neither coin nor other portable relic of this people:—"at the beautiful bridge over the Lone, in the steep of the hill, hangs a piece of very old Roman work, called Wery Wall, from the later British name of

* Mr. Whitaker, Hist. Manch. Vol. II. p. 74.
† Dr. Whit. Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 212.
‡ Brit. p. 620.
§ Gough's Camd. Vol. III. p. 460, 487.
‖ Ib. p. 379. ¶ Descript. Lanc. p, 55. note.
** See Vol. I. p. 12—15.
†† See Vol. I. p. 23.
‡‡ Bishop Gibson's Regulæ Generales de Nominibus Locorum, at the end of his Saxon Chron.
§§ Itin. Vol. V. p. 93.

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Roman antiquities.

this town, as it should seem." Many Roman antiquities, however, have been discovered since the sixteenth century. Dr. Kuerden's account of the coins found at Myerscough appears, among his reasons why Preston was formerly Ribodunum, where it will be observed, that he adopts Caer Werid as the British name of Lancaster;* and Dr. Leigh mentions that several Roman *Disci* and *Simpuvia*, or cups used in sacrifice, and coins of Ælius, Hadrianus, and Augustus Cæsar, were found in digging a cellar in Lancaster. The cups have upon their sides the figures of various animals, and JULIUS FLAVIUS in letters, with the word REGIN. I. on the bottom of one of them. These, and other remains, together with the Roman wall, usually called Wery Wall, abundantly demonstrate Lancaster to have been an eminent Roman station.†

In digging a cellar in an ancient part of the town in 1772, about five feet under ground, in a bed of fine sand, a square votive stone was found, four feet long, and two feet six inches wide, bearing the following inscription, from whence it appears that the Augustan wing of the Roman army was stationed here in the time of the emperor Gordian :—

DIS MANDIBVS L A IVL A AP°LLINARIS TREV TEV R A
AN A XXX V. EQ A AI AE A AI IV.

This fine piece of antiquity was formerly in the possession of sir Ashton Lever, knight, and was deposited in the Leverian Museum.

Four years after this discovery, in sinking a cellar in the upper part of Church-street, without the wall of the Roman fortification where the garrison was kept, a Roman sepulchre was found about six feet from the surface. Half-burnt fragments of wood, bones, and ashes, with broken pateræ, urns, Roman bricks, coins, horns of animals, &c., and two fragments of a thick wall, at about five yards' distance from each other, were found within. In addition to other remains, an earthen sepulchral lamp entire, with the nozle, at which the wick had issued, burnt black, and a large human skull, were also discovered. At the back part of this site there is a descent of about seventy or eighty yards, where it is thought the river Lune anciently ran, but it is now built upon, and, in levelling the ground towards this descent, a number of similar remains were found, which constituted a stratum of ashes and bones from a foot to about five feet in thickness. How far these Roman vestiges extend, it is not possible to ascertain, but they, no doubt, run entirely under Church-street, as, on digging a drain on the opposite side of that street, at about six feet from the surface, the same sort of stratum of ashes and bones was found, with boars' tusks, and a small brasen head, resembling a dog's, and also the pedestal and foot part of a small image. Many of the vessels indicate the perfection to which the art of the potter was carried by the Romans, being elegantly glazed, and embossed with figures; but the urns are a coarse kind of ware resembling oil jars, and some of

* See Vol. IV. p. 294, 295, note.

† Nat. Hist. Lanc. B. III. p. 10.

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them blackened, as if they had been submitted to the fire after they had received the mortal remains, and before they were consigned to the tomb. The inscriptions on the coins were very few of them perfect; but there was one of brass of Marcus Aurelius, and another small one of silver, in high perfection, of Faustina, his wife, inscribed on the obverse, "*Diva Favstina Pia*," and on the reverse a monument with *Consecratio*. A few years afterwards, on digging a cellar on the opposite side of Church-street, a large hewn stone, six feet under the surface, about three tons weight, supposed to have been the corner-stone of a Roman temple, was dug up, and under it were found a number of coins of Vespasian, Domitian, &c.*

A hypocaust, or Roman pottery, (similar to those discovered at Slack, the Roman Cambodunum, about the middle of the last century, and also in the year 1824,) was found on the estate of the Honourable Edward Clifford, at Quernmoor, some years ago, and a great variety of bricks, tiles, and earthern vessels, were taken from the ovens. A tile with elevated edges, and a number of the bricks, bore the inscription of ALA SEBUSIA, which designates a wing of Roman cavalry not before known, and these antiquities are supposed to be of the time of the emperor Severus, in the year 204, when that sovereign, from his imperial palace at York, had given his orders for the erection of that most gigantic of all British structures, ancient or modern, the Wall of Severus.†

In the spring of 1794, a group of Roman antiquities was found by the canal excavators, deposited in a field near the road from Lancaster to Cockerham, about a mile from Ashton Hall, the seat of the duke of Hamilton, consisting of a headless figure of Ceres, about two feet in height, four sculptured heads, and two sea-lions, cut in free-stone. These ancient relics suffered some mutilation by the tools of the workmen, and they are now in the garden of Mr. Samuel Gregson, Queen-square, Lancaster, together with a monumental stone found in 1830, while digging a cellar on Castle Hill.

In the churchyard of Halton, close to the Saxon cross, an altar was dug up, and conveyed to the stable-yard at Halton Hall, thus inscribed:—

DEO | MART... | SABINV... | P.P. ET MILIT... |
N. BARC S... | EIIVS. P. O...

This unique relic is supposed to be a votive offering for a body of soldiers embarking upon a military expedition.

In making the alteration in Lancaster Castle in 1797, a perfect and beautiful altar, dedicated to the topical deity, Cocidius, was found at a little distance, without the old wall, between Hadrian's round tower and the great square tower of Saxon architecture, which is now placed at the head of the staircase in the great tower of the Castle, and which bears this inscription:—

DEO | SANCTO MARTI | COCIDIO VIBINIVS
LVCIVS BF CoS V. S. L. M.

* Archæologia, Vol. V. p. 90—104.

† See Vol. I. p. 22.

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In 1798, in cutting a drain in Church-street, which leads to the castle, several Roman coins were discovered among the remains of another Roman pottery.

At a place called the Folly, in the township of Skerton, another Roman altar was found in the year 1802, supposed to be dedicated to the topical deity of the Lune, "Deo Ialono," as the altar found at Ilkley, and inscribed "Verbeiæ Sacrum," is dedicated to the Wharf: the inscription is—

DEO | IALONO | CONTRE | SANCISSI | MO IVLIVS | IANVARIVS | EMEXDECV.

which may probably be read, *Deo Ialono conterraneo Sanctissimo Ivlivs Ianvarivs Emeritus ex Deccvrione.** Gildas says, that rivers were loaded with divine honours by the blind people of Britain;† and there appears to be no objection to consider Ialonus the river deity. It may be observed, that the altar to Verbeia was erected in the water.

Since the discovery of the above, another Roman altar has been found, in a garden in the Vicarage Fields, near the track of the Wery Wall. It bears no inscription, but on one side the figure of a sacrificial knife is visible.

In 1809, as the workmen were carrying a drain through Church-street, they met with the foundation of a wall, composed of large unhewn stones, and numerous fragments of beautiful red pottery. On one of them was Apollo playing on a lyre, and another a horse at full speed, both figures embossed in relief. On one of them is QVINTILIANI M. as distinct as if just turned out of the maker's hands. Several coins were also discovered, which from their date could not have been deposited later than A. D. 259. On the obverse was a head with ANTONINVS in very legible characters; on the reverse, a figure of Justice sitting. One copper coin had on the obverse a head, with FAVSTINA AVGVSTA; on the reverse, a figure standing, with IVNONI REGINAE S. C.

In 1811, a Roman milliarium, or milestone, was found in the township of Ashton, so near to the surface of the earth, that it was struck by the ploughshare of a husbandman.

A few years ago, a high flood brought down a fine milliary stone, six feet in height, of the date of the third consulate of Hadrian, which is now standing in a garden in Caton, and thus inscribed:—

IMP. CÆS. TR. HADRIANUS AUG. PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT. COS. III. PAT. PATRIÆ CENTURIA SECUNDA MILL. PASS. QUINQUE.

The workmen employed in cutting the Lancaster canal found, in the line which passes through Burough, a milliary stone inscribed with the name of the emperor Philip, who reigned between the year 244 and 249, and which may therefore be considered of that date. Inscription:—IMP. C. M. JVLIO PHILIPPO PIO. FEL. AUG. and it is placed in the garden at Stodday Lodge.

* Dr. Whitaker's Hist. Richmondsh. Vol. II. p. 214. † Gild. cap. 2.

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In a garden near the top of Church-street, was found a fine tablet, on which it is recorded that Flavius Ammausius, the prefect of a wing of Gallic horse, from the banks of the Sambre, had restored the dilapidated bath and court-house of the station. The tablet has suffered some fractures and erasures, but Dr. Whitaker has supplied the deficiencies with conjectures, which are marked by italics in the following copy—

"*Imperatore Marco Aurelio Antonino Augusto,* Balineum refect*um et Ba*silicam vetustate conlabsam *a* solo restitutam equites alæ Sebussianæ *Antoninianæ*, sub Octavio Sabino, viro consulari, præside nostro curante Flavio Ammausio, præfecto equitum dictorum, undecimo kalendas Septembres, Censore secundum et Lipido secundum consule."

In 1830, a stone was found by the workmen employed in digging a cellar on the Castle Hill: it is a plain, square monument, with an imperfect inscription, which seems to record the death of a son or daughter of Julian Probus.

Of late years, large quantities of Roman coins have been discovered. One, both rare and curious, was found in December, 1834, in the garden of Joseph Dockray, esq. a little below the parish church. It is a small silver piece, of about 2 dwts., of the emperor Otho, who reigned in 69. Surrounding the bust of the emperor, is the legend *Imp. M. Otho. Cæsar. Avg. Tr. P. Imperatore Marco Othone Cæsare Avgusto Tribunitia Potestate.* On the reverse, *Secvritas. P. R. Securitas Populi Romani,* surrounding a figure, bearing in the right hand a chaplet, and in the left a spear. A coin found in the church-yard is inscribed CONSTANTIVS. NOB. CHES. In this cemetery about a hundred coins of Constantine and Probus have been picked up at different times within these few years; as also others of Licinius, Dioclesian, Maximus, Antoninus Pius, Domitian, Vespasian, Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius, and Commodus.

That more Roman remains have not been found in Lancaster is matter of no surprise, when it is considered that the church and the castle have both been built upon the site of the Roman station; and that the terrible demolition made by the Scotch invaders in 1322, with the consequent removal of the town itself from its original elevation to the declivity and foot of the hill, must have had the effect of burying in one indiscriminate and impenetrable heap magazines of antiquities.

The Roman wall is mentioned as the ancient wall, "a veteri muro," among other boundaries, in Roger de Poictou's charter of the foundation of Lancaster Priory. On this subject of the Wery Wall, Leland has observed, that "The old waul of the circuite of the priory commith almost to Lune Bridge. Sum have therby supposid that it was a peace of the waul of the Toune. But yn deade I espiyd no place that the Toune was ever waullid." Other antiquaries have been more fortunate: Camden, as we have already seen, speaks of Wery Wall as a piece of Roman work, deriving its name from the green city of the ancient Britons, called *Caer Werid.* West supports this opinion; and Stukeley, in his animated sketch of Roman Lancaster,

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says, "I found a great piece of the wall made of the white stone of the country, and very hard mortar, and still very thick, though the facing on both sides has been peeled off for the sake of the squared stone which they used in building. A year or two ago, a great parcel of it was destroyed with much labour. This reached quite to the bridge lane, and hung over the street, at the head of the precipice, in a dreadful manner: it went round the verge of the close north of the church, and took in the whole circuit of the hill, and the ditch on the north side of it is now to be seen. I suppose it originally enclosed the whole top of the hill where the church and castle stand."* This is precisely the character of the remains of the undoubted Roman castle of Manchester.†

The Saxons, during the stormy period of the heptarchy, gave to Lancaster the name of *Lone-caster*, or the castle on the Lone;‡ as they designated Ribchester Ribblechester, or the castle on the Ribble. To the ancient worshippers of Thor is also attributed the erection of the parish church of St. Mary, after Paulinus, the Roman missionary, had introduced the light of the gospel into the north of England.§ The Danes have left few memorials of their residence here, though their successful invasion from the Humber rendered the kingdom of Northumbria one of the first scenes of their visitation and exaction.

Danish remains.

Besides a cross with a Runic inscription, which will be noticed in the account of the parish church, several hundred silver coins, enclosed in an urn of the same metal, have been found in the neighbourhood. The discovery of the coins was made in the year 1811, and the legends of six have been published, though inaccurately; but sufficient appears, to shew that they are coins of Canute by five different mỳnɕeɲe, *monetarii*, or mint-masters, at York.

Normans.

The Normans found Lancaster in decay, the ancient city reduced to a village, and the Roman castrum little better than a ruin. In the munificence of the Conqueror's disposition towards his followers, he conferred on Roger de Poictou three hundred and ninety-eight manors; and Loncastre and Chercaloncastre‖ formed part of this princely possession. The aspiring baron, fully aware of the advantages of a situation surrounded by a fine country, on the banks of a navigable river, and commanding an extensive view of his own domains, founded or enlarged the present castle, which he constituted the great baronial residence.¶ A flourishing town soon gathered round the castle, and the burgesses acquired extensive privileges from their lords. The county of Lancaster, which had almost lost its identity, and partly merged into Yorkshire and Cheshire during the contests between the Saxons and the Danes, was now definitively formed, and Lancaster, being the seat of the great baron, was erected into the capital. Situations more convenient might have been found, but the dense population in the south-west did not then exist; and it must be admitted that the capital of Lancashire, with all its disadvantages, is nearer to the centre of the county than the capital of Great Britain is to the centre of the kingdom.

* Itin. Curios. Vol. II. p. 38. † See Vol. II. p. 152. ‡ See Vol. I. p. 48. § Ibid. p. 38.
‖ Ibid. p. 108, 109. ¶ Ibid. p. 87, 116, 118.

The repeated defection of Roger de Poictou, the first baron of Lancaster, lost him the favour of the crown, and with it the possession of his castle of Lancaster, and his estates between the Mersey and the Ribble. Lancaster Parish.

After the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1106, the honor of Lancaster devolved by royal grant upon Elthred, the son of Ivo de Taillebois, another of the Norman chiefs to whom the Conqueror had already given the barony of Kendal, with the northern parts of Lancashire, including Furness; but that portion of the forfeited estates of Roger de Poictou, which lay between the Mersey and the Ribble, was conferred by the king[a] on Ranulf de Briscasard, the third earl of Chester. These great barons became the lords of the county of Lancaster, the former of the northern and the latter of the southern parts. The history of the lords of Lancaster has already been sketched,* but it may be proper in the immediate seat of their power to enlarge the details, and to trace with distinctness, from the best authorities,† the succession of these illustrious houses from the baronial dignity to the sovereign power, premising that Dr. Kuerden's scheme of the family of Lancaster inserted in Vol. I. p. 115, is to be considered rather as a conjectural experiment of that antiquary than a pedigree. In addition to other defects, it does not agree with the received succession of the barons of Kendal. In his narrative account of the "Baronia de W. de Lancaster," the first baron is,—1. Iuo. Talboys, lord of Anjou, baron of Kendal, lord of Deeping, the first husband of Lacia, daughter of Algar, and sister of Edwin and Morcar. 2. Ethelbert, son of Iuo. 3. Gilbert de Furnesio. 4. William Fitz Gilbert, who called himself William de Lancaster,‡ and, according to the scheme, nephew of Chetil.

[a] Henry I.

Ethelbert, or rather Elthred, the second baron of Kendal, was succeeded by his son Ketel, who was the father of Gilbert, the fourth baron, succeeded by William, the fifth. This William, by permission of Henry II. assumed the surname of Lancaster, and was summoned to parliament by that name. In the 18th of Stephen he married Gundred, the widow of Roger, earl of Warwick, son and heir, usually styled William de Lancaster the Second, who by the *Teste* of a deed, in which he confirms to W. f. Rog. land between Lithul and Dudum, had a brother Gilbert,§ which also appears to be the case in the record of a grant of the custody of Lancaster Castle from Henry II. to Warin, son of Gilbert, brother of William de Lancaster,‖ The last was steward of Henry II. and married Helewise, daughter of Stuteville, lord of Knaresborough. This lady was a royal ward, whose land before her marriage was valued at 100s. in Lonesdale, and 10s. in Amounderness.¶ She fined with king John, that she might not be married against her own will, when her land was

* See Vol. I. p. 121, et seq.

† The Great Coucher Book of the Duchy.—Harl. MSS.—Charters.—Archæologia.—Coke's Inst. —Dugdale's Baron.—Rymer's Fœd.—Leland's Coll.—Nichols' Liecester.—Whitaker's Richm. &c.

‡ Kuerd. Fol. MS. p. 214. In the Chetham Library.

§ Kuerd. p. 214.

‖ Ibid. p. 218.

¶ Testa de Nevill', fo. 371

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valued at £30.* William de Lancaster gave to Bernard f. Ruffi two carucates of land in Halkath and Cattral, which Richard, son of Suen de Carlton, and Beatrix, f. Rob. Cattral, and Michael Ethlekstone, held in knight's service in 13 John.† The only issue of this marriage was a daughter, named after her mother Helewise, and married to Gilbert Fitz-Reinfred, a favourite of king John, who obtained from that prince, in the first year of his reign an ample grant of lands enumerated in the **Black Book of the Exchequer**,‡ and also a market in his lordship of Warton.§ In this year, the men of Lancaster obtained leave to speak with the king concerning their liberties, which they alleged they could not have, though they had made fine for them in Normandy through Theobald Walters.‖ In consequence, probably, of this representation, a charter was granted to them for the same liberties as were enjoyed by the burgesses of Northampton.¶

Ancient tenures.

To this period may perhaps be referred the records of the following tenures in Lancaster:—

Roger the Carpenter, holds ten acres of land in Lancaster, of ancient feoffment, by the service of being carpenter in the castle of Lancaster; and it is worth 5s.—*Testa de Nevill'*, fo. 372.

William, the Gardener, holds seven acres of land in Lancaster, by the service of finding potherbs and leeks in the castle; and his land is worth 2s. 4d.—*Ibid.* fo. 372, 401, 410.

Roger Blundus holds land in Lancaster by the serjeanty of being carpenter; and his land is worth 3s. per annum.—*Ibid.* fo. 401, 409, 411.

Roger Fitz-John holds land in Lancaster, by the serjeanty of being smith, (per serjeant. faverie,) his land is worth 3s. per annum.—*Ibid.* fo. 401, 410.

Roger Albus holds 8 acres in Lancaster, by carpentery.—*Ibid.* fo. 407, 409.

Roger Fitz-John holds 12 acres, and shall make the irons of the king's ploughs for two manors yearly.—*Ibid.* fo. 407, 409, 411.

William Fitz-Matthew holds in Lancaster one messuage and one garden, by gardening.—*Ib.* fo.407.

Gilbert Fitz-Matthew holds one messuage in Lancaster, by gardening.—*Ibid.* fo. 409.

The serjeanty of Reginald the smith, in Lancaster; of Adam de Kellett, two acres by serjeanty of queen's smith in Lancaster; and two acres of the prior of Lancaster, by the same.—*Ibid.* fo. 410.

In 3 John, Robert de Tateshall rendered an account of 2s. from Benedict Gernet for the firm of a house in Lancaster which had been Jordan de Caton's for the two past years.**

Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid in this year paid ten marks for two palfreys, for a confirmation of his charter; and in 6 John he obtained from that monarch the possession of the honor of Lancaster, and executed the office of high sheriff of the county, in the 7th and 17th years of John's reign. The favours of the king did not prevent the baron from discharging his paramount duties to his country; Gilbert united with the other barons of the realm, and, by contributing to gain Magna Charta for the people of England, lost the custody of the honor and castle of Lancaster. The king, as Mathew Paris relates, having taken Rochester after brief siege, found in it

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 401.
§ Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 9. n. 112.
¶ Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 5. n. 36.
† Kuerd. p. 218.
‖ Placit. de T. Pasch. 1 Joh. Lanc. Rot. 1.
‡ See Vol. IV. p. 481.
** Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 5.

William de Lancaster, son and heir of Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrede, who was so alarmed at this unexpected disaster, that he hastened to make peace with the king, from whom, in consideration of twelve thousand marks, he obtained his pardon, and also the liberation of his son William, and Ralph de Aincourt, and Lambert de Bussy, his knights, who were taken at the same time. Gilbert was further obliged to give several hostages for the future fidelity of himself and his son, besides delivering into the king's hands his castles of Merhull and Kirkeby, to dispose of at his pleasure. After the king's death, he obtained, in 1 Henry III. letters of safe-conduct to William Mareschall, for ratification of his pardon. Lancaster Parish.

In 3 Henry III. a precept was issued to take the town of Lancaster into the king's hands, because the townsmen had not rendered the rent of the town to the sheriff; and Jordan, bailiff of the earl of Chester, was directed to distrain the men of the town for the firm for two years.* The successor of Gilbert, in 4 Henry III., was his son, William, who, in the 18th year of that reign, was high sheriff of the county of Lancaster, and held the office without intermission till the 30th year inclusive.

In the 11th of this reign the burgesses of Lancaster had a charter in confirmation of liberties granted to them by king John,† and in 25 Henry III. the custody of the honor of Lancaster was committed to the trust of William de Lancaster, to whom it is probable that the inquisitions relate in the Testa de Nevill', under the title, William de Lancaster's Fee.‡ This William died without issue in the year 1246. In a record preserved by Dr. Kuerden, he is styled lord of Scotford, Kirkham, Witul, Garstang, and Merton.§

Peter le Brus, the son of Peter, by Helewise de Lancaster, obtained the castle and manor of Kendal; but the castle and honor of Lancaster were in the year 1206 conferred upon Edmund Crouchback, who obtained also the possessions between Mersey and Ribble, and thus concentrated the great honors and domains of the county.

It has already been seen that after the second rebellion of Roger de Poictou, his possessions between the Mersey and the Ribble were conferred on Ranulf de Briscasard, the third earl of Chester.

Ranulph, the fourth earl of Chester, succeeded to the honors and possessions of his father, but not till they had been presented by king Stephen to his son, William de Blois.

From the fourth earl of Chester, the inheritance descended, in 1156, to Hugh de Kevelioc, and to Ranulph, surnamed de Blundeville, son and grandson of the former; in 13 Henry III. Ranulph had a confirmation from the king of all his lands between Ribble and Mersey, viz. the town of West Derby, with the wapen-

* It appears by the Testa de Nevill' that the burgesses of Lancaster held one carucate of land in Lancaster in free burgage by charter, at a rent of 20 marks per annum. Fo. 407.

† Rot. Chart. 11 Hen. III. m. 16. ‡ Fo. 397.

§ Fol. MS. p. 251. In the Chetham Library.

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take; the borough of Liverpool; the town and wapentake of Salford; and the wapentake of Leyland. This great baron executed the office of sheriff, by deputy, for the county of Lancaster, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th years of the king's reign; he also purchased all the lands of Roger de Maresey, which he had in the hundred of Blackburn, for 240 marks of silver, and a pair of white gloves, to be rendered annually at Easter.* Ranulph died in 1232, and, leaving no issue, his inheritance was shared by his four sisters and co-heiresses.

Agnes, the third sister, married William, earl of Ferrers, the 6th in lineal descent from Robert de Ferrers, raised by king Stephen to the earldom of Derby, (from the county town of that name,) for his prowess at the battle of the Standard, fought on the 23d of August, 1138. In the distribution of the property of earl Ranulph, all the lands between Mersey and Ribble were apportioned to Agnes, and became, in right of this marriage, the possession of earl Ferrers, who in the year 1223 was constituted governor, and made *custos* of the castle and honor of Lancaster. On the 20th of September, 1247, the earl died, and his countess died the month following, having lived together, as man and wife, seventy-five years.

William, earl of Ferrers, his son and heir, did homage to Henry III., and had a mandate to the sheriff of Lancaster, for the enjoyment of all the lands between Ribble and Mersey, possessed by his uncle Ranulf, earl of Chester, in Lancashire and elsewhere. At his death he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert de Ferrers, in the earldom of Derby; but Robert having taken part with Simon de Montfort, he was deprived of his earldom and his lands in 1265, amongst which were confiscated all his possessions between Ribble and Mersey, which Henry III. united with the honor of Lancaster, and gave in 1266 to

Earls.

Edmund Crouchback, the king's youngest son, who was created the first earl of Lancaster. The king gave also to this prince the honor of Hinckley, and the stewardship of England; the honor, town, and castle of Derby, with all the goods and chattels whereof Robert de Ferrers, earl of Derby, was possessed; also the honor, town, and castle of Leicester, late parcel of the possession of Simon de Montfort, with all his lands; with the honor, town, and castle of Lancaster, and their appurtenances, together with the forests of Weresdale and Lonesdale, and the honor and castle of Monmouth, to hold of himself and the heir of his body. These vast possessions laid the foundation of the future greatness of the house of Lancaster. Edmund, ample as were his possessions, died deeply in debt, about the feast of Pentecost, in 1296, and was succeeded by

Thomas, earl of Lancaster, his eldest son, then a minor, who marched with Edward I., in the 26th year of the king's reign, into Scotland. The earl of Lancaster being then sheriff of Lancashire by inheritance, as the earls of Thanet are still hereditary sheriffs of the neighbouring county of Westmoreland, he substituted Richard de Hoghton as his deputy in office. In 5th Edward II. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, was the chief of the nobles that entered into a com-

* See Vol. III. p. 53.

bination against Piers de Gaveston, the king's favourite, which terminated in actual rebellion, and, having suffered a signal defeat at Boroughbridge, he was brought to Pontefract, and executed for high treason 15 Edward II.. The munificence of this earl of Lancaster was unbounded: when land let for from 3d. to 6d. an acre, and a fat ox sold for 16s. his annual expenditure amounted to £7,597. 13s. 4½d.,* which at a very moderate computation could not be less in value than £100,000 of our money. Lancaster Parish.

Henry, earl of Lancaster, the brother and heir of Thomas, obtained an act, dated March 7th, in the 1st Edward III., for reversing the attainder of his unfortunate brother, on the ground that he had not been tried by his peers, and thereupon he came into possession of all his honors, lands, and lordships; namely, the earldoms of Leicester and Lancaster, and all the lands thereunto appertaining. This earl died in 1345, and was succeeded by his son,

Henry, who was created earl of Derby 2 Edward III. for his service in the Scotch wars. This earl distinguished himself greatly in the wars in France, before his father's death; and at the cry of "a Derby! a Derby!" the gates of their principal cities flew open, from the terror of his name. In his victorious career he subjected no fewer than fifty-six cities in France. He was the Marlborough and the Wellington of his age. The famous order of Knights of the Garter were instituted in this reign, and prince Edward was the first knighted champion, and Henry, earl of Lancaster, the second. The expenditure of the earl, like his honors, was princely, and, while engaged in the foreign wars, he spent a hundred pounds a day, which was equal at least to £1000 of our money. In 25 Edward III., having merited so highly by prudent conduct and renowned exploits, he was advanced, by special charter, bearing date the 6th of March, 1351, to the title and dignity of DUKE OF LANCASTER, "per cincturam gladii et appositionem cappe," with power to have a chancery in the county of Lancaster, and to issue out writs there under his own seal, as well touching pleas of the crown as any other relating to the common laws of the nation; and also to enjoy all other liberties and regalities belonging to a county palatine, in as ample manner as the earl of Chester was known to enjoy them within his county.† The palace of the Savoy was built by this duke, at a cost of 52,000 marks, and the captive king of France was entertained here. For his acts of piety he was called "The good duke of Lancaster;" and when the king of France presented him with valuable gifts, he declined them all, except a thorn out of the crown of our Saviour! which he brought to England, and left as a relic to the Collegiate Church of our Lady at Leicester. To the monks of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster, he gave something less rare, but more substantial: by a deed dated January 2d, 1360, he conferred upon this house two cottages, seven acres of meadow land, 183 acres of pasture, 200 acres of wood, called Rommesgrove, all lying in the chase of Blackburn; likewise two messuages, and 126 acres of land, 26 acres of meadow, 13 acres of pasture, Dukes.

* See Vol. I. p. 260. † Ibid. p. 144.

Lancaster Parish.

called Standen Holcroft, and Grenelache, lying within the towns of Penhulton and Clitherow, to maintain two recluses in the churchyard of Whalley, there to pray for the souls of him, the said duke, his ancestors and heirs. In the year 1630, the life of this distinguished peer, if he can be called a peer who had no equals among subjects, was terminated by the plague, on the 24th of March. He left issue, two daughters, his heirs—Maud, married to Ralph, lord Strafford; and Blanch, married to John of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, fourth son of Edward III. This prince inherited, in virtue of his marriage with the daughter of the good duke of Lancaster, "a number of castles and manors in Yorkshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, Essex, and Northumberland; and in the county of Lancaster, the wapentakes (or hundreds) of Leyland, Amounderness, and Londesdale; the manor of Oves-Walton, Preston, Shingleton, Riggeby and Wra, Overton, Skerton, the towns of Lancaster and Slyne; the royal bailiwick of Blackburnshire; the office of master forester beyond Ribble; the vaccary of Wyreldale with its members; likewise the manors of Penwortham, Totyngton, and Rochedale; the wapentake of Elderhowe, (Clitheroe) with the demesne lands there; the lordship and vaccary of Bowland; the forest of Blackburnshire, and the park of Ightenhiell." The possessions of John of Gaunt were further extended by the death of Maud, on which event the whole of the possessions of the late duke of Lancaster devolved upon him; and a few months after this acquisition of fortune, he was elevated to the dukedom of Lancaster by his royal father, in full parliament, with all the liberties and regalities of an earl palatine;* as also earl of Leicester and Derby, with the office of high steward of England. Subsequently, he procured the grant of a chancery† in his duchy of Lancaster. These grants, dated 51 Edward III., were accompanied by an obligation to send two knights to parliament, as representatives of the commonalty of Lancaster, and two burgesses for every borough within the said county.‡ The same year, being the first of his royalty, he directed a precept for a proclamation against all persons congregating with an armed force to obstruct the sessions at Lancaster.§ This illustrious prince rendered himself obnoxious to the clergy by his firm and manly support of Wickliff, the most eminent of all the Lollards of that time, and by his recommendation that the bible should be translated into the vulgar tongue. With the populace he was not in favour, partly owing to this cause, and partly to his lofty demeanor, combined with his immoral connexion with Catherine Swinford, his concubine, during the life-time of both his wives; and when the insurrection under Jack Straw and his men of Kent broke out, they burnt down the duchy palace in the Savoy. The duke, by a second marriage with Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile and Leon, became allied to the reigning family in Spain; and when he returned with his wife's dowry, in November, 1389, he had 47 mules

* See Vol. I. p. 351.

† See Vol. I. p. 145, note, p. 359, and p. 372, the appointment of a chancellor.

‡ Ibid. p. 145, note.

§ Ibid. p. 373.

laden with chests of gold.[a] The castles of Lancaster and Leicester formed alternately the residence of this great prince, who surpassed all the subjects of his time in power and fortune. From his infancy he was trained to public affairs, and in the vigour of manhood he was placed at the head of the king's councils in the senate, and of his army in the field. He was the father of sovereigns, and allied his children more nobly than any king from the Conquest to the present time.[b] As he advanced in years, the cares of state and the misrule of the king[c] enfeebled his athletic frame, and the banishment of his son hastened his dissolution.

Lancaster Parish.

[a] Knyghton.

[b] Nichols.

[c] Rich. II.

Henry Plantagenet, surnamed of Bolingbroke, from the place of his birth, was the only surviving son of John of Gaunt, by Blanch of Lancaster, and succeeded to his father's title and inheritance in 1398. In 9 Richard II., during his father's life-time, he was summoned to parliament by the title of Henry earl of Derby.[d] Two years afterwards, the king confirmed all the grants that had been made by his grandfather and himself to the family of Lancaster, and extended the grant of county palatine, which had been originally given to John of Gaunt for his life only, to his heirs male, as a mark of his regard towards Henry of Bolingbroke. In 15 Richard II. the king, sitting in royal majesty upon his throne, and holding in his hand a rod, made his cousin, sir Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, a duke by the title of Duke of Hereford. In the 21st of this king's reign, a violent quarrel arose between Henry of Bolingbroke, duke of Hereford, and Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who had each accused the other of disloyal expressions towards the king. An appeal to arms was made by the duke of Hereford, who challanged the duke of Norfolk to wager of battle. This memorable duel had the sanction of the king, and on the 16th of September, 1398, the combatants, mounted on their chargers, splendidly caparisoned, appeared at Coventry, by appointment, armed *cap à pie*. The king and his whole court were assembled to witness the combat; and proclamation being made, and the trumpet sounded for the charge, the duke of Hereford spurred forward his horse, but before the duke of Norfolk could advance, the king cast down his warden, and the heralds cried "*Stay! Stay!*" The king, in his "mercy and grace," then caused both the dukes to be disarmed, and banished them the kingdom;* inasmuch as one of them at least must have been very culpable, and did ordain and adjudge that Henry of Lancaster should be banished the kingdom for ten years, and that Thomas, duke of Norfolk, should be exiled for life.† The nation was highly incensed at this capricious proceeding and cruel sentence; and when Henry of Lancaster, the great favourite of the people, passed through London, on his way to France, he was followed by more than 40,000 citizens, with the lord mayor at their head, who, according to the chronicles of the times, cried after him, and lamented his fate and their own in the most moving manner. His father, John of Gaunt, died the same year; on which Henry of Bolingbroke assumed the title of duke of Lancaster,

[d] Leland's Collect.

* See Vol. I. p. 160—163.

† See the proceedings, Rot. Parl. 21 Ric. II. Vol. III. p. 360, n. 53, 54; p. 367, n. 67; p. 372, n. 87, 88.

Lancaster Parish.

though his estates were withheld from him. A rebellion in Ireland, the natural consequence of bad government, summoned the king to that country, and, during his absence, the duke of Lancaster, under a sense of his own wrongs, and in obedience to the public voice, returned to England. Early in the year 1399, he landed at Ravenspurn,* in Yorkshire. Being joined by a number of the northern lords, and large bodies of the commonalty, the duke marched by way of Doncaster to London, and on the 28th of September, 1399, mounted the throne, from which Richard II. was deposed, under the sanction of parliament, and by the will of the nation. The ducal house of Lancaster having thus given a sovereign to the throne of England, arrived at the summit of earthly grandeur, and from that time to the present, with the exception of the short period in which the house of York reigned, the title of duke of Lancaster has been associated with the regal dignity.

Sovereigns.

The history of the duchy, in its possessions, jurisdiction, and revenue, is already written, (see Vol. I. pages 332—392,) and the nature and limits of the county palatine are shewn in pages 210—238 of the same volume. The most brilliant period in the history of Lancaster was that in which John of Gaunt held here his ducal court. While residing in the castle, he obtained for the town of Lancaster from his royal father a charter for the exclusive right of holding the sessions of pleas, expressed in the following terms—"Know ye, that we of our special favour, and at the prayer of our beloved son, John duke of Lancaster, have granted, and by this our charter confirmed, for us and our heirs, to our beloved the mayor, bailiffs, and the whole community of Lancaster, their heirs and successors, that all pleas and sessions of all justices whatever, assigned for the county of Lancaster, shall, in the said town of Lancaster, as the capital town of the said county, and not elsewhere within the said county, be for ever held. Wherefore, we will and declare for us and our heirs, that the pleas and sessions of all justices whatsoever assigned for the said county, shall be held in the said town, and not elsewhere. It is thus decreed by us."†

A decree of the chancellor and council of the duchy of Lancaster, under the duchy seal, is also quoted, in which it is said, that in the reign of queen Mary two of the original quarter sessions of the peace, formerly held in Lancaster, had been withdrawn from the said town to Clitheroe, by an order of the duchy court, but that upon the mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of Lancaster, producing the original charter of Edward III., and the various confirmations thereof, it was ordered and decreed by the said chancellor and council—"That all general sessions of assizes and gaol delivery, to be appointed, shall be yearly from henceforth for ever holden in and at the said town of Lancaster, in the accustomed manner, and not elsewhere in the said county, and that the four other quarter-sessions of the peace shall be held here, and not elsewhere."

* Ravenspurn, once a considerable commercial city at the mouth of the Humber, is now swallowed up in the deep, and not a vestige remains, to shew its situation.

† Rot. Chart. 36 Edw. III. n. 10. See remarks, Vol. I. p. 322, 3, 4.

After the death of John of Gaunt, the grandeur of the ducal residence declined, and for many ages justice has been administered in its stately halls, and imprisonment inflicted within the more gloomy recesses of the castle. Lancaster Parish.

The erection of this magnificent structure, on the site of the British and Roman fortresses, is generally ascribed to Roger de Poictou; and it is not improbable that remains of the former works were employed in the construction of the Norman edifice. The castle of Lancaster is said, in a patent of the first Edward, to have been held by Roger de Poictou's elder brother, Robert de Belehem,* the powerful and turbulent earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, in the reigns of the Conqueror and the two succeeding monarchs. In the 1 John, by charter, the custody of the prison-gate was committed to Warinus Jointor,† or Janitor, so called probably on account of his office; in 6 John, Robert de Gredlai, baron of Manchester, by letters from the king dated June 25, was discharged of the ward of Lancaster castle.‡ In 10 John, November 3, a writ was issued to R., constable of Cheshire (Ranulph de Blundeville, earl of Chester), Roger de Manbeg (baron of Hornby), Robert de Greidley, and William Butler, directing them to provide men for the construction of the moats and fosses of Lancaster castle.§ In 17 John, Adam de Yeland was commanded to deliver to R., constable of Chester, immediate possession of the castle of Lancaster, with the county and all its appurtenances, to ward, during the royal pleasure.‖ To the same Adam de Yeland, in the month following, the king committed the castle of Robert de Gresl of Mainecestr' with all its appurtenances, and all the said Robert's land within Lyme, to hold during the king's pleasure.¶ At this time Robert de Gresley had joined the rebellious barons.** Castle.

Lancaster castle seems to have been governed by Ranulph de Blundeville to the 9 Henry III. In the 11th year of that reign, the liberties of that borough were confirmed,†† and in the 52d the custody of the castle was committed to Roger de Lancaster,‡‡ who is styled in the register of Furness, "Rogerus bastardus frater Willielmi," ancestor of the Lancasters, of Ridal, and other places. In 13 Edw. I. the town, honor, and castle of Lancaster were confirmed to Edmund Crouchback, who held them, with other castles and honors, by the service of three knight's fees.§§

The 20 Edward I. was a year fruitful in cases of quo warranto, and the bailiffs and commonalty of the borough of Lancaster were required to shew their right to exemption from toll, stallage, and lastage through all the king's ports and cities in England, and from suits of county and wapentake: also to shew by what right they claimed to have a free borough, market, fair, assize of bread and beer, pillory, tumberel, infangthef, and gallows in Lancaster. Quo warranto.

* Rot. Pat. 5 Edw. I. m. 13.
‡ Rot. Lit. Claus. 6 Joh. m. 21.
‖ Rot. Lit. Pat. 17 Joh. m. 9 and m. 3.
** See Vol. II. p. 173.
‡‡ Rot. Pat. 52 Hen. III. n. 5.
† Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 4, n. 31.
§ Rot. Pat. 10 Joh. m. 3.
¶ Ibid. m. 9.
†† Rot. Chart. 11 Hen. III. p. 1. m. 16.
§§ Rot. Chart. 13 Edw. I. n. 23. Rot. Pat. 20 Edw. I. m. 25.

Lancaster Parish.

Lambert the bailiff, Mr. Thomas de Lancaster, Robert de Chatherton, and William le Chauntur appeared for the commonalty, and produced a charter of king John. The burgesses further produced the charter made by king John when earl of Morton; on these charters they claimed the exemptions and privileges named in them; to have a free borough and a market every week, on the Saturday; and an annual fair, to begin on the eve of St. Michael, and to continue for eleven consecutive days.

The king's attorney denied that any of the privileges claimed were named in the charters produced, and it was adjudged that these liberties should be taken into the king's hands. The profits of the liberties were estimated at 16 marks and a half per annum, which the burgesses agreed to pay to the king.* A record of pleadings at York, in Michaelmas term, 29-30 Edward I., preserved in the Chapter House, states, that an allowance was made in the long plea to the burgesses of Lancaster, respecting the liberties granted to them by king John, and for the convenience of the burgesses, by writ of certiorari, directed to the treasurer and chamberlain, by judgment of the court;† but whether this fragment refers to the quo warranto or not, does not appear.

Scottish invasions.

In the following reign the county of Lancaster suffered from the devastations of the Scots, by whom it was several times invaded. One of their incursions was made in 13 Edward II.‡ but after the memorable defeat of that monarch by Robert

1322.

Bruce, at Bannockburn, ancient Lancaster was consigned to the flames, and the castle alone survived the fury of the conquerors, though it did not escape the marks of their violence. They ravaged not only Lancaster, but Hornby and other places, during the whole of the eighteen days immediately following Friday before the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr§ (16 Edward II.) and afterwards destroyed the manor of Samlesbury.‖ The tower of Lancaster, which was gradually rebuilt, spread into the valley, and took the Castle Hill as its western boundary. Amidst the scenes of devastation produced by the invaders, the miserable inhabitants would naturally be anxious to conceal their treasure; and it was probably a deposit made on this occasion, consisting of a number of silver coins of the reign of Edward I. that were dug up some years ago in excavating a cellar in the Friarage.

It was probably owing to this calamity, that in 17 Edward II. the common assizes of the county were held at Preston by the two judges, who were so intimidated on this occasion by a party of armed men, under the conduct of Henry Gellibrand, that they stayed their proceedings.¶

Letters patent in 15 Edward III., passed the great seal for the paviage of the town of Lancaster.**

* Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 11. Clam. de Quo Warr. coram Hug. Cressingham et Soc. Justic. apud Lanc. MS. fo. 111 b. In the Chapter House, Westm.

† Placit. T. Mich. 29-30 Edw. I. Ebor. Rot. 68.

‡ Rot. Fin. 13 Edw. II. m. 1.

§ Rot. Lit. Claus. 17 Edw. II. m. 16.

‖ Ibid. 18 Edw. II. m. 38.

¶ Placit. T. Mich. 17 Edw. II. Ebor. Rot. 16.

** Rot. Pat. 15 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 15.

Lancaster Parish.

After the battle of Otterbourn, fought in 1389, in which young Percy, surnamed Hotspur, was taken prisoner, and Douglas slain, the Scots made another incursion into the northern counties of England, and part of the town of Lancaster, with its records, was again consigned to the flames.

The liberties of the borough having been successively confirmed by charter in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V., received in 10 Henry VI., a formal ratification by the king, with the assent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and council in parliament, and additional franchises were then granted on the petition of the mayor, bailiffs, burgesses, and the whole commonalty of the town of Lancaster. The petitioners represent that "whereas Lancaster from time immemorial has been, and still is, the chief and most ancient borough within the county of Lancaster; to which borough there is a great confluence and concourse of people, as well of merchants, denizens, as aliens, and others, and before this time has been for the greater part inhabited by merchants; and because the mayor and bailiffs for the time being have not had power or authority to take recognizances by statute merchant, many of the said merchants, without any surety had, have furnished their goods and merchandizes to divers people, and have fallen into great poverty because they had not power by law in the borough to recover their debts promptly on the day fixed for payment; and also, for this cause, many merchants have ceased to come to the borough with their merchandize, to the great damage of the merchants and all the commonalty of the same borough. They pray the king to grant to the mayor and his successors, and to a clerk under him, to be named by the king from time to time, power and authority to take and record all manner of recognizances by statute merchant, of the debts of all debtors who shall come before them in the same town to make such recognizances; and that they may be enabled to make and execute, in all respects, such recognizances in the same manner and form as ordained by the statute merchant and the statute of Acton Burnel." *

The act of resumption, passed 4 Edward IV., preserves to James Calbert the offices granted to him under the duchy seal, "of Maister Carpenter of oure castell of Lancastre, and of the Clerk of the werkys of the same Castell;" and it further provides that this act "extende not, nor in eny wise be prejudiciall unto our humble and true Liegeman, John Sclatter, of, in, and for a Graunte by us unto hym, in consideration of the great hurtes and maymes that he hadd in the werres of our noble fadre at Wakefeld, where he loste his right hande, and that othir hand sore maymed, so that he may neyther clothe ne feed hym self, as it evydently appereth, made, of an annuite of iiii Marcs, to be taken yerly duryng his life, of th' issuez and profites of our Milne, sett in our water of Lowne in our Parish of Lancastre, called Lownismylne with th' apportynaunces, to our Duchie of Lancastr' belongyng."†

* Rot. Parl. Vol. IV. *Pet. in Parl.* 10 Hen. VI. n. 3. p. 415.

† Ibid. Vol. V. m. 31, p. 545. m. 52, p. 547.

Lancaster Parish.

Edw. IV. at Lancaster.

While Edward IV. after his defeat by the earl of Warwick in 1469, was in charge of archbishop Nevill, at Middelham, in Yorkshire, he was indulged with the privilege of hunting, and having probably bribed his keepers, he escaped on a fleet horse to York, and thence to Lancaster, where finding lord Hastings, his chamberlain, with a sufficient force, he resumed the government.*

In 1 Henry VII. the Act of Resumption preserved to Thomas Radclyff the "office of constableshipp of the castell of Lancastre with an Annuyte of xx Marcs,"† or the same salary as was allowed to his ancestor, Thomas Ratcliff, in the reign of Edward III.‡

The Wars of the Roses, between the houses of York and Lancaster, deluged the country with blood, but the actual ravages of war did not extend, in any one instance, during that long-protracted contest, to this town or county: and though the fictitious Yorkist, Lambert Simnel, landed at the pile, or peel, of Fouldrey, in the bay of Morecambe, the young adventurer and his adherents, on their march from Furness, passed through Lancaster without offering any violence either to the persons or the property of the inhabitants.§

Claim of liberties.

The mayor, bailiffs, and commonalty of the borough of Lancaster, in this reign preferred a claim to be exempt from toll, stallage, thurghtoll, tundage, pundage, and lastage, through all ports and cities in England, Ireland, Wales, and Man, and from suit of county and wapentake, and to have a free borough, a free court every week, and a market twice a week; a fair twice a year, assize of bread and beer, pillory, tumbrel, infangthef, and gallows in Lancaster, and that pleadings and sessions of the king's justices appointed to the county be held in the town of Lancaster, and not elsewhere; to have a guild merchant, and power to take and record, before the mayor and one clerk, all recognizances of debt, by statute merchant and the statute of Acton Burnell; and to have a free port at Lancaster, and the water of Lone; and the plying of ships and boats‖ on the same water, from Karnmoer, and the fishery of the same ships and boats, and the toll of all merchandize carried in them; to have passage toward and over the bridge of *Collonia* [probably Cowen bridge] in the county Lancaster; and they claim for themselves and successors that all their cattle be free from agistment in the king's land of Whernemore by day and night; and to have one mayor every year, and two serjeants at mace.¶

Ancient fishery.

The fishery of the Lune, at Lancaster, originally granted by Stephen, earl of Bologne, confirmed by Henry I., and ratified by pope Eugenius III., was further confirmed by inspeximus 1 John, 11 and 18 Henry III., to the abbey of Furness.** The abbot claimed, on a Quo Warranto, in 20 Edward I., two draughts from Holgil

* Stowe's Annals. Speed's Hist. p. 859.

† Rot. Parl. Vol. VI. m. 13, p. 357.

‡ Vide supra. See Vol. I. p. 139.

§ Ibid. supra. p. 444, & seqq.

‖ "Applicationem navium et catellorum." The last word should most certainly be read *batellorum*.

¶ Dr. Kuerden's 4to MS. fo. 52. In the Chetham Library.

** West. Hist. Furness, Append. I. Rot. Chart. 11 Hen. III. m. 20.

to Prestworth; and the prior of Lancaster, the third draught. Both claims were allowed by the jury.* Part of a record of pleadings at the Lancaster assizes, 11 Edward II., A.D. 1317, relating to the prior's fishery, is to the following effect. The prior says, that as to one toft, one acre and one rood in Hesham, and the fishery in the Lune, which the sheriff unjustly seized into the hands of Thomas, earl of Lancaster, he and his predecessors, time out of mind, have enjoyed these tenements as in right of their church; the fishery of the Lune in Lancaster, viz. to fish and have a draught with their drag-net in the place called Seintmarypot in the said water, after the abbot of Furness has first twice drawn his drag-net in the same place; and also to fish and draw with a drag-net through all the said water from a place called Seynt Mary Well to Prestwath, but always after the said abbot's second draught. In conclusion, the prior produced a grant from the abbot sixty years before to the prior William de Reio, of the fishery in the manner described.† In 15 Edw. III., William de Twenge, and in 18 Edward III., Robert de Twenge had a fishery in the Lonne which descended to Thomas de Twenge, 48 Edward III.‡ In this reign the right of the abbot of Furness to take timber in the forest of Lancaster, and to have his fishery of Lancaster, without view of the forester, was disputed by the agents for the lord of the honor of Lancaster. After a trial by the verderor, forester, and a jury, before the justice in eyre for the forest of Lancaster, the abbot's claim was confirmed in the amplest manner.§ The ancient salmon fisheries in this county were protected by statute in the reign of Richard II., and also in subsequent reigns.‖ In 26 Henry VIII., the fishery at Lancaster was valued among other possessions of the abbey of Furness at forty shillings.¶ Since the dissolution they appear to have been held in lease, an in 1811, W. B. Bradshaw, esq. had the fisheries of Lancaster and Halton, which were both considered productive, the Lune yielding, besides salmon, considerable quantities of trout and large shoals of salmon fry, called smelts, which come down the river in April and May. Lancaster Parish.

The borough of Lancaster dates its origin from the charter granted by John, earl of Morton in 4 Richard I., to his burgesses of Lancaster, as has been already stated, when he conferred upon them the liberties of Bristol,** and the pasturage of Quernmore. In 1199, king John abrogated his former charter; so far as regards the liberties of Bristol, instead of which he conferred upon the borough the liberties of the burgesses of Northampton; and he confirmed the other grants contained in the charter. The most important of the liberties claimed under the charter of 1 John, at the present day, are, exemption from toll throughout all England and the Borough. Recapitulation of ancient charters.

* Placit. de Quo. Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 12 d. † Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MS. fo. 00.
‡ Escaet. 15 Edw. III. n. 4; 18 Edw. III. n. 45; 48 Edw. III. n. 68.
§ West. Append. XI. (2) ‖ See Vol. I. p. 366. ¶ West. p. 401.
** For the liberties of Bristol, see Rep. Parl. Comm. Municip. Corp. P. II. p. 1152.

Lancaster Parish.

ports of the sea, a court of pleas of all debts contracted at Lancaster, with power to choose a mayor annually, and all other liberties and free customs of the citizens of London.

The liberties of Northampton, according to the grant of Richard, I. were allowed and enrolled in the Guildhall of the city of London, in the year 1361. These liberties were the same as had been previously granted to the burgesses of Northampton by king John. An exemplification of king John's charter was sent by the corporation of Northampton to Lancaster, and appears, notwithstanding the peculiarity of the wording of king John's charters, to have been received as comprising the liberties thereby conferred on the burgesses of Lancaster also. It was so pleaded and allowed in a *quo warranto* against the corporation of Lancaster in the time of Edward I. By this charter the burgesses claimed an annual fair, and a market every Saturday. This charter was confirmed by Henry III., in 1226.

Edward III. confirmed the former charters, and granted a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, a fair at Michaelmas for fifteen days, and a Midsummer for three days, and a guild merchant. This charter fixed the assizes at Lancaster, by the important grant "Quod omnia placita et sessiones ibidem teneantur et non alibi." Other confirmations were made by Richard II., Henry IV., and Henry V., the last of whom granted that the burgesses should be toll-free in Ireland, if his subjects of London, Northampton, and Bristol were also exempt.

The privileges conferred by Henry VI., in Parliament have already been noticed. The claim advanced by the burgesses in the reign of Henry VII., is apparently a summary of the different grants of privileges and immunities, all which were confirmed by charter in the twentieth of this reign.*

It is observable, that none of these charters notice the manner in which the members of the corporation were to be elected, or the duration of their service. The style of the corporation is first mentioned in the pleadings on the quo warranto of 20 Edward, where it appears as "Ballivus et Communitas Burgi de Lancastra," when Lambert was bailiff, and was probably the Lambert le Dispenser who afterwards represented the borough in parliament. A mayor, two bailiffs, and twelve capital burgesses are named in the by-laws of the corporation, which were examined and ratified in 36 Edward III.† The petition to Henry VI. proceeds from "Les Maire, Baillifs, Burgeys et tout la Coïalte de la Ville de Lancastr'." James I. re-incorporated the borough, by the title "Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonalty of the town of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster;" which style was preserved in the governing charter.

The old by-laws above mentioned are preserved in the records of the corporation,

* "Carta Regis Majori et Communitati Lancastriæ de diversis Libertatibus et Privilegiis." *Originalia*, Remembrancer Office, 20 Hen. VII. Rot. 13.

† In a deed, s. d. Robert Fitz Payn, the chief witness, is styled "Prepositus Lancastriæ," which may mean reeve, bailiff, or mayor of Lancaster.

under the title of Old Constitutions and Orders used in the Town of Lancaster; and were ratified again in 14 Elizabeth. The ratification made in 36 Edward III. appears only in the recital of the latter, which purports to be made by the oaths of, and sealed by the mayor, two bailiffs, and more than twelve burgesses, with the assent of the whole commonalty of the town. Lancaster Parish.

The first charter of Charles II., in 1665, confirmed the preceding, with the additional grant, that the mayor of the preceding year and the recorder should be justices of the borough with the mayor, and that no recorder or town-clerk should be appointed without the approbation of the crown. His second charter, in 1684, appointed that there should be a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, twenty-four of the common council, two bailiffs, and a common clerk, besides subordinate officers. The former charters were confirmed, with the additions, that the mayor should be a county magistrate during his mayoralty, and that the freemen should not be empanelled on juries out of the borough. A fair for cattle and merchandize, with a court of pie poudre and all the profits, were granted. The charter also granted all the coal mines in and under the common and pasture of Quernmore, and elsewhere of the town.

In 1688, six companies of trades were incorporated, with the approbation of the judges of assize. These companies were—1. of plumbers, glaziers, barbers, surgeons, sadlers, whitesmiths, and cutlers; 1. of shoemakers; 1. of butchers; 1. of tailors; 1. of carpenters, joiners, coopers, and ropemakers; and 1. of weavers, gardeners, fullers, dyers, and sellers of salt. These incorporations have long ceased to exist; and since the discontinuance of the stallenge rate, which was an annual fine upon all non-freemen exercising certain trades within the borough, the internal trade of Lancaster is, with the exception of small market-tolls levied upon non-freemen, entirely free and unrestricted.

Several constitutions or by-laws, which were adopted at the Town Hall, in 1707, seems to be the perpetuation of very ancient customs in the borough, but, though curious, they are omitted here for want of room.

In 1819, after much opposition and expense, the corporation obtained a new charter, which continued in operation until the enactment of the Municipal Corporation Bill, 1835. The corporate officers named in this grant were, 1 mayor, 1 recorder, 7 aldermen, 12 capital burgesses, 12 common councilmen, 1 bailiff of the brethren,* 1 bailiff of the commons, 1 town clerk and clerk of the peace, 1 mace bearer, and 2 sergeants at mace.

The freedom of the borough was acquired by birth, apprenticeship, or gift on the payment of a small fee, and was pretty equally distributed among all ranks of society in the town. The number of resident free burgesses in 1832, registered as voters, was 848, and that of the non-resident burgesses was computed at 4000 in a parliamentary return of that year. It may be here remarked, that there is a con-

* The term brethren, formerly applied to the aldermen and capital burgesses, was latterly confined to the last body.

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siderable disproportion between males and females; the latter outnumbering the former nearly in the ratio of 7 to 5½; and out of 658 qualifying houses, 200 are inhabited by women.

The principal management of the affairs of the corporation was in the hands of the whole select body, which consisted of the mayor, aldermen, capital burgesses, and common councilmen. The aldermen were elected from the capital burgesses by a majority of aldermen, a majority of capital burgesses, and a majority of common councilmen; the capital burgesses were elected from the common councilmen, by a majority of the aldermen, and a majority of the common councilmen; and the common councilmen from the free burgesses, by a majority of common councilmen. The mayor presided, but did not vote at these elections. The bailiff of the brethren was elected from the capital burgesses by a majority of the aldermen and a majority of the capital burgesses, the senior alderman presiding, and having, besides his vote, the casting vote; and the bailiff of the commons, called the low bailiff, was elected from the common councilmen, at an annual meeting of the free burgesses, from among the commons.

The corporation did not in any way interfere with the management of the poor, and had scarcely any patronage. They appointed the chaplain to Penny's Charity, who receives £4 per annum; and the headmaster of the Free Grammar School. The permanent revenues, derivable from tolls and rents, amounted in 1825 to £836, besides a variable revenue from fees on the admission of freemen, which might be averaged at £100. The tolls, apparently obtained by prescription, are of three kinds: 1. market tolls, which do not exceed £40 or £50 annually; 2. anchorage and cable tolls, being 4d. from every vessel anchoring within the port, which, in 1825, amounted to £28, and in 1832, to £10; 3. passage and thoruogh tolls, payable on all articles not the property of freemen passing out of the town either landward or seaward, and estimated in 1825 at £340. The toll over Cowen bridge,* was received so late as 1777, but is now abandoned. The rents are derived from copyhold farms on Quernmore, valued at £35; from allotments on Quernmore, worth from £80 to £100 per annum; from the shambles, which produce more than £200 per annum; and from admission fees, already noticed.

The report of the finance committee, in 1825, states the annual expenditure to be about £868, of which £605, consisting chiefly of salaries, rents, rates, and taxes, is nearly invariable, and the debt on the last charter day was about £2700.

a 5 & 6 Gul. IV. cap. 76.

By the Municipal Act,[a] the borough of Lancaster is divided into three wards, with two aldermen and six councillors to each; and the style of the corporate body is appointed to be the "Mayor, Bailiffs and Commonalty of the Town of Lancaster, in the County Palatine of Lancaster."

* In the claim preferred in the reign of Henry VII. the corporation mention only their right to a free passage to and over this bridge—"Hab. lib. passag. versus et p pontem de Collonia in Com. Lanc." Cowen Bridge is several miles from Lancaster, on the road between Ingleton and Kirkby Lonsdale.

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The parliamentary history of Lancaster does not differ from that of the three other boroughs which returned members in 25 Edward I.*

The ancient jurisdiction of Lancaster appears to have included a part of the forest of Quernmore, which has been noticed among the forests of Lonsdale, and which, probably, comprised the modern township of that name. This forest was perambulated by the corporation, from the first grant of pasturage, by the earl of Morton, until 1809, every seventh year. In 1811, an act for the inclosure of the remainder of the forest of Quernmore was obtained, and from that time the perambulation has been confined to the limits of the borough.

The boundaries of the borough by the act for settling and describing the divisions of counties and the limits of cities and boroughs,[a] defines Lancaster, in the "Northern Division of the County of Lancaster," "From the point on the river Lune at which the respective boundaries of the townships of Lancaster, Skerton, and Henton with Oxcliffe meet, Westward, along the Boundary of the township of Lancaster to the point at which the respective boundaries of the townships of Lancaster, Bulk, and Quernmore meet; thence, in a straight line, to the Aqueduct-bridge over the Caton-road; thence, northward, along the canal from Preston to Kendal, to the fourth bridge over the same from the Aqueduct; thence, in a straight line to the point at which Bracken-lane meets Scale-lane; thence, along Scale-lane to the point at which the same meets the river Lune; thence, along the river Lune to the point first described."

[a] 2&3 Wm. IV. cp. 64, sched. O, sect. 19

The following is a list of the successive representatives of the borough of Lancaster, from the year 1296 to the present time:—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH OF LANCASTER.

1295. Lambertus le Dispenser, Willis le Chaunter.
1295. Radulphus fil. Thomæ, Willielmus le Chaunter.
1300. Willielmus le Chauntour, Johannes Laurence.
1304. Johannes de Lancastria, Robertus de Berwyk.
1306. Willielmus le Slene, Johannes de Lancastria.
1307. Willielmus le Slene, Ricardus Pernaunt.
1314. Willielmus Dallyng, Johannes de Wyresdale.
1325. Willielmus Lawrence, Johannes de Brockholes.
1326. Johannes Cort de Lancastr', Adam de Walton.
1327. Nich'us de Lancastria, Henricus Burgeys.
1327. Joh'es de Ken, Laurentius Bulk.
1328. Joh'es Cort de Lancastria, Adam de Walton.
1328. Adam filius Simonis, Joh'es le Ker.
1330. Will'us Balrown, Joh'es le Bulk.
1330. Rob'tus Balrown, Joh'es de Ken.
1359. Joh'es de Lancastria, Robertus Berwyk.
1547. Tho.Childs,knt.,Steph.Vaughan,esq.
1552-3. Thos. Carus (in whose place, Will. Warde), John Caryl.
1553. Tho. Tresham, kt., Tho.Carus, esq.

* See Vol. I. p. 294.

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1554. John Haywood, esq., Geo. Felton, esq.
1554. Rich. Baker, esq., Rich. Weston, esq.
1555. Tho. Carus, Tho. Hungate.
1557. Clement Higham, kt., Will. Ryce, esq.
1558-9. Tho. Bengar, kt., Rob. Fleetwood.
1563. John Hales, esq., Will. Fleetwood, esq.
1571. Tho. Cave, esq., Steph.. Hale, esq.
1572. Tho. Sadleir, esq., Hen. Sadleir, esq.
1585, Hen. Sadleir, Tho. Gerard.
1586. Tho. Gerard, esq., Hen. Sadleir, esq.
1588. Rog. Dalton, esq., John Atherton, esq.
1592. John Preston, John Awdeley.
1597. Tho. Heskett, esq. recorder, Edmund Hubbart, esq.
1601. John Bowes, kt., Carew Reynolds, kt.
1603. Tho. Hesketh, kt., recorder and attorney of the court of wards, Tho. Fanshaw, esq.
1614. Humph. May, kt., Tho. Fanshaw.
1620. Humphrey May, kt., chancellor of the duchy, Tho. Fanshaw, esq.
1623. John Selden, esq., Tho. Fanshaw, esq. (in Humphrey May, knt.'s place, chosen also for Leicester).
1625. Humph. May, kt., Thos. Fanshaw, kt.
1625. Tho. Jermyn, esq., Tho. Fanshaw, kt.
1628. Francis Bindloss, kt., Tho. Fanshaw, kt.
1640. Roger Kirkley, esq., John Harrison, esq.
1640. John Harrison, kt., Tho. Fanshaw, esq.
. Robert Bindlose, bt., Tho. Fell, esq.
1653. (No return for town of Lancaster.)
1654. Henry Porter, esq.
1656. Henry Porter, esq.
1658-9. Col. Will. West, esq., Henry Porter, jun. esq.
1660. Sir John Harrison, Richard Kirkby.
1661. The same, The same.
1678. Richard Harrison, Richard Bold.
1681. William Spencer, The same.
1685. Roger Kirkby, Henry Crisp.
1688. John Belson, John Raven.
1690. Thomas Preston, Roger Kirkby.
1695. The same, The same.
1698. John Wilkins, John Verney.
1701. Robert Heysham, Robert Kirkby.
1702. The same, Sir William Lowther.
1705. The same, William Heysham.
1708. The same, The same.
1710. The same, The same.
1713. The same, The same.
1714. Dodington Bradyl, The same.
1722. Sir Thomas Lowther, The same.
1727. The same, Christopher Tower.
1734. The same, Robert Fenwick.
1741. The same, The same.
1747. Francis Reynolds, Edward Martin.
1754. The same, George Warren.
1761. The same, The same.
1762. The same, Sir George Warren, K.B.
1768. The same, The same. Lord Rich. Cavendish.
1774. The same, The same.
1780. Abraham Rawlinson, esq., Wilson Braddyll, esq.
1784. The same, Francis Reynolds, esq.
1790. John Dent, esq., The same.
1796. The same, Richard Penn, esq.
1801. The same, The same.
1802. The same, Alexander, M. of Douglas.
1806. The same, John F. Cawthorne, esq.
1807. The same, Peter Patten.
1812. Col. G. Doveton, J. F. Cawthorne.
1819. The same, John Gladstone.
1820. The same, J. F. Cawthorne.
1826. Thos. Greene, The same.
1830. The same, The same.
1831. The same, The same.
1833. Thomas Greene, esq., Patrick Maxwell Stewart, esq.
1834. The same, The same.

Ancient Lancaster.

Many of the streets and places in Lancaster discover their antiquity in their present appellations. At the time of the Domesday Survey, Lancaster consisted of two hamlets or villages; Loncastre, which seems to have been the site of the lower part of the present town; and Chercaloncastre, the upper part, comprising the Castle and the church of St. Mary. This distinction appears to have existed some

time afterwards; by a deed without date, a plot of land given to the priory is described as situated in the territory of Old Lancaster, lying on the north part of the font, spring, or well of Old Lancastre, following the brook of the same spring towards the north, to the common pasture of Lancaster, and ascending towards Swartemore until two acres be completed.* These boundaries seem to be those of the land now called Green Area, which is, in fact, north of the Stone Well. By a deed, dated 1215, some burgages, with three acres of land, are given to the priory in Heefeld, in Lancaster, which, perhaps, may be the High Field. By another deed, which is without date, Adam Fitz Harald, of Lancaster, gives to Roger, the the chaplain, son of —— Cassand, of Lancaster, an acre and a half of land, in the territory of Lancaster, lying in the cultura (inclosure, probably) called the Milnefeld between Gerard the chaplain's land and the royal highway leading to Gargortra.† The Milne stood, in the reign of Elizabeth, at no great distance from the bank: Gargotra is probably the Garth Gutter, the wear stream, and the highway may be Dam-side Street. By a similar deed, William, son of Roger de Croftes, gives to the priory a portion of his land in the territory of the town of Lancaster, whereof one extremity produces the road leading to Pennyston, and the other extremity lies towards the Depecar.‡ Another of these ancient names may probably be found in Penny Street, formerly Penny Stone. William Fitz Roger de Lancaster gives to the priory, by a deed also without date, a portion of his land in the territory of Lancaster, lying upon Karefurlong, and one acre of land lying between Mabbeswallesiche and the land of John Abbot, which abbuts on the Castle marsh.§ The Deepcar, and the Karfurlong, being in the territory of Lancaster, it would seem, have been absorbed in some of the streets erected there. The term Mabbe's Wall Sike points clearly to the Wery Wall, which at this part had a ditch, and, by its proximity to the Castle marsh, of which traces are preserved in the name of Marsh Lane, must have been near the Castle Hill, where the sike partly existed a few years ago, and where, it seems, the ancient wall of the town bore a different name from that in the Vicarage Fields. By another undated deed, Robert Fitz Ine gives to the priory a burgage in the street called St. Leonard's, rendering 1d. to the chief lord. In 28 Edward I., Simon de Lancaster, chaplain, gives a burgage, with a garden in St. Mary's Street.‖ The latter is probably the modern Church Street, and St. Leonard's is the present St. Leonard's Gate. A house standing before the Castle ("Domum ante Castrum") is mentioned in a royal writ to John Travers, keeper of the Castle, directing him to seize the rent, two shillings, and other monies, of Thomas earl of Lancaster, and other rebels, in the 15 Edward II.¶

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In 1811, a part of the Wery Wall might be traced in the Vicarage Fields, where the appearance of the ground proved that a double vallum had once encircled the

* Registr. S. Mariæ MS. fo. 45. † Ibid. fo. 47. ‡ Ibid.
§ Ibid. fo. 48. ‖ Ibid. fo. 49. ¶ Ibid. fo. 77.

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hill. At that time, a fragment, about eight feet thick, remained, supporting the north wall of Mr. John Ford's summer-house, adjoining the Vicarage Fields.

Castle.

It has been already assumed, that the baronial castle of Lancaster was built by Roger de Poictou, on the site of the Roman castrum. From the age of the Conquest, to the year 1322, it is probable that no important change was made in this edifice; but when the Scotch invaded England in that year, and razed the capital of Lancashire to its foundations, the castle, which had withstood their attacks in times past, and which might prove a bulwark against their future incursions, would naturally become an object of their vengeance. From that period to the reign of Edward III. the town and castle could scarcely have recovered from the merciless stroke of the invaders; but under the munificent hand of John of Gaunt, the castle was re-edified, and endowed with more than its original strength and splendour. At this time it was surrounded by a moat, with a draw-bridge in front, and portcullis at the entrance-gate made of thick wrought iron. A part of the moat still remains, and the water, from its elevated situation, can be turned, in case of fire, into the principal street of the town. By this prince, the Gateway Tower, flanked by two large octagonal turrets, surrounded by watch towers, and defended by a triple row of machicolations, was added; and the arms of France, semi-quartered with those of England, cut in a shield, were placed on one side of this entrance, with a label ermine, of three points, the distinction of John of Gaunt, on the other. The turret of the Lungess tower, at an elevation of eighty-eight feet, is called John o'Gaunt's Chair, and from hence a prospect of vast extent opens upon the view, comprehending the hills of Cumberland and Westmorland, the plain of south Lancashire, and the whole extent of the vale of Lune, terminated by the watery expanse of the Irish sea. The next era of renovation was during the shrievalty of Richard Ashton, esq. in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when Philip of Spain menaced England with invasion, and a stone in the battlement of the Lungess tower marks the period by this inscription, E. R. 1585, R. A. At this time the castle was rather a fortress than a baronial residence, and it has ever since served as the county prison, and the seat for the administration of public justice. As the county has grown in population, and as criminal offences have multiplied, it has become necessary to enlarge the accommodations, and to improve the classification of the prisoners, and in the year 1788, the castle of Lancaster was enlarged by the authority of the act for improving prisons. Under the direction of a committee of magistrates, the house in which the gaoler now lives was erected in the space between the Gateway and the Well Tower, so situated as to command a view of the castle yard. The prison for the female debtors, extending from the gateway to the penitentiary, was next completed, and the inside of the castle yard built up uniformly with the keeper's house. The new buildings for the female debtors, and male felons, perfected the prison accommodation, and all this work was as much as possible constructed on the fire-proof plan, with hewn stone, without

timber. The county and crown halls at the west side of the castle, with appropriate offices, were at the same time completed, and they afford excellent specimens, particularly the Nisi Prius court, of architectural beauty; but the approaches are ill contrived, and occasion considerable inconvenience to the judges, who, however aged and infirm, are obliged to ascend a long flight of steps, either in the open air, or connected with gloomy subterraneous passages. The accommodation for the different public offices, and the custody of the records, are also yet insufficient, and capable of much improvement. One hundred and forty thousand pounds have been expended in the different alterations; a sum which, in the days of Roger de Poictou, would have built twenty such edifices as the present castle of Lancaster. Lancaster Parish.

Further additions to the castle have since been found necessary, and in July, 1818, the foundations of a new tower were laid, which was finished in May, 1821, and is called the penitentiary for female prisoners. The classification and inspection of prisoners form an important feature in the discipline of this gaol; and nothing can more effectually tend to reclaim the vicious, and to preserve the young offender from the contamination which so generally prevails in our public prisons.

In the year 1822, a whole-length figure of John of Gaunt, in the costume of the reign of his royal father, was placed, with excellent taste, in the niche of the Gateway Tower, where an effigy of the same personage probably stood when that tower was first erected. A terrace on the south side of the castle, and another on the north, communicate by the west, and form a fine promenade, where the gay are refreshed by the pure air, and delighted with the beauties of the surrounding scenery; while the contemplative, passing through a succession of ages, behold in this stupendous structure the ancient residence of nobles, and the modern abode of criminals—doubting, perhaps, whether the barons of William the Norman, who stole a kingdom, or the unfortunate delinquents whose crimes have lodged them in the palace of the duke of Lancaster, might better claim the title to figure on that fatal platform which is here exhibited after every assize.

The Gateway Tower, strong and huge, terminates a series of converging arches, which, projecting wreath over wreath, evince the amazing substance of the wall that covers the expanding archivolt. The curtain containing the gate, connects two huge octagonal towers 66 feet high. Round the towers, and over the curtain, are over-hanging battlements, supported by three rows of corbels, which are perforated in a perpendicular direction. These perforations were designed for pouring down boiling water or molten metal in case of an escalade. The gate opens into a spacious area of about 2800 square yards, where the debtors are allowed to amuse themselves. The castle-yard, having a considerable ascent, is always dry; and when the weather does not permit the prisoners to exercise in the open area, they can retire to an extensive arcade, or a very neat piazza, erected for that purpose.

To the south side of the court is the female debtors' prison, separated from the

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rest of the prison by a range of iron palisades. This prison, which is between the gateway and the Female Penitentiary, was built in 1793. The latter is a lofty commodious tower, in the west side of the castle-yard, founded in July, 1818, and finished in May, 1821, partly on the site of the Dungeon Tower, which was taken down in 1819. Over the entrance is a full-length figure of Justice, in high relief, but a little broken. Within this edifice, which is six stories high, is a room appropriated to education and the reading of prayers. One of the employments of the female felons, is grinding wheat by hand-mills.

The male crown and felon prisoners occupy parts of the Great Tower and adjoining buildings, bordering on the male debtors' portion. The modern parts of this division were erected in 1793.

The old Shire Hall, a lofty and spacious room, with deeply recessed windows, strongly fortified by iron bars, is contained in the Great Tower. Adjoining it are two large apartments, denominated the Howard and Hanway rooms. The main features of the discipline establishment in this prison are, the systems of discipline and inspection. In small yards adjacent, are four tread-mills, on each of which six prisoners are employed moving a number of calico weaving-looms, and pumping the water for the supply of the crown side. In some cases a number of prisoners are employed together, in others they are alone. The silent system is introduced here, and many of the prisoners are employed at their own trades.

The walls of the chapel, which is within the keep, or Great Tower, are ten feet in thickness at the entrance. The chapel is a small apartment, rendered more gloomy by the seats on the ground-floor, and the gallery all faced with iron grates, approaching near the pulpit. A screen separates the sexes, and the chapel cell, or pew, of the condemned criminals is on the north side. A small collection of books is kept in the chapel for the use of the well-disposed and repentant prisoners; and a school-master is employed in imparting moral, as well as elementary, instruction to offenders. A winding staircase, of low narrow stone steps, at the south-west angle of the Great Tower, leads to its elevated summit, whence are beheld the windings of the Lune, the naked flatness of the Little Fylde, the Bay of Morecambe, the Fells of Furness, and, coming nearer, the town of Lancaster, stretching from the Castle Hill to the edge of the Moor, and the rich undulating country to the south. The turret termed "John of Gaunt's Chair," is the only turret of this tower remaining. To the east of the Great Tower, called the Lungess, is the misdemeanor department, which contains several workshops for the prisoners. Another division of the Castle, is a prison for the confinement of prisoners for trial.

The two new towers, on the north east side of the castle, were built about 1793, and, ten years afterwards, it was found necessary to raise the north wall, in consequence of the escape of some prisoner, who scaled it near the Well Tower, or Constantine's Tower.

On the east side of the Castle-yard, near the vestiges of what was called Adrian's Tower, is the record office, in which are preserved the early records of the clerk of the crown, the court of chancery, and the court of common pleas, of the county palatine. Lancaster Parish.

The two courts of the county are on the north-west and north sides of the Castle. The crown court is situated to the S.S.E. of the nisi prius court, and was opened August, 1796. It is a square room, partly lighted by a dome which opens to a roof of decorated oak, and will contain about 1500 persons. It is entered from the outer wall, under a deep arch, and descends to the level of the floor by a flight of steps, intended for the accommodation of spectators, for audience they can scarcely be called who can seldom hear any of the proceedings in this court. The seat for the judges is surmounted by profusely adorned wood-work, and still higher is a large portrait of George III., in military uniform, mounted upon a grey charger. In the back ground is a view of his ducal castle of Lancaster. An inscription beneath states this picture to have been presented by James Ackers, esq. during the year of his shrievalty.

The nisi prius, or hall of the civil court, is formed by the moiety of the space of fourteen equal sides, the roof of which is supported by seven clustered columns, of four single shafts each. The south side is ornamented by an alcove of tracery-work in wood, terminating in finials, foliage, and miniature turrets; over this is a window of stained glass, with a portrait of colonel Thomas Stanley on one side, and John Blackburne, esq., on the other, both of whom were for many years representatives of the county in parliament. These pictures were presented by the late sir Robert Peel, bart. This court, which is calculated to hold 2000 persons, was opened in August, 1798.

The grand jury room, nearly opposite the church, is partly wainscoted with oak, and commuicates with the two courts by commodious passages. A little to the east is a half-circular room, from which projects the square recess formed as an entrance to the platform on which the last sentence of the law is executed.

At an angle, between these courts, is the room provided for the palatine chancery court, in which causes are decided every assize before the vice-chancellor. There are also offices for the prothonotary, cursitor, and court of common pleas.

The present officers of the Castle are,—the constable, an honorary office, held by William Hulton, esq. of Hulton Park; the governor, or gaoler, captain Jones Hanstrow, whose salary is £600 per annum; and the chaplain, the reverend Jos. Rowley, A. M. with a stipend of £350 per annum; there are also attached to the establishment, a schoolmaster, matron, turnkeys, and other attendants.

In point of antiquity, the church and monastic institutions of Lancaster succeed the Roman fortress. That a church existed here, and probably on the site now occupied by St. Mary's, in the time of Canute, if not before, is proved by the discovery of the Runic cross. The memory of a Saxon church is preserved in the Domesday name of Chercaloncastre; from the composition of which, and from the ancient deeds before cited, it appears that the church was not within the town, and Ecclesiastical institutions.

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that the latter, on the gradual approach of buildings to the castle and church, was designated as Old Lancaster, and the territory of Lancaster, while, from other coeval deeds, we find the new town taking the simple name of Lancaster.

Soon after the Conquest, this church, dedicated to St. Mary of Lancaster, was given by Roger de Poictou to God and St. Martin of Sees, in Normandy, with all things belonging to it, and part of the land of that town, from the old wall* to Godfrey's orchard and to the Prestegat, and, near Lancaster, the two mansions Aude Cliua and Neutona, with their appurtenances: the wood at Freibroc with the worth and customs which he had, and Amfrey de Montgomeri, and whatever he held of the same count; the church of Heseym with the third part of all the town, the church of Cotegrave, the church of Cropill, the church of Wikelay, the church of Croston, and the mediety of the church of Aycleton; the church of Kydewell and the church of Preston, with the tithe of the lordship, and of the fishery, two bovates of land, and all the tithes of the whole parish; the church of Kyrkham, the church of Mellynges, and the church of Boelton, with the tithe of the lordship and half a carucate of land, and all other tithes. He also gave in Agmundernes, Pultone and whatever belongs to it, the church and a carucate of land, the tithe of venison and pawnage in his woods, and the tithe of his fishery. He also granted the third draught of a dredging net, to St. Mary. Moreover, he gave the tithes of poultry, calves, lambs, goats, swine, &c., and cheese and butter at Estanebery, in Salford, at Derby, Evreton, Waleton, Crossebye, Moles, Croston, Preston, Ribi, Synglenton, Pressoure, Middleton, Ovreton, Escarton, Bar, Stapiturn, and Asselines. All these he gave to the honor of God and St. Mary, for provision for the monks who celebrate service to God and St. Mary in the same monastery, so freely, that the monks and their men shall perform no secular services to him or his successors at any time, and none of his shall have power over them, nor take away any thing, nor impose any customs upon them. He also gave permission to any of his followers, requiring the prayers and good offices of the monastery at Lancaster, to grant a part of his land; and, continues the charter, Geoffrey the sheriff, hearing of this permission, gave the tithes of Biscopham, and whatever he had in Lancaster, houses and orchard, and Ralph Gernet gave three men in Suffolk. Thereof were witnesses the said earl and his daughter Sibilla, G. the sheriff, Albert Grelet, R. Fitz Robert, G. Boisell, A. his brother, P. Devilers, Rayneward, V., son of Alom, Orm, son of Ketell, Ulf, son of Torolf, Rananachil, son of Raghanald.

This sweeping charter, which is in the narrative style observable in some Saxon instruments of donation, was confirmed by king John at York, March 26, in the first year of his reign. In the 2d John, the prior paid two good palfreys for a protection, that he might not be impleaded for any of his tenements, except before the king or his chief justice.†

* *A veteri muro.* The Normans, who would pronounce the w as v, may have supposed wery to be *veteri*; but still it proves the existence of the wall, and that it was then ancient.

† Mag. Rot. 2 Joh. Rot. 17 Lanc. Chart. Antiq. D. n. 41.

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This proceeding was followed by a charter from Ranulph, earl of Chester, who confirmed to the priory the possession of the churches, lands, customs, rights, and liberties which Roger, earl of Poictou, had given to them. To these Roger de Montebegon added the chapel of Guersingham, Waren de Waleton the patronage of Ecclesdene; John de la Ware the patronage of Croston; sir Roger de Guernet, of Halton, the church of Ecclesden. Geoffrey de Balista, of Horkemishon, an ancestor of the Sherburnes of Stonyhurst, and William de Stalmyne Lacye granted their right and claim in the chapel of Stalmyne. Numerous other benefactors granted portions of land, chiefly in the parish of Lancaster. William de Lancaster gave the priory a rent of 12d., payable out of his mill at Stodale, for permission to have a chapel in his manor of Esseton. In 1246, the monks of this house had a license from the archdeacon of Richmond for the appropriation of the parish church, with the chapels of Gersingham, Caton, Overton, and especially the chapel of Stalemine, the mediety of the church of Pulton, and the chapel of Biscopham. In 1292, the disputes which had existed between the abbot of Furness and the prior of Lancaster, about the tithes of Beaumont Grange, were composed, the former agreeing to pay two marks annually. This grange seems to have been granted to them by John de Parles, who confirmed to the priory one acre of land in Pulton, lying near the Grange, which Henry de Beaumont held of him, containing sixty feet in length, and thirty in breadth, for the site of the Grange.

St. Leonard's hospital.

St. Leonard's hospital was founded by king John, when earl of Morton, for a master, chaplain, and nine poor persons, of whom three were to be lepers, as appears by an inquisition taken in 17 Edward II.

However splendid might be the accommodations, and sumptuous the fare, of the more elevated members of the monastic orders, the situation of others of them was humble in the extreme; and when we find that in the hospital of St. Leonard's, or the hospital for lepers, as it is called in the Notitia Monastica, the allowance per diem to each of the brethren was a loaf weighing 11b. 12 oz., and pottage on Sundays, Mondays, and Fridays;* it will be allowed that the bill of fare in most of the workhouses of modern times is much more luxurious. In 4 Henry III., the lepers of this hospital were allowed pasture for their cattle, fuel, and timber for their buildings, in the king's forest of Loundesdale. Poor as the hospitallers were, they were engaged in a litigation with the abbot of Sees, who finally quitclaimed to them for ever the tithes of five acres of land, which they held in the parish of Lancaster with their gardens; and the tithes of their mill and all their beasts, for which the abbot and convent had been accustomed to take one mark of silver.† Some uncertainty has existed as to the exact situation of St. Leonard's Hospital, but the discovery of a crossed tombstone, and of several human skeletons, in the year 1811, seems to fix it at the eastern extremity of St. Leonard's Gate.

* Inq. ad Quod Damnum, 17 Edw. III. n. 72.

† Registr. S. Mariæ, MS. fo. 45.

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In 1217 Thomas, earl of Lancaster, granted to the priory license to inclose sixty acres of waste, adjoining their close of Rigge, in the vill of Newton, which was within the precinct of his forest of Lancaster ;* and before 1291, Edmund, his successor, admitted John de Ray, prior of Lancaster, on the presentation of the monastery of Sees,† of which he was probably a member.

Pope Alexander IV., in 1260, granted a license to the church of the monastery of Lancaster, of the order of St. Benedict, in the diocese of York, to confer suitable honours on the penitent who visited the church on the festivities of the Blessed Virgin, and on the anniversary of the dedication of the church ; and to encourage such visits, the pope releases one hundred days of penance.‡ This instrument confirms the view taken by Mr. Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, of a distinction anciently observed between the festal day of a saint, and the dedication day of a church, in his learned dissertation on popular wakes ; but which days, bishop Kennet and others have confounded.

Dominican friary.

In this year, sir Hugh Harrington founded the Dominican Friary,§ in that part of the town which is still called the Friarage, where fragments of columns, foundation walls, and human skeletons have been discovered at various times. The foundation was coeval with the first settlement of this celebrated order in England, whose habit is represented in the initial letter of the parish of Cockerham.

The church.

The church of Lancaster, with its appendent chapels, was appropriated to the priory in 1266 by the archdeacon of Richmond ;‖ and in 1267, Walter, archbishop of York, perpetually annexed the church of Boulton, originally conferred on the priory, to the archdeaconary of Richmond.¶ Edmund, earl of Lancaster, before his departure to the Holy Land, in 1270, granted letters of protection to the prior and monks, to remain in force three years.**

When the ecclesiastical valor of pope Nicholas was taken, in 1291, the church of Lancaster was worth £80 ; and the property of the priory, in different places, was estimated as follows :—In the church of Eccles, £2. 13s. 4d. Ten marks paid by the abbot of Stanlaw for rent in Pulton. In goods, the prior had £4. His portion in the church of Kyrkham was 16s. 8d. ; in temporals, £4. The hospital of St. Leonard's possessed in goods, 13s. 4d.

In 11 Edward II., 1327, the prior of St. Mary's preferred a complaint to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, against the master of St. Leonard's, stating, that though the prior and his predecessors, parsons of the parish church, had, time out of mind, received all the tithes of that parish, yet the master had taken 100s. for the tithes of garbs of the lands, and tenements belonging to the hospital in Skerton and Lancaster, and 20s. for oblations to the chapel of the hospital, which was also within the parish, inflicting a damage of ten marks upon the priory. The master attempted to defend

* Registr. S. Mariæ, MS. fo 75. † Ibid. fo. 72. ‡ Ibid. fo. 14. § See Vol. I. p. 490.
‖ Registr. Archiepisc. Ebor. MS. p. iii. fo. 3. ¶ Ibid. p. ii. fo. 100.
** Dr. Whitaker, Richmondsh. Vol. II. p. 237.

Drawn by T. Allom.

Engraved by T. Higham.

LANCASTER CASTLE, COURT HOUSE, & CHURCH.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON. 1832.

himself, by producing a bull of pope Celestine, which he alleged conferred those tithes upon the hospital, but the jury gave their verdict for the complainant.* Lancaster Parish.

In 17 Edward II., an inquisition ad quod damnum was taken, respecting the lands attached to the hospital of St. Leonard's, in Lancaster, Skerton, and Wyresdale. The verdict returned was, that John, king of England, founded the hospital for one master, one chaplain, and nine poor men, of whom three shall be lepers, and the rest healthy; that each of them shall take daily one loaf, which shall weigh the eighth part of a stone, and have pottage three days in a week, Sunday, Monday, and Friday. The revenue was returned at £6. 6s. 8d.

In 1335, an ordinance was made by Robert de Hongerford, chief councellor of Henry, earl of Lancaster, granting permission to the prior of St. Mary's to inclose his several woods and pastures with a ditch and fence, according to the assize of the forest, and to take two loads of dead wood every day from the earl's forest.†

Our only source of information, says Dr. Whitaker, as to the extent and revenues of this establishment [the priory], is a commendatory letter from Urban the Fifth, dated Avignon, 7 Kal. Dec. An. Pontif. 5 [1367], addressed to William Raymbaut, a monk of St. Martin's, at Sees, appointing him prior of Lancaster. The vacancy seems to have been occasioned by the promotion of his predecessor to the government of the parent house, and his report of Raymbaut's qualifications consist of a profession of twenty-two years in the abbey, residence during a considerable part of that time at Lancaster, and fluency in the language of the country, which are assigned as the reason of his elevation. The annual revenue of the priory is stated at £80, whence was to be paid an acknowledgment of five marks to the abbey of St. Martin; the remainder being devoted to the support of five monks, three priests, two clerks, with the servants of the house, and the maintenance of the accustomed hospitality.‡

Henry, by a charter dated at Preston in the sixth year of his dukedom, 1357, granted the hospital of St. Leonard's to the priory of Seton, otherwise Lekelay in Cumberland, which he had learned was too poor to support the prioress and nuns. In this grant he included the chantry of the hospitals, provided his burgesses of Lancaster would agree to it, and bestow their alms, and other ancient incumbencies, on the hospital.§

In 15 Richard II. all the charters of the priory were amply confirmed; but, in 1414, by an act of parliament which suppressed the alien priories, the Benedictine house of Lancaster was resumed, and given in trust to Thomas, bishop of Durham, Edmund, bishop of Norwich, and others, for the abbey of Sion, in Middlesex, founded by that monarch.

The goods belonging to the priory were sequestered in 1428 by John, archbishop of York, pending a controversy between the abbess of Sion and the archdeacon, as to the tithes which had accrued since the death of Giles Lovell, the last prior. The

* Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MS. fo. 74.
† Ibid. fo. 78.
‡ Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 237.
§ See Vol. I. p. 346.

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The trustees formally surrendered the priory to the abbess, with all its appendancies and emoluments, by a deed in frank-almoigne, dated 3 September, 10 Henry VI.* From this period to the general dissolution, the priory remained a cell to Sion.†

The Register of this house adds two names to the lists of twelve priors, already published, and corrects the dates of others:

Priors of Lancaster.

| | |
|---|---|
| Galfridus, named in an agreement with Galfridus de Wimmerlegh for 6 bovates of land in Hull | 1241 |
| Garner, Mr., Prior de Lancastria | 1249 |
| Willielmus de Reio, named in a composition with the abbot of Stanloke without date: William Ree in other lists | 1252 |
| D'nus Radulphus de Truno | 1266 |
| Johannes Dominus Ray; also called John de le Ray | 1270 |
| Fulcherius, named in an inquisition 15 Edw. II. as the predecessor of the prior of that year. | |
| Nigellus | 1318 |
| Galfridus | 1322 |
| Adam Conrattes | 1330 |
| Peter, translated to Sees, and succeeded by William Raymbaut | 1367 |
| John ("Innocentio tum priore de Lancastr." Inspex 15 Ric. II.) | 1391 |
| John de Loyet died | 1399 |
| Giles Lovell, his successor, died about | 1428 |

The site of the Black Friars was granted 18 June, 32 Henry VIII., to sir Thomas Holcroft, but subsequently appears to have passed into the hands of John Rygmaiden.‡ Leland, who visited Lancaster within a brief space of this time, states the condition in which he found these houses—

*Lancastre* Castel on a Hille strongly buildid and wel repairid. The new Toune (as thei ther say) buildid hard by yn the Descent from the Castel, having one Paroch Chirch wher sumtime the Priori of Monks Alienis was put doune by King Henry the V. and given to *Syon* Abbay.

Ruines of an old Place (as I remembre of the *Catfelds*) by the Castle Hille.

If I had kept the by Shore Way from *Lancastre* to *Cumbreland* I should have gone by *Cartemaile* Sand, wher a fresch Water doth cum, a vii. 3 Myles; to *Conyhed* Sande whither a River resortith a viii. Miles; to *Dudden* Sandes, wither a River resortith, a iiii. Miles. *Furnis* Abbay up in the Mountaines, a iiii. Miles of.

The old Waul of the Circuite of the Priory commith almost to *Lune* Bridge. Sum have therby supposid that it was a Peace of a Waul of the Toune. But yn deade I espiyd in no Place that the Toune was ever waullid.

The old Toune (as they say ther) was almost al burnid and stoode partely beyounde the Blak Freres.

In thos Partes in the Feeldes and Fundations hath ben found much *Romayn* Coyne.

The Soile about *Lancastre* is veri fair, plentiful of Wood, Pasture, Meadow, and Corne.

A ii. Mile from Lancastre the Cunteri began to be stony, and a litle to wax Montanius.§

The Ruines of old Walles about the Bridg were onely of the suppressid Priory.‖

* Madox, Formulare Anglicanum N. 457, p. 270. † See Vol. I. p. 489.

‡ De Johanne Rymaiden arm. occasionato ad ostendendum quo titulo tenet situm Fratrum Prædicatorum vocatorum *Le Black Friers*, juxta villam Lancastriæ. Paschæ Recorda 1 Edw. VI. Rot. 47. In the Remembrancer Office.

§ Itin. Vol. V. fo. 85, p. 93. ‖ Ibid. fo. 61, p. 489.

A book belonging to the Augmentation Office, entitled Liber Primus de lez Rates iij & iiij Phil. & Mar., contains a Commission from the Crown, authorising sir Robert Rochester, knt. comptroller of the howsholde, and others, to sell for ready money certain honours, castells, manners, tenements, &c. bearing Teste 20th daye of Aprill, the 3rd & 4th yeres of the raygnes of K. Philip and Qu. Mary; and instructions, to the commissioners limiting their authority. The following extracts relate to 5 burgages in Lancester, and to the Nunfeldes containing 16 acres in the tenure of Thomas Singleton, all which belonged to the priory of Seyton. Lancaster Parish.

Com. Lanc.

P cell̃ poss nup p̃orat. de Seyton in Com. Cumbr.

Pocñ. de lancastre } Val. in { Redd. quinque burgag. in Lanc. p̃d. p Annū . . . . . xlj$^{s}$. Redd. cert. Clauss. ibm voc. Nunfeldes cont. p est. xvj acr. pastur̃ in tenur. Tho. Singleton p Annū . . . . . } xix$^{s}$. viij$^{d}$.

Sum$^{a}$ tot. val̃ p̃miss. lx$^{s}$. viij$^{d}$.

Thaunswere to the Commission̄s Warrant { The p̃misses lye nere to none of y$^{e}$ quenes ma$^{ty}$ houses of Accesse nor is not pcell of the Duches of Lan. or Corn. nor of thauncyent Inhitance Appteyning to y$^{e}$ Crowne. The p̃misses ar not pcell of eny mano$^{r}$ but a quillet of itselfe & the quenes ma$^{tie}$ hathe no more londes w$^{th}$in that towne or there Appteyning to y$^{e}$ seid p̃ory more then is conteyned in this pticuler. Ther is nether mynes lede nor belles vpon y$^{e}$ p̃misses. Ther are no kinde of woodes growing vpon the p̃miss.

Ex$^{s}$. p me Gilbtū Moreton
Deput. Jo. Kechin Supuī ibm

xxv$^{to}$ Die Maij Rated for John Dodington. } The clere yerely value of the p̃misses lx$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$ w$^{ch}$ rated at xxv yeres purchase Amounteth to . . . . . } lxxv.li. xvj$^{s}$ viij$^{d}$

The mony to be p$^{d}$ in hand before y$^{e}$ viij of June next.

The site of the Black Friars was alienated, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, to Thomas Carus, of Halton, and his son Thomas.* On digging on the site of the Friarage, at the north-east side of Dalton-square, the workmen arrived at the inclosure wall, which is now visible. Numbers of human bones have been disclosed on the same site.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, as before stated, was appropriated to the prior and convent of the Benedictines in 1246, and, at the dissolution of alien priories, was transferred with it, to the abbess and convent of Syon, who held it till the general dissolution. The church stands on the north-east side of the Castle Hill, and, like the castle, is a commanding object, situated high above the town. The church, about 143 feet long, 58 broad, and 40 high, consists of a centre or nave, two side aisles, and chancel; a vestry, and registry court of the Lancashire portion of the archdeaconry of Richmond, and a lofty and well-proportioned tower, erected in 1759, at the west end. The body of the church has two stories, both with battlements, and the walls, excepting those of the tower and registry court, which are modern buildings, are of rude grout. The interior is lofty; and the arches and Parish church.

* Dugd. Monast. Vol. VI. P. iii. p. 1487.

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pillars, which separate the nave from the side aisles, extend nearly to the altar. The roof is of plain ribbed oak, with principals slightly ornamented. Galleries extend on the north-west and south sides. The arch of the chancel is high, and pointed. The screen anciently placed before the large and light east window is now at Caponwray Hall. The stalls stretch along the breadth of the chancel, and contain a profusion of tracery, terminating in pointed heads. Along the east wall, on the north and south sides of the altar, are curious folding seats, twelve of which bear distorted human figures, and foliage. These grotesque carvings, and the beautiful workmanship in front of the chancel and vestry, have for many ages attracted the notice of the curious, and will long continue to be admired as excellent specimens of ancient art.

The external walls of the present church seem to have been erected soon after its transfer to Syon Abbey, on the site of the Norman structure, of which no vestige remains. The windows in the aisles and clere story are plain, and have the flattened arch of the fifteenth century. An arched cavity, in the south wall of the church, is supposed to have been anciently a baptistery.

The sepulchral memorials in this church are numerous; a few of the more remarkable alone can be noticed. The marble tablet of the noble family of Fauconberg, at the east end of the south aisle, is now, by the removal of the commissary's court to the north side of the church, open to the chancel.

On a brass plate, above which was formerly an effigy of the deceased, in the middle aisle, is an inscription to the memory of "Thomas Cowell, Esq., six Tymes Mair of this Towne, 48 yeares keeper of this Castle, 46 years one of the Coroners of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster, Captaine of the Freehold Band of the Hundred of Lonsdall on this side the sands, and Justice of Peace and Quorum throughout this said County of Lancaster, who died the 1st of August 1639, ætatis suæ 78."

A monument of white marble, adorned with a bust of the deceased, is erected on the north side of the chancel, to the memory of sir Samuel Eyre, one of the justices of the king's bench, in the reign of William III., who, having accomplished the duties of the northern circuit, closed his last day here, 12th September, 1698, and whose body, after lying a short time in this church, was transferred to New Sarum, and interred among his ancestors in the church of St. Thomas the Martyr.

There is here a monument, by L. F. Roubiliac, to the memory of William Stafford, L.L.D. Commissary of the archdeaconry of Richmond, who died in 1753, at the age of 75 years. In this monument, as in the character of the deceased,* Charity is the

* This public benefactor bequeathed upwards of £3000 to particular charities, enumerated in his will; and the residue of his personal property, amounting to £9,390, he directed to be applied to charitable purposes by his executors, by means of which 58 small livings in the counties of Lancaster, York, and Chester, as well as in Westmorland and Cumberland, were augmented, most of them with the sum of £100, on condition that the inhabitants, incumbent, or others, would contribute £100, in order to obtain the augmentation of Queen Anne's Bounty, by which accumulative operation each £100 was quadrupled.

prominent figure, and she is seen displaying her bounty to an aged woman and two children. Lancaster Parish.

Marble tablets have recently been placed against the west wall adjoining the tower, in commemoration of two benefactors to the town: one is incribed, "William Penny, late an alderman of Lancaster, who departed this life 29 June, 1716. He left money, lands, and tenements to the mayor and aldermen of this town, in trust, to to build an almshouse, and grant annuities to twelve ancient indigent men. To perpetuate the name and generosity of so liberal a founder, this tablet was erected by order of the trustees, A.D. 1818." The second is inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of William Heysham, Esq. formerly M.P. for the borough, ob. 7, July 1726. He gave an estate near this town called '*The Greaves*,' to the mayor, recorder, and three senior aldermen, in trust, to divide the rent annually amongst eight poor ancient men of this borough. To commemorate the name and munificence of the donor, this monument is erected by the trustees."

Two chantries were restored in the church by queen Mary in 1553, when John Hinde held one at a stipend of £4; and Robert Mackerell was chantry priest of Lancaster Hospital, at a stipend of £4. 4s. 2d. This last is supposed to be the chantry founded, in 1485, by John Gardyner, of Bailrig, for the support of four poor persons, as well as the stated celebration of divine offices in the parish church.* The charitable purposes of this chantry still subsist. Prayers are read on Wednesdays and Fridays, and were formerly read every day except Saturday, probably in pursuance of this benefactor's will.

The Oliverian Survey, or Ecclesiastical Inquisition, made 17 June, 1650, by virtue of a commission under the great seal of England, states, that the parish church of Lancaster is a vicarage, presentative by George Towlinson, and that the tithes of corn and grain, within most part of the parish, are impropriate to sir Robert Bindloss bart. and his heirs, and farmed at £510 per annum, or thereabouts. The survey enumerates eighteen townships, villages, or hamlets, contained within the parish, one of which is Toxteth Park, at the distance of fifty miles. Belonging to the vicarage were twenty-seven acres of glebe land, near the church of Lancaster, and the vicar had the tithes of corn and grain only in Lancashire. Thurnham and Glasson; Boldsbury and Midghow in Mirescough; and in wool, pig, goose, hay, hemp, flax, and small tithes in Lancaster, Skerton, Bare, and Torrisholme, and most of the parish. The whole profits of the vicarage are estimated £280 per annum; and the chapels dependent were Wyersdale, Admarsh in Bleasdale, Overton, Toxteth, Stalmine, Grossingham, which were provided with maintenance for ministers from the revenue.

Since this inquisition, there have been two chapels erected within the town; St. John's, consecrated in 1775; a steeple was added to this chapel in 1784, at the expense of Mr. Thomas Bowes, who died 20th January, 1783. The other chapel is St. Anne's, consecrated 23rd August, 1796.

* See Vol. I. p. 427.

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The patronage of the living of Lancaster has been in different persons, several times, since the dissolution; in 2 Elizabeth, the advowson of the church, and gift of the vicarage, were vested in Nicholas Layborne,* but his name does not appear in the Episcopal Registers, from which is extracted the following list of incumbents and patrons.

VICARS OF LANCASTER,

IN THE DEANERY OF AMOUNDERNESS, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 29, 1575 | Hugh Conway . . | William Layburne . . | Death of last incumbent. |
| Jan. 26, 1582 | Henry Porter. | | |
| Feb. 8, 1608 | Geoffrey Kynge . . | Bishop of Chester. | |
| Oct. 9, 1616 | James Gregson. | | |
| Jan. 17, 1630 | William Brudenell . | Mark Kellat, John Kellat. | |
| Nov. 8, 1630 | Augustine Wildbore | Thomas Farrington . | Death of Geoffrey King. |
| Nov. 9, 1630 | Richard Routh . . | Tobias Knipe, & others | Death of last incumbent. |
| June 30, 1631 | Augustine Wildbore . Edward Garforth. | Charles I. . . . . | Death of last incumbent. |
| June 19, 1682 | Seth Bushell . . . | George Toulson . . | Death of Edward Garforth. |
| June 17, 1684 | James Fenton . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Seth Bushell. |
| May 29, 1714 | William Lindsay . . | Geo. and Eliz. Toulson | Death of James Fenton. |
| Oct. 29, 1714 | James Fenton . . . | Robert Gibson . . | Death of last incumbent. |
| June 8, 1767 | Oliver Marton . . | Sir Tho. Hesketh . . | Death of James Fenton. |
| Sept. 17, 1794 | William White . . | John Fenton Cawthorne, Anthony Atkinson, and Thomas Green, trustees of Oliver Marton, deceased | Death of Oliver Marton. |
| Sept. 13, 1806 | John Manby, present incumbent | The King, on the lunacy of Oliv. Marton, patron | Death of William White. |

The parish Registers commence April 10, 1599, and the following results are obtained from them:—

| | 1599-1600. | | 1700-1701. | | 1800-1801. | | 1833-1834. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 84 | 79 | 72 | 68 | 238 | 291 | 397 | 376 |
| Marriages . . . | 25 | 3 | 26 | 29 | 128 | 124 | 144 | 139 |
| Burials . . . . | 80 | 62 | 28 | 83 | 264 | 270 | 262 | 316 |

A census of Lancaster was taken by Thomas Batty, clerk of the parish in 1784, when the number of families was 1783; male, 4033; females, 4551; and the total number of inhabitants, 8584. The population of the parish, it will be found, on comparing the census of 1831 with that of 1821, has increased in a very small decree within the decennial term.†

* Duchy Records, Vol. XI. Inq. n. 52.

† See Vol. II. p. 100.

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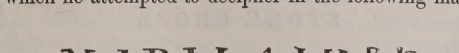
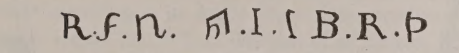
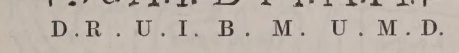
A few years ago, a small stone cross, adorned with entangled scrolls, the usual characteristics of Danish crosses, was discovered beneath the soil of the church-yard of St. Mary's. An inscription appears upon this cross in three lines of Runic characters, which are tolerably distinct, but do not exactly coincide with any of the numerous varieties of alphabets published by Dr. Hickes, the lexicographer. Misled by the errors of a draughtsman, Dr. Whitaker published a drawing of the cross and its inscription, which he attempted to decipher in the following manner:—



H .E.B .I.O . A. E. K . F. R.



R. F. N. Z . E. E. B . R . D.



D . R . U . I . B . M. U . M . D.

The learned historian considers this to be a mere list of Danish proper names;* and if the characters agreed with those which actually appear upon this cross, Dr. Whitaker's ingenious conjectures as to the signification of the inscription might be admitted. But it will be seen from the annexed engraving of the letters, taken from a plaster cast of the cross, and obligingly presented by our friend Dr. Hibbert, that the inscription is not what has been represented. The height of the cross from *c* to *d* is 3 feet; its breadth from *a* to *b* is 1 foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and from *e* to *f* is $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

* Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 230.

Lancaster Parish.

FRONT.

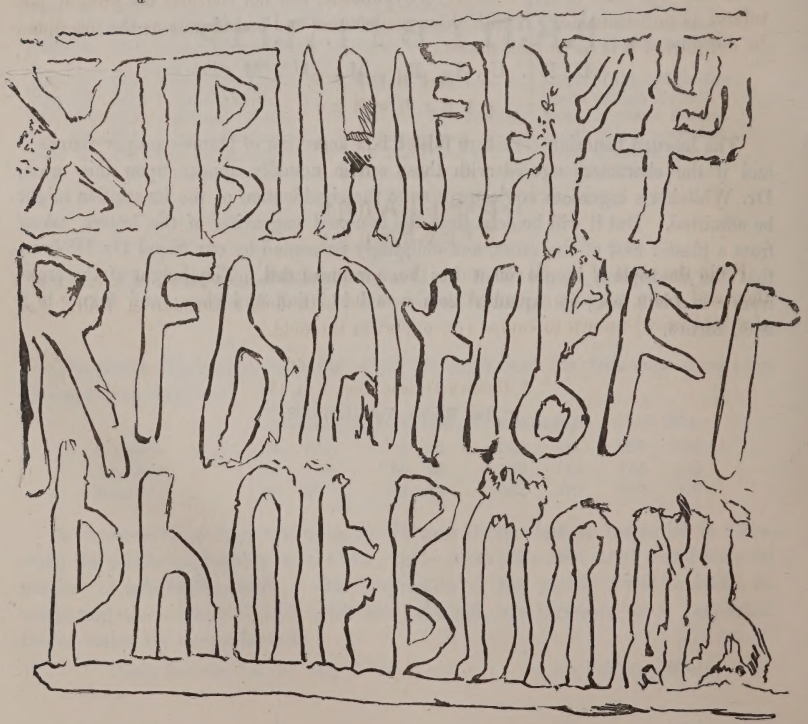
OBVERSE.

## STONE CROSS

DUG UP IN THE CHURCH YARD OF

SAINT MARY'S.

INSCRIPTION.



Lancaster Parish.

The relic is, indeed, a curiosity of high antiquity; the characters with which it is inscribed do not perfectly coincide with any known alphabet, yet there is not only the general resemblance, but a coincidence with the alphabet of Dano-Runic, or Runo-Danish letters published by Dr. Hickes in his Anglo-Saxon and Mæso-Gothic Grammar, from a Saxon manuscript in the Cotton Library.

As already remarked, there is not that perfect agreement between the characters of the inscription and the alphabet of Dr. Hickes, which would place the meaning beyond doubt or controversy, but, allowing for the differences made by different writers, and for the operations of time upon the stone, this inscription will be found, it is presumed, to be composed in Dano-Saxon, and to be a simple epitaph. Supposing the seventh character of the first line, and the first of the third, either to have been imperfectly formed, or to have been rendered imperfect by decay, it makes the ð of the alphabet* according to its Anglo-Saxon interpretation; and supposing the fourth letter of the second line to have lost part of its interior, it will be the ỳ of the same explanation. Those who have been accustomed to these investigations, or those who will refer to Dr. Whitaker's hypothesis, will not consider the present postulates as unreasonable. If with these conjectures and considerations the inscription be deciphered it is to be read thus:—

ᚷᛁᛒᛁᚺᚫᚦᚹᚹ
ᵹ ı b ı h æ ð ƿ a

ᚱᚠᚻᛘᛏᛁᛒᚦᚢ
p æ c ỳ n ı b a l

ᚹᚻᛖᚹᛒᚪᚢᚢᚻ
ð c u ð b œ u u c

From the roots of the Saxon words thus produced this inscription, of the age of a thousand years, may be explained thus,—"Gibi hath died, a kinsman of Balth, (or, of a bold race,) known to camps (or, expert in the field.")

* Hickes's Thesaur. Tom. I. p. 135.

Lancaster Parish.

Charities.

[a] Report XV. p.262—293.

Borough of Lancaster.

The charities of Lancaster, as found by the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring into the public Charities,[a] are briefly exhibited below:—

*Free Grammar School.*—The Grammar School of Lancaster is an ancient and valuable institution, but the date of its foundation is unknown. It is mentioned as belonging to the corporation as early as the year 1495; but the earliest notice of its existence found by the commissioners was in the will of Randall Carter, dated 18th April, 1615, by which he gave £10 per annum for the maintenance of an usher, chargeable upon tenements in Whitecross Street, London. In 1682 the Grammar School sunk into decay, but in that year it was rebuilt by the contributions of the corporation and a number of individual inhabitants, and made capable of accommodating 120 scholars. From the earliest of the bailiffs' accounts, it appears that, from 1687 to 1691, a salary of £30 was paid to the schoolmaster, and £10 to an usher. In 1792 the salary of the head-master was raised to £50, and in 1814 to £70. Mr. Carlisle, speaking of the year 1682, says, that James Pilkington, bishop of Durham, at that time subscribed liberally to this new erection; but that is impossible—bishop Pilkington founded and endowed Rivington School in the year 1566; and, though the bishops of Durham are long-lived prelates, they have none of them yet attained the patriarchal age of 180 years.* A piece of land anciently called *The Deep Carr*, but now "*The Usher's Meadow*," probably granted originally by one of the Dukes of Lancaster, is appropriated to the increase of the usher's salary. Till the month of July in the year, 1824, the sons of the freemen of Lancaster were educated without charge, except that a gratuity was expected to be given at Shrovetide; and the sons of non-freemen paid 7s. 6d. per quarter while under the second master, and 10s. 6d. while under the head master; but at that time the constitution of this Grammar School underwent an important change, and the corporation, as trustees of the school, in council assembled, ordered—That the annual gratuity, called cock-pennies, to the master and usher should be discontinued; and that in lieu thereof all boys under the care of the usher should pay 10s. per quarter; that the boys on the two lowest benches under the head master, should pay 15s. each per quarter; and the boys on the upper benches, 20s. per quarter. That the head master's salary should be increased from £70 to £110 per annum; that the usher should have guaranteed to him by the head master, the sum of £60 per annum, including the rent of the Usher's Meadow and Randall Carter's Legacy of £10 per annum; and that the head master should have the appointment of both the usher and the writing master, subject to the approbation of the corporation in council assembled. The average number of boys in the school is from 60 to 70.

*Gardyner's Almshouses.*—Founded in the reign of Richard III., and endowed with messuages, lands, and 4s. rent. This was, as before mentioned, a chantry for one chaplain, and four poor men; the latter to receive 7d. each per week, and a maid, waiting on them, 2d. a week. This charity has survived all the devastations of the Reformation; and the yearly sum of £2. 4s. is paid by quarterly instalments out of the funds of the corporation; and the bailiff of the commons collects rents to the amount of £4. 7s. 8d. per annum, for about 35 different parcels of land in Baylrig, Quernmore, Hutton, Gressingham, and Scotforth.

*Penny's Almshouses.*—Founded by William Penny, alderman of Lancaster, by will, dated March 2, 1715, for 12 poor ancient men and women within the town of Lancaster. For the endowment, he bequeathed in trust £700. The property mentioned in the rental is supposed to have been the whole which was derived under the will of the founder, or purchased by his trustees, and produces in annual rents £336. 7s. The management of the charity is conducted by the mayor for the time being, and the rents are raised, and all payments made, under his directions. Each of the almsmen is allowed £3. 8s. 6d. every quarter, and a good suit of clothes at Christmas, which expenses amount to £204 per annum. The other expenditures make the whole, on an average, to amount to £350. 0s. 5d. per annum.

* Bishop Pilkington died on the 23d of January, 1575. See Vol. III. p. 105.

*Gillison's Almshouses.*—Founded in 1781, and endowed with land for building 8 almshouses, in the form of Mr. Penny's, and with a sum of £600 to be laid out in building them, and £1000 to be laid out in stock. The almshouses are occupied by 8 poor unmarried women, who are appointed by the mayor and aldermen. Each of the almswomen receives £5 a year, and there are some smaller expenses. Lancaster Parish.

*Mrs. France's Gift,* 1818.—To Gillison's and Penny's Almshouses, £300 in trust.

*Townson's Almshouses.*—These almshouses, being in a very dilapidated state, and no documents relating to them, were purchased from the inmates by the corporation, who laid the site into a street.

*Sir John Harrison's Charity,* 1669.—To the poor, £100 to buy land for a yearly revenue for ever.

*Heysham's Charity,* 1725.—Lands called the Greaves to the Corporation in trust for the poor inhabiting the town. This estate, which is situate in Scotforth, consists of a dwelling-house, barns, outbuildings, with upwards of 75 acres, and produces in annual rents . . £204. 2s.

*Abigail Rigby's Charity,* 1709.—An annual rent-charge of £2, for prisoners for debt in Lancaster Castle, and a similar rent charge for poor widows.

*Rogerson's Charity,* 1619.—£4, part of a rent charge of £13, for meat and drink for poor persons in Lancaster Castle.

*Lathom's Charity.*—See Parish of Croston, Vol. III. p. 402. The sum received for prisoners from this estates, is . . . . . £6.

*Edmundson's Charity,* 1735.—Rent of £3. 4s. one half to the prisoners in Lancaster Castle, and the other to the prisoners in Preston gaol.

*Sir Thomas Gerrard's Charity:* No date.—£8 yearly to debtor prisoners in Lancaster.

*Henrietta Rigby's Charity,* 1741.—£100, in trust for the purchase of lands for 4 poor widows and 12 prisoners in the Castle. The legacy is supposed to have been paid to the corporation, and never to have been laid out as directed by the testatrix. The interest, £4, is paid out of the corporation funds, 20s. to 4 widows, and £3 to the gaoler.

*Christopher Parkinson's Charity,* 1702.—A messuage and lands, which produce an income of £63. 14., for the minister and a schoolmaster at Admarshe. Out of this sum, £26 is paid to the minister, who acts as schooolmaster. The residue is distributed among poor persons in Bleasdale. Bleasdale.

*Blackburn's Charity,* 1743.—To the poor, in interest, £2. 5s. per annum.

*Thomas Parkinson's Charity,* 1728.—To the poor, interest, 9s. per annum.

*Brabin's Dole.*—See Parish of Chipping, Vol. III. p. 364. From this charity, £1. 3s. 9½ is distributed among the poor of Bleasdale.

*School.*—Founded on Cadely Moor, about 1707, by John Hatch of Preston, with £80, to which other money was added, making the whole £100. Besides the shool-house, there is a house for the master, and several small parcels of land adjoining to it, altogether worth about £10 per annum. No children appear ever to have been taught free. Township of Cadeley and Fulwood.

*School.*—Before 1731, John Dobson gave the interest of £10, for and towards repairing a school-house in Caton, and the interest of £5 to the poor of Caton. The school is invested with a small allotment, for which a small rent is paid, and a master and a mistress receive from it a salary of £2 each. Two boys and a girl are taught free. Township of Caton and Littledale.

*Poor's Land.*—Previous to 1724, £20 was left to the poor, which appears to have been laid out in land, which produces about £10. 10s. a year rent, but sometimes more. Township of Gressingham.

*Gifts of Chippendale, and others,* 1715.—Several sums amounting to 36s. a year distributed among 9 or 10 poor persons, not receiving relief. Township of Heaton with Oxcliffe.

*West's Charity,* 1786.—£2 per annum to the poor. Township of Overton

*Troughton's Charity,* 1729.—£3 per annum to the poor.

*West's Charity.*—Lost.

*School,* 1732.—Francis Bowes left lands, &c. for a chapel and school, which were built about 1745. The estate produces £29, of which £24 is paid to a master, who keeps a school for all the poor children in the township, and has seldom fewer than 60 scholars. Township of Poulton, Bare, and Torrisholme.

Lancaster Parish.

*Lodge's Charity*, 1786.—7s. 6d. to the poor.

*Donor Unknown.*— £10 for apprenticing poor children. This has accumulated to £36. 7s. 4d., and it has been agreed that the principal shall not be reduced below £30, but that the interest only of that sum should be applied in apprenticing children.

Township of Presall with Hackensall.

*Fleetwood's School*, 1687.—There is a school in Presall with a Latin inscription over the door, stating that it was built by Richard Fleetwood, esq. who died 13th April, 1695.—It is endowed with lands, and for a salary of 20 marks, the schoolmaster instructs in reading all the children who apply. The number varies from 40 to 60.

*Carter's School*, 1710.—A school is kept in a house supposed to be devised for the purpose, and is supported by the rents of land, which, amount to £45, of the original foundation. The school is free to all the children of the Lower End of Pilling, which contains about 24 houses. The number of scholars varies from 15 to 30. They are taught reading, writing, and accounts, and, if required, the boys would also be instructed in Latin, without charge.

*Carter's Gift to the Poor.*—10s. a year to the poor of the Lower End of Pilling.

*Bell's Charity*, 1733.—5s. a year to the poor of Presall.

Township of Quernmore.

*School.*—Origin unknown. There is a school-room on the common, with a small garden adjoining, enjoyed by the schoolmaster, who receives a yearly sum of 5s. No children appear to have been taught free.

Township of Scotforth.

*School.*—Origin unknown. There is a house containing the school-room, kept in repair by the township. The master has an allotment of land upon Scotforth common, which he lets for about 50s; and he also receives 45s, the interest of a legacy; in respect of this income, he instructs 8 poor children, but charges for others. There are generally between 20 and 30 scholars.

*Parkinson's Charity*, 1799.—£300 in the 3 per cent. bank annuity, in trust for the support of the school in Scotforth. The stock was sold, and the produce suffered to remain in the hands of John Dawson, without security. He paid the interest up to August, 1821, to the schoolmaster. He then became embarrassed in his circumstances, and assigned over his effects; but there is reason to believe that there will be little property left for the creditors.

*Taylor's Charity*, 1814.—The interest of £50 to the poor of Scotforth.

*Cawson's Charity*, 1660.—A rent charge of 5s. to the poor.

*Cooke's Charity*, 1640.—A rent charge of 5s. used to be paid to the poor of Scotforth, but has latterly been paid to the poor of Quernmore, the gift not being confined to this township.

Township of Skerton.

*School*, 1767.—£100, to be laid out on security, in the stocks or in land, and the yearly produce applied towards teaching children of the township to read, &c. The legacy is supposed to have been laid out in the purchase of a close, which lets for £12. This amount is paid to a schoolmaster, who, occupies a house and garden purchased with Jane Jepson's gift below.

*Jepson's Charity*, 1734.—£20 for a school on the common of Quernmore, £20 for a school in Ellel, and £60 to be employed in building or purchasing a school-house in Skerton.

*Donor unknown.*—The interest of £28 to the poor of Skerton, being the amount of a mortgage of two messuages and a garden. The premises consist of four houses and a shippon, which let for . . . . . £8. 14s.

Township of Over Wyersdale

*Cawthorne's Charity.*—William Cawthorne, by will in 1683, reciting that he had formerly erected a free school in Wyersdale, and had rebuilt a convenient house for the master; and also, that there had been for a long time a chapel in Wyersdale, with small or no maintenance, gave to Abraham Partington, mayor of Lancaster, and 13 others, "the school-house and parcel of ground whereon the same stood," besides other messuages and lands described in the will. The income derived from this foundation amounts to upwards of £129. 13s. 4d. The rents of the premises let by the schoolmaster are received by him, under the provision of the will; the rest of the rents are received by the treasurer, and carried to one account, out of which £15 a year is paid to the schoolmaster, and £5. 8s. to the curate; and the residue is laid out in books, in repairs, and in distributions among the poor. All the children of the township are free, and there are,

upon an average, about 30 scholars, of whom some have occasionally received classical instruction. Lancaster Parish.

*Thompson's Charity*, 1810.—£1400, in trust to be laid out in Government security, the dividends to be applied to the poor. On settling the testator's affairs, and paying the legacy duty, there appeared a clear balance of £1225. 4s. 7d. The executor was indebted to the testator £600, which was included in the account of assets to discharge debts and legacies. On the bankruptcy of the executor, in November, 1819, the trustees of the charity proved a debt of £652. 7s. 1d. principal and interest. A divident of 6s. in the pound has been received, amounting to £195. 11s. 7d. leaving a deficiency of £404. 8s. 5d. The commissioners state their opinion, that the trustees are liable for the loss that has occurred, not having invested the money according to the directions of the testator.

Besides the charities named in the above report, a benefit arises to freemen from Lancaster Marsh, a species of freehold inheritance, to eighty of the oldest resident freemen, or their widows, who have the net proceeds of the rent of the Marsh, which consists of 210 acres, divided amongst them. Since the inclosure, 1795, it yields to each freeman £4 annually.*

The privilege of sanctuary existed here, from the period of the erection of the church of St. Mary's, till the final extinction of that pernicious immunity. The extent of this privilege varied in different places and in different ages. The words of William the Conqueror, in the charter given to Battle Abbey, are these—"If any thief or murderer, or person guilty of any other crime, fly for fear of death and come to this church, let him have no harm, but be freely dismissed."† This was also the extent of the ancient privilege in other places. After the Reformation, persons who had committed murder, rape, arson, or robbery, either in a dwelling-house or on the highways, were not allowed to become refugees, and the *Asyla* in this county were confined to Lancaster and Manchester, by the statute of 32 Henry VIII. cap. 12. In the 38th year of the same reign, Manchester was allowed to transport all its sanctuary men to Chester,‡ and from that time it ceased to form a "Centre of Sinners;"[a] but Lancaster continued to afford sanctuary to delinquents till the 1 James I., when the privilege was finally abolished in every part of the kingdom, by the authority of parliament. Sanctuary. [a] Fuller.

The dissolution of religious houses, which, no doubt, had a passing influence on the prosperity of the town, was preceded by an insurrection in the northern parts of England, under the conduct of Robert Ashe. The progress and termination of the "Pilgrimage of Grace" have already been detailed, as well as the disastrous consequences to four religious men, who where executed at Lancaster for their conduct on this occasion.§

The revulsion in the national affairs, produced by the destruction of the religious houses, may be traced in a number of statutes passed in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. from one of which, of the date of 1544, it appears that "there had, in times past, been many beautiful houses in Lancaster," in common with several other

* In the mayoralty of Richard Johnson, esq , in 1813-14, £6 was paid to each freeman.

† Camd. Brit. p. 235. Edit. 1590. ‡ See Vol. II. p. 200-202. § See Vol. I. p. 473-485.

Lancaster Parish.

towns in this county, but that they "were now falling into ruin."* Camden's description, in the reign of Elizabeth, gives some confirmation to this account, when he says, "Lancaster is at present but thinly peopled, and all the inhabitants farmers, the country about it being cultivated, open, flourishing, and not bare of wood."

In the interval between the Reformation and the reign of Charles I. this town seems to have regained a share of its former prosperity; and when, in an evil hour, that monarch determined to levy the obnoxious impost of ship-money, without the consent of parliament, the borough of Lancaster stood higher on the scale of contributions than the borough of Liverpool,† and next in rank to Preston. At the breaking out of the civil wars in this reign, the borough of Lancaster espoused the royal cause, but when general Fairfax[a] despatched the expedition from Manchester, under sir John Seaton, to the north, a force under serjeant-major Birch was ordered to Lancaster, on the 12th of February, 1643, which attacked the town and castle with so much vigour, that they both surrendered almost without a struggle to the parliamentary forces. The earl of Derby, determining that this important passage town should be wrested from the enemy, concerted a short campaign with lord Molyneux,[b] and with their joint force they marched from Latham-house on the evening of the 17th of March for Lancaster. Having accomplished a march of nearly forty miles without halting, they appeared before the town at the rising of the sun, on the 18th, and summoned the garrison to surrender, in the following terms:—

Civil wars.

[a] Fairf. Memoir.

[b] Secombe.

"To the Major and Burgesses of the Town of Lancaster these:—

"Gentlemen,—I am come into these parts by his Majesties speciall command; to free you from the bondage of these declared Traitours, that now oppresse you and endeavour your destruction by bringing you into their own condition; I will not now mention your former neglect of the king's service, nor I hope I need not tell you what force I have, or might have upon occasions; nor how joyfully all the countrey in my march have joyned themselves unto me. If you will submit the Town and your Armes unto me, and likewise endeavour with me to re-obtain the castle, you shall have all fair usage from me, if not; expect from what the Law of the Land and of Warre will inflict upon you. Thus expecting your answer by ten of the clock this day, I rest "Your friend,

March the 18, eight o'clock. "Derby."

After a gallant resistance, the town was carried, and the following description of the loss inflicted on that occasion is given by one of the parliamentary writers of the day:—

"The dwelling houses that were burned were in number fourscore and ten, containing three hundred Bayes of building. The Barnes, Stables, Cow houses, replenished with corn, Hay and Cattell, that were burned, were eighty six, contayning two hundred and forty Bayes of building, and one Malt Kiln of four Bayes of Building, with three hundred Windles of Malt therein. By all which it evidently appears that they displayed the Banner of the Scarlet coloured Beast."‡

* See Vol. I. p. 494. † See Vol. II. p. 4, note.

‡ Lancashire's Valley of Achor, p. 25. Lond. 4to. 1643. See Vol. II. p. 22. In the parish register this affair is noticed thus—"The towne of Lancaster was burned by assault the 18 daye of March in the yeare of our Lord God 1643."

Lancaster Parish.

The first assault of the royalists was repulsed with considerable loss, but, on the attack being renewed, the earl of Derby, to encourage his half-intimidated troops, seized a pike, and, rushing forward, called out, "Follow me." With such an example before them, it was impossible any longer to hesitate; the troops rushed on, and in a few minutes the town was their own. His lordship having spent three days in refreshing his men and in demolishing the works, marched in the night of the third day to Preston, which place he also stormed and carried.

During the remainder of the civil wars, though the inhabitants of Lancaster frequently beheld troops belonging to the hostile parties pass through the town, it was not their fate to witness any further military operations, till, in the month of August, 1648, Duke Hamilton, at the head of an army of seventeen thousand troops, marched into Lancaster, on his route towards London, with the avowed intention[a] of "delivering the king from his base imprisonment, freeing the parliament from the constraint put upon them, and procuring a solemn peace." At that time the castle was occupied by the parliamentary troops, and sir Thomas Tyldesley was charged with the duty of reducing that fortress for the service of the king. For some days the siege was pressed with much vigour, and at length the garrison was reduced to great exigencies; but the news of the defeat of the duke at Preston by Oliver Cromwell, obliged sir Thomas to abandon the enterprise. A tradition prevails that this fortress had been previously taken by Cromwell, and that he planted his cannon on a circular mount at the south-west side of the town in Hill-meadow; but the evidence of this fact is not to be traced to any authentic record.*

[a] The duke's letter.

In the Revolution, justly called glorious, of 1668, Lancaster took no distinguished part, nor is there any prominent event in the history of this borough during the reign of William III., except that in the year 1698 a casual fire broke out in one of the principal streets, and spread with destructive fury through a large portion of the town.

Rebellion of 1715.

In the rebellion of 1715, this place was thrown into a state of great consternation by the arrival of the rebels from the north, led by general Foster, and accompanied by the earls of Derwentwater, Winton, Nithesdale, and Carnwath. The day they entered Lancaster was the 7th of November, and they advanced into the town with swords drawn, colours flying, and marching to the music of the bagpipes. Here they formed a circle in the market place, and proclaimed the chevalier de St. George King of England, by the title of James III. and prayers were offered up in the parish church for his safety and success. The inhabitants beheld these ceremonies with amazement and apprehension, scarcely conceiving to what they all tended, and themselves taking no part in the events that were passing around them. The discipline observed by the invaders was more strict than could have been expected; little mischief was committed during their continuance in the town, and they all paid

* The general history of these civil wars, so for as the county of Lancaster was their theatre, will be found in Chapter I. of the second volume.

Lancaster Parish.

punctually for every thing they purchased, except a few of the highlanders, whose means were so much exhausted that they were obliged to defer part of their payments till the chevalier, their royal master, had mounted the throne! The number of insurgent troops amounted to about 1400, and they seized six pieces of cannon from a ship in the bay, along with several stand of arms, the better to carry on their military operations. They also seized the revenue officers in this port, and possessed themselves of the small fund which was contained in the public coffers. The protection of Lancaster had been confided to colonel Houghton, at the head of a body of militia; but this was a force in no degree calculated to withstand the invading army, and the colonel and his men retreated before the rebels arrived. Two days after their arrival they completely evacuated the town, taking the route of Garstang to Preston. At the latter of these places their career terminated; being overpowered by numbers, they capitulated to general Wills and general Carpenter; and such of them as returned to Lancaster, amounting to about 230, came as prisoners to be lodged in the castle.* A number of them was brought to trial at this place several months afterwards; and captain Bruce, John Winkley, Thomas Shuttleworth, George Hodgson, and — Charnley were executed here on the 2d of October in the following year. Four others of the rebels also suffered at Lancaster: the names of two of them were Crow and Macintosh, the former a Scotch mathematician, but the names of the two others are not recorded.†

Rebellion of 1745.

The failure of 1715 by no means extinguished the hopes of the house of Stuart, and Lancaster was doomed, in the year 1745, to witness another attempt, more formidable than that by which it was preceded, to supplant the king *de facto* by the king *de jure*. Having landed in Scotland, and collected a numerous army, prince Charles Edward advanced into Lancaster by the way of Carlisle at the head of 5000 men, accompanied by sixteen Scotch and English nobles. On the 24th of November, the rebels passed through Lancaster, where they put all the horses they could press into a state of requisition, to convey their baggage and facilitate their advance. At Manchester they halted for some days, to recruit their numbers and to refresh their troops. From hence they proceeded to Derby, but, being seized with the well-grounded apprehension that they would be surrounded, they measured back their steps, and in their retreat passed through Lancaster on the 13th of December. General Oglethorp's dragoons, by whom they were closely pursued, entered the town on the 16th; and the duke of Cumberland, with the main body of the English army, arrived here a few days afterwards. Some excesses were committed in the retreat by the rebels, but they were in general such only as are incident to the operations of a hotly pursued army; and the presence of the duke soon restored confidence. A few stragglers of the rebel army, who had loitered in the rear for the purpose of plunder, were taken and executed, but the main body reached Scotland in safety.

* For a connected history of this short campaign, see Vol. II. p. 65-67.

† See Summary of Executions, Vol. IV. p. 326.

The battle of Culloden, fought in the spring of the following year, sealed the fate of the Stuarts, and drove the young Pretender from the kingdom, leaving a number of his friends, who were less fortunate, to expiate their treason by the forfeiture of their lives.* Lancaster Parish.

Gray, the poet, who visited Lancaster, in 1769, gives a spirited description of the town in his letter to Dr. Wharton, which is inserted in the memoirs of Gray by Mason.

The centenary of the Revolution was celebrated here on the 4th of November, 1788, as in most of the other great towns of Lancaster, with considerable splendour. Processions were formed by the inhabitants, who repaired to the church, to offer up their acknowledgments to God for the blessings enjoyed under a free constitution and settled government; cannon were fired from the surrounding hills; and all those demonstrations of loyal affection were displayed towards the house of Brunswick, which served to shew that the king *de facto*, being the sovereign of the nation's choice, was firmly seated upon his throne, while all hopes on the part of the king *de jure* were for ever extinguished. Jubilee.

Since the extinction of the rebellion of 1745, two princes of the blood royal have visited Lancaster: prince William Frederick of Gloucester, the military commander of the northern district, who repaired to this place from his residence at St. Domingo House, in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, on the 21st of September, 1803, to inspect the volunteers; and on the 25th of September, in the following year, he repeated his visit for the same purpose, accompanied by his venerable father, the duke of Gloucester, brother to the reigning monarch, George III.

The public buildings in Lancaster are numerous, and consist of the Castle, the Town Hall, the Custom House, the buildings applied to charitable purposes, the churches and chapels, the markets, and the places of public amusement. Public buildings.

The County Lunatic Asylum, situated on Lancaster Moor, is a stately stone erection, built in 1811, from a plan furnished by Mr. Standen, an architect of Lancaster: the building is quadrangular, with a handsome front, ornamented with pillars of the Doric order, and occupies, with the gardens and airing ground, about five acres of land. Every part of the house is freely ventilated, and well lighted; warm and cold baths are provided for the use of the patients; and stoves are placed in the lower apartments, to preserve a proper degree of warmth in the winter season. The long galleries afford opportunities for taking the exercise of walking under cover when the weather is unfavourable, while the spacious yards and ample airing grounds, with the employment in the garden for such as are able and disposed to work, yield in their turn exercise in the open air. Bowls, draughts, and other amusements are allowed for the recreation of the patients, and to enable them to pass their time as agreeably as their unhappy state of mind will admit. This asylum, as it now stands, is said, we believe truly, to possess almost all the advantages of the Lunatic Asylum.

* For the history of this rebellion, see Vol. II. p. 68; and from p. 295 to p. 302.

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various institutions of the same kind in the kingdom. In their *moral* treatment, no restraint is imposed upon the patients but such as is necessary for their personal safety, or for the protection of those by whom they are surrounded. In the *medical* practice, none of those general and undiscriminating modes of treatment are adopted, which prevail in some institutions, but every patient is treated as the peculiarity of his or her own case may require. Since the opening of the Asylum, on the 28th of July, 1816, almost every possible variety of mental disease has been brought under inspection here,—from the raving maniac, with incessant exertion, to the melancholy hypochondriac, obstinately silent, and refusing the food necessary for his subsistence; and from such as do not utter a sensible sentence, to those whose minds are only erroneous on a single subject. Recently the public services of religion have been introduced into this Asylum; and from the Reports it appears that a large number of the patients join with becoming decorum in the duties of the sanctuary, and that the devotional services in which they engage, by soothing their disordered minds, have a tendency to restore their reason. The management of the institution is under the direction of a committee of visiting justices, consisting of the county magistrates. The officers are a physician, superintendent, and surgeon, matron, treasurer, chaplain, and house-steward; and the number of patients at present in the house is about 400. The building has recently been enlarged. Every county magistrate is a visiter.

The remote situation of the Asylum from the more populous districts of the county has been complained of, and with some reason. The site originally fixed upon was Bootle, near Liverpool, where the ground was actually purchased, and the materials accumulated for the building. This situation was afterwards abandoned, and Cadeley and Fulwood Moors, both near Preston, were mentioned as much more central; but the scale was turned in favour of Lancaster Moor, by an offer on the part of the corporation of Lancaster to present the county with the requisite site gratuitously, and by the further consideration, that facilities would be given for the inspection of the Asylum, at the half-yearly visits which the magistrates are called to make to the county town during the spring and autumn assizes.

The public buildings in Lancaster, exclusive of the castle, the places of religious worship, and of those applied to charitable purposes, are the Town Hall, built in the year 1781, at a cost to the corporation of £1300, in which there are full-length portraits of Mr. Pitt and of Lord Nelson, painted by Lonsdale, a native of Lancaster, and presented by that artist to the corporation. The portico in front, with its noble columns, the pediment, and the lofty cupola, combine to give the whole an imposing aspect. The tower is an Ionic peristyle. The arcade is used on market days as a grain and butter market, and the lowest story is a small borough gaol, where debtors within the borough are confined, and where offenders are detained for examination before the magistrates. The Custom House, on St. George's Quay, built in 1764, with a stately portico and plain pediment in front, supported by four Ionic columns, fifteen feet and a half high, each of which is formed from a single

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stone. Other public buildings are, the Assembly Room, in Back-lane, the Theatre, in St. Leonard's Gate, and the Public Baths, in Moor-street: the Shambles is a well-constructed edifice; and the new Bridge, built in 1788 by the county, at a cost of £14,000, is a substantial and elegant structure, of five equal elliptical arches, and well comports with the noble pile of warehouses which stand on St. George's Quay, lower down the river. Another erection, for the accommodation of the judges of assize, built under the sanction of an act of parliament passed in 1824, will speedily be added to the public buildings of Lancaster; and its beauty will be enhanced in the eyes of the inhabitants, by the pledge which it tacitly conveys, that the assizes shall not be removed from the county town.

The parish of Lancaster, though inferior in wealth and population to several of the southern parishes, is superior to them all in the dignity of its ancient family, and in the station it holds as the capital of the county. From a variety of causes this place never has been, and probably never will be, either a great commercial, or a principal manufacturing station;—the want of fuel will prevent the latter, and the difficulties of the navigation of the Lune will operate as a permanent bar to the former. Nor perhaps is it to be wished; in a county like this, a few retreats from the bustle of active life are necessary for those who wish for a species of retirement without the seclusion of a village. Preston formerly afforded such a retreat, but that town is now immersed in trade; and Lancaster, though not much resorted to, is almost the only remaining place within the limits of the palatinate, where the gentry of the old school can congregate, without seeing themselves outstripped by a new race, grown rich and powerful through the natural consequences of a successful industry. The humbler classes in this place are not exposed to the vicissitudes to which the labourers in the manufacturing districts are subject. In times of prosperity they have less money at their disposal, but when trade is depressed they are more free from the pressure of that penury which a small income and expensive habits never fail to produce. The periodical return of the assizes infuses into this town a considerable degree of animation, accompanied by an accession of wealth, and there is sufficient trade and commerce at other times to keep up a moderate and profitable circulation.

The parish of Lancaster comprises one borough, seven chapelries, and twelve townships, five of which are in the hundred of Amounderness, namely—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lancaster, B. | Heaton, with Oxcliffe, T. | Scotforth, T. | *Preesall* with *Hackensall*, T. |
| Skerton, T. | Middleton, T. | Over Wyersdale, C. | *Stalmine* with *Stannall*, C. |
| Torrisholme, with Poulton. | Overton, C. | Caton, C. | *Myerscough*, T. |
| Bare with Poulton | Thurnham, T. | Quernmore, C. | *Fulwood*, T. |
| Poulton, with Bare & Torrisholme, C. | Ashton, with Stodday, T. | Bulk, T. | |
| | Aldcliffe, T. | Gressingham, C. | |
| | | *Bleasdale*, C. | |

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Skerton.

SKERTON.—The township of Skerton is separated from Lancaster by the Lune; it is a considerable village, chiefly occupied by persons out of trade, and by farmers and their labourers. Schertune was estimated in the Domesday survey at six carucates within the extensive manor of Haltune, held by the Saxon earl Tosti.* Scertun is distinctly named among the possessions of the crown in 6 Henry III.,† and it gave name to a family who held it by reeveship, "per provosteriam." William, the first on record, gave to the lepers of Lancaster six acres in alms, and to the monks of Furneis twelve acres; to John de Thoraldestolm he gave 40 acres. Roger de Skerton, his son, who died about 9 Henry III., held half a carucate of land "per provosteriam," and gave to Philip the clerk 5 acres.‡ In a roll of fines, 9 Henry III., is a mandate to the sheriff expressed in these terms:—"It appears to the king, by the inquisition which he caused to be made, that Roger de Skerton held of the crown half a carucate with appurtenances in Skerton, and that Robert de Skerton his son is his next heir; the sheriff is therefore commanded to take security for half a mark to be paid to the king for his relief, and to deliver seisin to Robert de Skerton.§ Another record, in the Testa de Nevill', states that Robert, son of Roger de Shertenay, held half a carucate in the same town by the service of being the king's reeve in Skerton, and it was worth 40s.‖ Robert de Skerton was a benefactor to the priory of Lancaster; to which he gave a place called Mufforscote, near the road to Bare, an acre between Harmes and Longrig, and an acre in the plain of Scarton near Hareham, Syke, and half a bovate of land in the town of Bare.¶ It does not appear at what period these local proprietors ceased their connection with the township: in 25 Edward I. Skerton was one of the possessions of Edmund, earl of Lancaster; in 17 Edward II. John Travers had a grant of lands and tenements in Skerton, Torisholme, and Bare, besides other places in Lonsdale.** Skerton was accounted a manor among the estates of John of Gaunt in 1361,†† when, or perhaps before that time, John Lawrence held 30 acres of land there. In 16 Henry VII. it was held as a manor by sir James Laurence,‡‡ but in inquisitions after the deaths of others of the same family, it is not styled a manor.§§ Beaumont in this township was an ancient grange of the abbey of Furness.

Torisholme.

TORISHOLME.—The Toredholm of Domesday Book contained two carucates in the Saxon manor of Haltune.‖‖ John de Toroldesham lived in 3 John, when he paid half a mark that the sheriff might not disturb him in the tenement which he occupied.¶¶ The Testa de Nevill' records that the two wives of Nicholas de Thoroldeholm were in the king's donation, and that his daughter Matilda, also at the king's disposal, held her land by the service of being the king's larderer;*** Roger, the clerk, had her in wardship.††† William de Parles married this lady, and of him and his wife Matilda, Roger Fitz William and William Fitz Thomas held each half a bovate of land in Toroldesholm.‡‡‡ William de Lancaster gave half a carucate of land in Lancaster to Ralph de Thormondesholm;§§§ and in 13 Edward II. Thomas, earl of Lancaster granted Torisholm and Kellet to Sir Robert de Holland and Matilda his wife.‖‖‖ John Parles in 15-16 Edward II. petitioned the king and council for the manor of Torissholme, which had belonged to his father, Aleyn Parles, who had been induced to make a defeasible feoffment of it to sir Robert de Holland, in

* See Vol. I. p. 108, 9. † Rot. Fin. 6 Hen. III. m. 4. ‡ Testa de Nevill, fo. 407.
§ Rot. Fin. 9 Hen. III. m. 5. ‖ Testa de Neville, fo. 372. ¶ Reg. S. Mar. Lanc. f. 38, 9.
** Pat. 17, Edw. II. p. 1. m. 2. †† See Vol. I. p. 142. ‡‡ Duch. R. V. III. Inq. n. 29.
§§ Ibid. Vol. VI. n. 41.—Vol. VII. n. 36. ‖‖ See Vol. I. p. 108, 9. ¶¶ Rot. Can. 3 John n. 5.
*** The *Larderarius Regis* was clerk of the kitchen, according to Cowel. See Hearne's note 6, p. 346. Lib. Nig. Scacc. ††† Testa de Nevill, fo. 370. ‡‡‡ Ib. *Tit.* Serj. de Toroldesholm fo. 410.
§§§ Lansdowne MSS. Cod. 559, fo. 42. ‖‖‖ Duchy Rec. Repertory, Bag. B. n. 8.

consequence of whose misconduct the manor had been seized into the king's hands.* John de Parles granted the land upon which the grange of Thorisholm was situated to the prior of Lancaster.† In 23 Edward III. the manor of Torisholm was held by Margaret, wife of Robert de Holland. Torrisholme is now a hamlet in the chapelry of Poulton, and was, subsequently to 1613, the residence of John Brockholes, a younger son of Brockholes of Claughton and Heaton. The hall, a large but ordinary building, is the property of John Lodge, of Bare, esq., the principal landowner. Lancaster Parish.

Bare was also a member of the Saxon manor of Haltune, and was one of those places of which the tithes were granted by Roger de Poictou to the Bare priory. In the Testa de Nevill' are these records :—Gilbert de Kelleth holds three carucates of land in thanage in Kelleth, Bare, and Clatton, for 19s. 6d ; of which Bernolf Fitz Orm, his ancestor, gave to Adam de Yeland half a carucate in Bare for 8s. Matilda de Kelleth holds two carucates of land in thanage in Kelleth and Bare, and renders 15s. 6d.‡ Edmund, earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I., held half a carucate in Barre. Under the first duke of Lancaster, sir William Dacre held half a carucate in Bare in soccage, rendering 8s. and his relief.§ In the Duchy Feodary, Ranulph de Dacre is said to hold the moiety of Bare by annual service of 8s. ; Symon de Bolton four parts of the same hamlet by service of 4s. per annum ; and John de Bolton 4 parts by the like service. Bare is merely a hamlet in the chapelry of Poulton. Bare.

Poulton.—Poltune, in the Saxon manor of Haltune, contained two carucates of land,‖ and it appears to have been held soon after the Conquest by a Saxon named Eiward, or Esward, to whose son Hugh, king John, in the first year of his reign, granted the town of Pulton.¶ Matilda, daughter and heiress of Hugh Fitz Eiward, married Walter de Parles, who had a charter for land in Pulton in 1 John,** and, says the Testa de Nevill', holds one carucate of land in Pulton by the king's charter, and renders per annum 15s.†† For the confirmation of this charter, the sheriff in 3 John accounted for 4s. 8d. received from Walter de Parles.‡‡ This payment appears to be an instalment only; for in the Lancashire fine-roll of 11 Henry III., it is stated that Walter de Parles, who has the daughter and heiress of Hugh Fitz Eiward, gave four marks to king John for confirmation of the land, which the same king gave to the same Hugh in Pulton, rendering to the king 15s. in the Exchequer.§§ In 16 Henry III. the king received the homage of William de Parles, son and heir of Walter de Parles, for one carucate of land, which Walter held in chief of the king, as the inheritance of his wife Matilda Fitz Hugh.‖‖ John de Parles who succeeded, by a deed without date, but about 1272, being witnessed by Ranulph de Dacre, then sheriff of Lancaster, gave to Gilbert de Loncastre, clerk, common of the pasture and marsh in the township of Pulton, between the pool of Bare and the plain of Hallebery in breadth, and between the sands of Kent and the boundaries of Tordesholme. By another deed without date, he granted to the monks of Lancaster the site of the grange of Pulton, and the tithe of sheaves and pulse in the township.¶¶ John appears to have been the father of Aleyn de Parles, the father of John de Parles, who petitioned Edward II. for restoration of the manor of Torrisholme. In the Duchy Feodary we find that William Gentill held the manor of Pulton in Lonesdale by the service of 15s. per annum. This is the William le Gentil, whose arbitrary conduct as sheriff in 17 Edward II. was denounced by the Grand Poulton.

* Rot. Parl. Vol. I. n. 74. p. 400.
† Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. fo. 40.
‡ Testa de Nevill', fo. 407.
§ Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. b. 1.
‖ See Domesday Survey, Vol. I. p. 108, 9.
¶ Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. p. 1. m. 4. n. 27.
** Ibid. m. 4. n. 22.
†† Fol. 407.
‡‡ Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. Lanc. m. 5. Tit. *De Oblatis.*
§§ Rot. Fin. 11 Hen. III. m. 7.
‖‖ Rot. Fin. 16 Hen. III. m. 3.
¶¶ Reg. S. Mar. Lanc. MS. fo. 40.

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Jury of West Derby,* and who again filled this office in 1328. In 47 Edward III. the lord of Pulton, Bare, and Torrisholme was required to pay a reasonable aid of 20s. towards the marrying of the eldest daughter of John, king of Castile and Leon, and duke of Lancaster.† Unfortunately, the lord's name is not mentioned. The manor of Pulton in Londysdale in 32 Henry VIII. was in possession of sir Robert Bellingham,‡ of Burneshead, in Westmorland, whose ancestor, sir Robert, in the reign of Henry V. married Elizabeth daughter of sir Thomas Tunstall, of Thurland. His third daughter and coheiress, Katherine, having married first Richard Ashton of Middleton, and afterwards sir William Radcliffe of Ordsall, died widow of the latter 15 Elizabeth, possessed of the manor of Pulton.§ Dorothy Ashton, the sole issue of the marriage between Katherine Bellingham and Richard Ashton, was the first wife of Alexander Hoghton of Hoghton, who died without issue, and whose estate passed to his half-brother Thomas Hoghton, killed at Lea by the baron of Walton 32 Elizabeth. Pulton, with its dependencies Torrisholme and Bare, though evidently considered as a manor in former times, possesses no rights which entitle it to that distinction at the present day. It is now named Poulton by the Sands, being a village, township, and chapelry on the coast of Morecambe Bay, on which account it is frequented for sea-bathing.

Poulton Hall is the residence of Anthony Edisforth, esq. The episcopal chapel, built in 1745, is parochial to Poulton, Bare, and Torrisholme, and the living is in the gift of the vicar of Lancaster.

Heaton with Oxcliffe.

Heaton with Oxcliffe.—Hietune and Oxenecliff, the former four carucates and the latter two, were part of earl Tosti's manor of Haltune. John de Oxeclive, apparently in the reign of Richard I. held Oxecumbe and Oxeclive, in chief of the king, by the service of being carpenter in the castle of Lancaster, the land in Oxeclive being worth 30s., and in Oxecumbe 5s. per annum.‖ The sheriff rendered an account of half a mark in 3 John, paid by Hugh de Oxeclive, that he might not be unjustly disturbed in his tenement.¶ He also held his land by the service of being carpenter in the castle of Lancaster, and his wife was in the king's donation.** He gave two bovates to William de Sparra in marriage with his sister, whose heir held them at the time of the inquisition.†† Gervase de Oxclyfe, son of Simon de Bolton, and Robert de Oxcliffe, were early benefactors of the monastery at Furness.‡‡ Adam, son of Gilbert de Bailton, held lands here, and gave to Thomas de Coupmanrara, one toft in Oxclyve. By a deed to which Robert de Lathom, sheriff of Lancaster, was witness, he gave to Thomas son of Adam de Coupmanrara 12½ acres of his land in Oxclyve.§§ In 51 Henry III. Roger de Lancaster had a grant of free warren in Ulverston and Heton.‖‖ Oxclyve was held in the reign of Edward I. under the earls of Lancaster, and Heaton under the earls of Lincoln, as appears from the Duchy Feodary, which also states that William Oxcliffe and Alicia de Flete, who were living in 8 Edward II. held three parts of the manor of Oxclyffe by the service of 3s. 4d., and finding a carpenter to work in the castle of Lancaster, whenever necessary; and by

* See Vol. I. p. 300. Vol. III. p. 526. † Whitaker, Richmondshire, Vol. II. p. 209.

‡ Duchy Records, Vol. VIII. Inq. n. 32. This inquisition corrects the errors of the MS. pedigrees of Ashton of Middleton, and Radcliffe of Ordsall. In the former he is called Sir Thomas Bellingham, which error appears in Vol. II. p. 596, on the authority of a copy of Holland Watson's MSS. by Gregson; and in the Familiæ Lancastriensis, MS. "Radcliffe of Ordsall" he is called Sir Roger. For an account of the family of Bellingham, see Nicholson and Burns' Hist. Westm. and Cumb. Vol. I. p. 125, 6. § Duchy Rec. Vol. XIII. n. 3. ‖ Testa de Nevill', fo. 372.

¶ Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. n. 5. *tit.* Nova. Oblata. ** Testa de Nevill', fo. 401. †† Ibid. f. 406.

‡‡ West. Append. XI. n. 73. §§ Registr. S. Mar. fo. 25, 26. ‖‖ Rot. Chart. 51 Hen. III. m. 5.

performing suit to the county every six weeks. In 47 Edward III. the Lord of Heton cum Oxclif paid a reasonable aid of 10s. towards the marriage of the eldest daughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster; and in 51 Edward III., William de Heton, descended from very early benefactors of the abbey of Furness,* granted land in Heton to Ra. de Ipre and Peter de Bobrun.† The lordship passed at a subsequent period to the Catterels, of whom John de Catterall in 19 Henry VI. gave to Roger, son of John de Brockholes, who was living at Heton 3 Henry IV. the manor of Heton, which was held by his descendant Thomas de Brockholes in 9 Elizabeth,‡ and its present lord is Thomas Fitzherbert Brockholes, of Claughton, esq. It is, however, only a nominal lordship. Lancaster Parish.

Middleton.—Another member of the Saxon manor of Haltune, Middleton, contained 4 carucates. The tithes of Middleton were granted by Roger de Poictou to the priory of Lancaster, and confirmed by king John, who in his first year granted to William de Hest half a carucate in Hest, and one carucate in Middleton.§ About this time, Adam de Midelton, who gave a bovate of land for a spur, or 3d. a year to Adam, son of Orm (de Kellet,) held a carucate in Midelton by knight's service.‖ Adam, son of Orm, held this carucate in thanage by the king's charter, at a rent of one mark.¶ In 2 John Henry Fitz Hervey and his heirs had a grant of two bovates in Middleton.** In 11 Henry III. Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, lord chief justice of England, had a grant of the whole valley of Wiresdale, with remainder to his heirs.†† He left two sons, from one of whom descended the Burghs or Borroughs of Gainsborough;‡‡ and it is probable that William de Burgh, of Mydleton, who died about 16 Edward II. descended also from the chief justice. Dr. Kuerden states that he held one carucate of land in Midilton by the service of the 16th part of a knight's fee. Sir Edward Neville, second son of sir John Neville, of Hornby Castle,§§ held the third part of the manor of Middleton in the reign of Edward III., and Richard Rigmayden held four parts of the same manor by the service of 18s. per annum. In 20 Edward III. sir Edmund held only the sixth part of this manor, having bestowed a portion of it on the abbey of Cockersand; and in the Duchy Feodary it is stated that the abbot of Cockersand, William de Nevill and William de Burgh de Mydelton held of the duke one fee in Middleton in Lonesdale, which Adam de Mydleton formerly held of the honor of Lancaster.‖‖ In 16 Henry VII. the manor had passed to the knightly family of Laurence, being in possession of sir John Laurence, who died in that year.¶¶ Middleton

Overton.—Overton was estimated, in the Domesday Survey, at four carucates; and its tithes were given to Lancaster priory by Roger Pictavensis. In the reign of king John, Robert, præpositus, reeve, grave, or bailiff of Offerton, held half a carucate of land in Hofferton by the service of being the king's reeve there, and the land was worth annually 16s; but having given thereof to Adam Fitz John one bovate, and to Orm de Kelet seven acres, it was ordered to be taken into the king's lands.*** In 43 Henry III. one bovate was held in Overton by Adam de Overton, from whom, probably, descended John, the reeve of Overton, who, says the Duchy Feodary, held a messuage and two bovates of land by the service of being the lord's reeves; his son John, also, held one bovate there by the service Overton.

* West Hist. Furness, Append. XI. n. 50.
† See Vol. I. p. 387.
‡ Duchy Records, Vol. XI. Inq. n. 6.
§ Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 5. n. 33.
‖ Testa de Nevill', fo. 486.
¶ Ibid. fo. 407, Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 5.
** Rot. Chart. 2 Joh. m. 10. n. 3.
†† Rot. Chart. 11 Hen. III. m. 3. Lit. Claus. 12 Hen. III. m. 4.
‡‡ Bank's Extinct Baron. Vol. II. p. 66.
§§ Yorksh. Pedigrees MS. Vol. I. p. 292.
‖‖ Lansdowne MSS. Cod. 559, fo. 36.
¶¶ Duchy Records, Vol. III. Inq. n. 29.
*** Testa de Nevill', fo. 372.

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of 8s. Henry, duke of Lancaster, in an. 10 Ducatus, granted an allowance to the township to grind corn at his mills.* Overton was anciently deemed a manor, and was held as such by John of Gaunt, in 1361.† and by sir John Lawrence, in 16 Henry VII. It is now styled a "Royalty," and is held in 16 shares. It is said to have been sold by the crown, subject to a real charge, called the king's rent, of about £20 per annum, collected by an officer called the constable and grave; and also subject to supply Lancaster Castle with marle and sand, probably stone, for repairs. A court is annually held, called The Court Leet and Court Baron of our Lord the King with View of Frankpledge. This court enjoyed the privilege of proving wills under the seal of the manor, "by virtue of a peculiar jurisdiction used & exercised time immemorial." The wills were lodged in a chest, kept for that purpose, which is now in posession of the Bagotts of Overton; but the custom ceased about the middle of the last century.

Here the priory of Lancaster had a grange, the site of which appears to have been granted about 1272;‡ and here, in the doorway of the ancient chapel of Overton, exists a specimen of pure Saxon architecture. This chapel is especially named in the archidiaconal appropriation of the church of Lancaster to the priory in 1246; but the doorway would infer a considerably more ancient date. In 1733, the original windows which were small, round-headed, and without mullions, were removed, and the present great unsightly flat-headed windows substituted in their places. An addition at the same time was also made to the east end of the building, both in length and width. It is a plain quadrangular building, without buttresses, the walls of the old part being four feet, or upwards, in thickness. The stones are small, and, from the nature of the grit, appear to have been picked off the surface of the rock in the vicinity of the chapel, before the art of working quarries was known; and to have been put in promiscuously, without regard, in the walling department, to the thickness or parallelism of the course. From the solidity and compactness of the walls, the mortar must have been in a fluid state, which, by slow drying and the effect of time, has now become harder than the stone itself. All these circumstances, relative to the construction of the walls, are so many corroborating proofs of great antiquity. The doorway is formed in a deep recession, and, on account of the amazing thickness of the walls, makes a small portal. It consists of three semicircular converging arches, springing from so many connecting columns. Both the columns and circular parts have been highly ornamented. The chevron, or zig-zag, is very conspicuous, and the vestiges of other rude figures may be seen. A label moulding also borders the arch. The steeple, rising between three and four yards from the summit of the gable, consists, of a solid wall of the same thickness as the gable, and terminates in a triangular form at the top. It contains a circular arch, surrounded by a moulding, in which a single bell is suspended. From the exact conformity of the chapel in every respect to the Saxon style, it is not improbable that it is an erection anterior to the Norman conquest. The parochial chapelry of Overton, comprises Overton, Middleton, and Heaton with Oxcliffe. Near the village are the remains of an old cross. A rushbearing is annually celebrated on Holy Thursday. Sunderland, a village in the township, opposite the mouth of the Lune, is approached by a dangerous ford over a small bay, scarcely passable except when the tide has retired. The early importation of cotton wool by Mr. Robert Lawson, at this small port, took place about the early part of the last century. At that time Sunderland was the port of Lancaster, and continued to flourish for many years, by a prosperous coasting trade, and a ropery establishment, until the removal of the dependent custom-house and shipping to the new dock, constructed in 1787, at Glasson, on the

* See Vol. I. p. 350. † Ibid. p. 142. ‡ Registr. S. Mariæ, Lanc. fo. 41.

opposite side of the river. Sunderland declined so much afterwards as to be called Cape Famine; but it has again revived, as a small bathing-place, employing two machines during the season. Overton is the only manor in the parish, except Lancaster, which possesses a court. Lancaster Parish

THURNHAM.—The Tiernum of the Saxon manor of Haltune contained two carucates. Michael de Forness in the reign of king Stephen gave to W. de Thurnham two bovates of land in Belleclyf for ten shillings per annum.* The township of Thurnham contains two objects worthy of attention—the modern harbour of Lancaster, called Glasson Dock, capable of containing 25 large merchantmen, and the ancient ruins of Cockersand Abbey. This abbey is briefly described with the other monastic institutions of Lancashire.† The earliest notice of this house appears to be in the charter of William de Lancaster, who granted to Hugh, a hermit, the place of Askelcros and Crok, with his fishery upon Loyne, to maintain a hospital.‡ This was followed by a grant from William, son of Michael de Forness, probably the William de Thurnham above, who confirmed to the hospital of Cockersand a portion of his land of Thurnham, descending from the moss down to the great pool beyond the old road.§ This was confirmed by Alicia, formerly wife of sir Richard de Cancefield, and sister and heir of Michael le Fleming.‖ Theobald Walter, as before stated,¶ granted to the hospital the moss of Pilling to build an abbey. The superior of the hospital obtained a grant from the mother house at Leicester of the place of Cockersand, with license to construct an abbey, and to have an abbot; and pope Clement, in 1190, confirmed to the prior of the hospital of Cockersand that the house should be called the monastery of St. Mary, of the Præmonstracensian order of Cockersand. So numerous were the subsequent grants to the abbey, and so widely extended were its possessions, that on the quo warranto case in 20 Edward I., the crown lawyers specify no fewer than one and ninety or more places in which they alleged the abbot to claim certain feudal privileges.** In point of revenue it ranked the third among the religious houses of Lancashire; yet in a petition for confirmation of their charters in 2 Richard II., they style themselves the king's poor chaplains, and pray for a consideration of their poverty, and that they are daily exposed to the perils of drowning and destruction by the sea.†† From the Flemings, the manor of Thurnham passed with others through the Cancefields to the Harringtons; and in 12 Edward II. free warren in Thurnham was granted to John de Haverington.‡‡ In a deed dated 1336, 11 Edward III., is the recital of a fine levied by sir John de Harrington, and Joanna his wife, on their manor of Aldingham, Thurnham, and the moiety of Ulverston, with entail of the same to John, son of Robert de Harrington.§§ In 7 and 8 Richard II. all the charters and privileges of the abbey received an ample confirmation.‖‖ The Harringtons were succeeded by the Bonviles, and they by Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, who was attainted of high treason in 1 Richard III., when his estates were seized by the crown, and the "Lordshipps of Ulverstone and Thirnham were assigned amonge othre for the expenses of the kinges Householde, to be holden at the Castill of Sandall. Yeven at Yorke, 20 day July a° 2^do^ Ric. III."¶¶ Thurnham.

Like the priory of Cartmel, this abbey was restored after its dissolution; but, unlike that priory, two years after it was refounded it was again dissolved, and the site leased by

* Dr. Kuerden's MSS. Vol. IV. fo. B. 9. † See Vol. I. p. 488. ‡ Dug. Mon. Vol. VI. p. iii. p. 909.
§ Kuerden, Fol. MS. p. 220. In the Chetham Library. ‖ Ibid. fo. 221.
¶ Vol. IV. p. 289—290. ** The case is stated in V. II. p. 261.
†† Rot. Parl. Vol. III. 2 Ric. II. n. 8. p. 52. ‡‡ Rot. Chart. 12 Edw. III. n. 67.
§§ West's Furness, Append. XI. n. 52. ‖‖ Rot. Chart. 7 & 8 Ric. II. n. 1.
¶¶ Harl. MSS. Codex. 433, fo. 183.

Lancaster Parish.

the crown to John and Robert Gardner, of Pilling, at a rent of 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum; and five years afterwards it was granted to John Kitchen, of Hatfield, Herts, esq., afterwards of Pilling-hall. Leland has very briefly noticed this house, and mistaken the order:

"Thens to *Cokersand* an abbey of *Cistercienses* about half a mile of, standing veri blekely and object to al Wynddes.

"One *William of Lancastre* was Founder of that House about King Henri the 2 Tyme."*

Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, was restored to his estates and honours in 1 Henry VII. and his son, Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, by deed dated 20 April 6, Edward VI., in consideration of £1080, conveyed the manor of Thurnham to Thomas Lonne, citizen and grocer of London, who, on June 24, 2-and-3 Philip and Mary, sold it to Robert Dalton, of Bispham, for £1500.†

The marriage of Robert Dalton, of Thurnham, to Anne, the eldest daughter of the grantee of Cockersand, brought the possession into the Dalton family, and John Dalton, of Thurnham-hall, esq., is the present proprietor. The ruin is situated on a neck of land which projects into the sea, on the sands of Cocker. Originally the buildings of this monastery covered nearly an acre of land, but of these the octagonal chapter-house, 30 feet in diameter, used for the burial-place of the Daltons, alone remains. The roof by which it is covered is supported by a single massive column rising in the centre, and the walls are two feet and a half in thickness. The site is a rock of red friable free-stone, which might once fortify it against the encroachments of the sea, but it is now often beaten against by the fury of the tides, and the bones of the cemetery washed out. The only complete part now standing is the octagonal chapter-house, the roof of which has lately been covered with lead by John Dalton, esq., to whom the abbey demesnes have descended by inheritance. The windows of this portion of the building no longer retain their glass. A finely clustered column in the centre of the interior supports moulded arches resting upon smaller columns of the angles. The area of the ruins is strewed with parts of walls, massive stones, and obliterated ornaments. Thurnham-hall, the residence of the lords of the manor, is seated on a gentle eminence, in the parish of Cockerham, which contains a small portion of the township, and is disposed in woods and pastures. The back part of the present edifice, which was new fronted in 1823, consists of a portion of a more ancient mansion, which had projecting bays and mullion windows. The enlargement of the house is wholly the work of Mr. Dalton, who has also improved the grounds. The front of the house is terminated on each side by small turrets, and has a castellated parapet with a small entrance-hall, over the door of which is an escutcheon of Dalton impaling Gage. A short distance from the hall is a Catholic chapel, which was opened in 1818.

In this township is the village of Glasson, in which a spacious dock was constructed in 1787, capable of receiving twenty-five large merchant vessels, which discharge their cargoes to be forwarded to the port of Lancaster. Adjoining are extensive quays and warehouses for the reception of merchandise. A canal having been made from the dock to the Kendal, Lancaster, and Preston canal near Galgate Ellel, in 1825, most of the goods imported here are transmitted to Lancaster by this conveyance, which has nearly destroyed the carriage by lighters on the river. In consequence of the superior facilities of the entrance of the Lune as far as Glasson to those of the Ribble, many vessels discharge their cargoes here, to be forwarded by canal to Preston.

An earth containing loam and a great quantity of selenites is found in Thurnham, as also feathered alum in reddish marls in the vicinity.‡

* Itin. Vol. V. fo. 84. p. 83.

† Whitaker, Richmondshire, Vol. II. p. *327. The Doctor has placed Thurnham in the parish of Cockersham.

‡ Dr. Leigh, Nat. Hist. Lanc. B. I. p. 50, 76.

# Dalton, of Thurnham.

[From the Family Pedigree and Dugdale's Visitation.]

Sir Robert de Dalton, lord of Dalton and Bispham, ob. 27 Edw. III. = ....

Sir John Dalton, ob. 43 Edw. III. = ....

Sir John Dalton, ob. prior to 1438. = Isabella .... Isabella Keurden.

John, ob. s. p.

Roger, ob. 16 Hen. VI.

Robert Dalton, of Bispham, conveyed his lands in Croston and Maudesley, 22 Hen. VI. = Margaret ....

Richard, heir to his brother, ob. 20 Hen. VI. = Isabella, living 20 Hen. VI.

Richard Dalton, of Bispham, living temp. Edw. IV. = Elizabeth, eldest dau. and coheir of William Fleming, of Croston. [Arms of Dalton and Fleming, quartered at Thurnham Hall.]

James, 12 Edw. IV.
John, 12 Edw. IV.
Thomas, 12 Edw. IV.

Alice, dau. and heiress.

1st wife, Anne, dau. of Hugh Radcliffe, of Winmerley, and Sibylla his wife. = Roger Dalton, of Bispham, living 22 Edw. IV. = 2d wife, Mary, dau. of Sir Wm. Farringdon, ob. s. p.

William Dalton, of Bispham, 10 Hen. VIII. = Jane, dau. of Sir John Townley. Covenants of marr. dated 25 Henry VIII. "Shee had to her portion 100 markes." = 2d husb., John Kitchen, of Pilling, Esq., to whom Hen. VIII. granted Cockersand Abbey.

Robert Dalton, of Bispham & Pilling, purchased Thurnham in 1556, 2-3 Phil. and Mary. Will dated 12 Sept. 1578. = Ann, eldest dau. of John Kitchen, of Pilling, in whose right he became owner of Cockersand; ob. 35 Eliz.

Thomas, on whom his elder brother settled lands in Fortmawcliffe and Cockersand Abbey, 15 Eliz.

Ann, dau. of Sir Rich. Molyneux, of Sephton; mar. 2dly, John Westby, of Mowbreck.

Roger Dalton, of Pilling, ob. 1588, buried at St. Andrew's, Holborn. = ....

Richard, 21 Eliz. §§

Thomas Dalton, col. of horse, ob. 2 Nov. 1643, of wounds at the second battle of Newbury; bur. at Andover; raised a regt. of horse for the king's service. = Elizabeth, dau. of Robt. Middleton, younger son of Robert Middleton, of Leighton.

Robert. Thomas. Anne. = John Calvert, of Cockerham.

Richard.

William Dalton, alias Kitchin, 21 Eliz.

Anne Calvert. Jane Calvert.

1st wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Horner, of Middleham, co. York. = Robert Dalton, of Thurnham, aged 22 years, 23 Sept. 1664; ob. circa 1704. Will proved, 4 Feb. 1704. = 2d, Mary, sister of Richard Biddulph, of Biddulph, Esq. = 3d, Elizabeth, dau. & coheir of Sir George Selby, Bart. = 2d husb. Rich. Massey, of Rixton, Esq.

John Hoghton, son of col. Wm. Hoghton, who was killed at Newbury; gndson of Sir Richard Houghton, Bart. = Elizabeth, dau. & heir of Edward Ditchfield, of Ditton.

Dorothy, youngest dau. and coheir.

Elizabeth, ultimately sole heiress; her father limited his estate on her and her issue, remainder to her sister Dorothy and her issue. Aged 6 months, 23 Sept. 1664. = William Hoghton, of Park Hall, Esq. Marriage settlement dated 15 August, 1683: ob. 1710.

John Hoghton, of Thurnham and Park Hall, Esq., eldest son and heir, assumed the name of Dalton about 1710. = Frances, dau. of Sir Piers Mostyn, of Talacre, co. Flint, Bart.

William, in the army. Ann. Robert. Elizabeth. = Edward Errington, of Wallick Grange, Esq.

N Dalton, = .... dau. of — Whittington, of Whittington. b. s. p.

William, ob. s. p.

3d wife, Bridget, sister and coheir of Thos. Moore, of Barnbro'. = 2d Elizabeth Demsey, of York; marr. settlmt. dated 6 Nov. 1753. = Robert Dalton, surviv. son and h. bur. at Cockersand Abbey, about 1795. = 1st w. Cecilia, dau. of —— Butler.

Frances. = Humph. Trafford, of Croston, Esq.

Elizabeth, ob. cœlebs.

LIAM = Louisa, GHTON d. of F. LTON, Smith.

Bridget. = Sir James Fitzgerald, of Castle Ishing, Bart.

Robert, ob. s. p.

William. Jane, a nun at Liege.

Elizabeth, ob. 1817; bur. at Cockersand. = Thos. Nayler, Esq., brother of Sir G. Nayler, York Herald.

Elizabeth, buried at Cockersand.

John Dalton, Esq., present ld. of Thurnham, Cockersand Abbey, Bulk, &c.; upwds. of 90 years old; married 8 June, 1774. = Mary, youngest dau. of Sir Thomas Gage, of Hengrave Hall, in Suffolk; ob. 25 April, 1819.

William, Robert, ob. s. p.

Anne, a nun at Liege.

Mary, a nun at York.

Frances-Dorothy, married Edmd. Sulyard, of Haighley Park, Esq.

John, only son, ob. s. p. at Bath, 28 May, 1819. = Mary Anne, dau. of George Carey, of Tor Abbey, co. Devon, Esq.

Mary. Lucy. = Joseph Bushell, of Preston, now of Myerscough, Esq.

Elizabeth. Bridget.

Lancaster Parish.

Ashton with Stodday.

ASHTON WITH STODDAY.—Ashton is from three to four miles due south of Lancaster, and is principally remarkable as the ancient seat of the De Courcys, out of which family it passed, by marriage, to John de Coupland, the hero of Neville Cross. In 1454 it was possessed by sir Robert Lawrence, knight, whose son, sir James, was knighted by lord Stanley, at Huttonfield, in Scotland. From him it descended to his grandson, sir John, who is traditionally reported to have fled to France in consequence of having slain a gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry VII. The tradition receives support from an instrument in the Duchy Office, under the seal of the county palatine. It is an express pardon granted 1 Henry VII. or VIII. to John Lawrence, of Asshton or Essheton in Lancashire, esq., formerly master-forester of Wyresdale and Quernemore, and a justice of the peace for the county of Lancaster; and it extends to all treasons, murders, burglaries, abjurations, and all forfeitures, outlawries, and other offences, whether committed in England or in foreign parts.* Sir John died leaving an only daughter and coheiress, Elizabeth, who married John Butler of Rawcliffe. From the Butlers the estates passed by marriage to the Radcliffes of Winmerleigh, and from them by further marriage to sir Gilbert Gerard, ancestor of lord Gerard of Bromley; and Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Digby, lord Gerard, having married James, earl of Arran, created fourth duke of Hamilton in 1679, it thus came into the present ducal family.†

Ashton Hall is an oblong building, flanked by a projecting wing to the east, and a noble square tower with angular turrets to the west. The walls are probably of the fourteenth century, but successive alterations and additions have scarcely left any evidence of the origin of the baronial residence, except those exhibited in the tower. There is here some of the finest sylvan park scenery in the county. Ashton Hall, according to Leland, was once the seat of the knightly family of Leyburne. He says—

"From Kokersand Abbay I roode over the Sandes, marking the Salt Cotes, and a Mile of over *Condar* Riveret trillinge by the Sands to the Se.

"So to a meane Place cawllid *Ascheton* of the Kinges Lande, wher Mr Leyburn Knight usith to lye, and from thens a ii. or iii. Miles to *Lancastre*."‡

The chapel of Ashton is of considerable antiquity, and was granted by G. prior of Lancaster (1241 or 1249) to William de Lancaster, for a rent of 12d. out of his mill at Stodale.§ Stodday Lodge is the residence of Henry Fielding, esq., in whose garden is a Roman milliary stone, found near Burrough. A similar piece of antiquity was dug up at Ashton in 1811.

Aldcliffe

ALDCLIFFE.—In Domesday Book Aldeclif is estimated at two carucates. Roger de Poictou granted two mansions, Audecliua and Neutonia, and whatever pertained to them, to the priory of Lancaster, which donation is stated in the Testa de Nevill' to amount to two carucates of land.‖ The register of this house preserves an acknowledgment from Gilbert Fitz Roger Fitz Reinfrid to the monks of Sees, who had given him permission to raise a footpath upon their land of Aldeclyve in consideration of an annual pound of pepper.¶ A lease of the manor of Aldeclif was confirmed to the prior of Lancaster by duke Henry in 10 an. Ducatus.** It belonged to the family of Dalton of Thurnham in 30 Elizabeth,†† and was conveyed in marriage by Dorothy, youngest daughter and coheiress of John Dalton, esq., to Edward Riddell, of Swinburne Castle, co. Northumberland, esq. The principal part of the estate came by purchase into the family of Dawson about the

* Duchy Records, Red Repertory, Bag I. n. 15.
† See Parish of Garstang. p. 459.
‡ Itin. Vol. V. fo. 84, 85, p. 93.
§ Registr. S. Mariæ Lanc. fo. 41.
‖ Fo. 407.
¶ Fo. 41.
** See Vol. I. p. 351.
†† Duchy Records, Vol. XI. Inq. p. m. Rob. Dalton, n. 1.

year 1731, and the remainder, consisting of about 360 acres of enclosed land, by subsequent purchases. Mr. Ralph Riddell had an estate here in 1821. The land is held on lease from the crown. Edward Dawson, esq. of Aldcliffe Hall, one of the most spirited agriculturists in the county, considerably improved the estate by enclosing the chief part of Aldcliffe Marsh in the summer of 1820, at an expense of £2000. For this work the Society of Arts and Sciences presented him with a gold medal, inscribed, "Edward Dawson, esq. 1821—for embanking 166 acres of marsh at the mouth of the river Lune." The celebrated sir John Harrison was grandson of Thomas Harrison of Aldcliffe, who married Jane Heysham of Highfield. Lancaster Parish.

Scotforth.—In the Testa de Nevill' it is recorded, that William Fitz Gilbert gave to Hugh Norman two carucates in Scotforth, to be held in knight's service.* This place has passed through the families of Lancaster, Gynes or Courcy, Coupeland, Lawrence, and Gerard, to the present duke of Hamilton, a fourth part of the manor having been held by John, duke of Bedford, in the reign of Henry VI.† A number of the Scottish rebels in 1745 were quartered in the village, but did not annoy the inhabitants. An act of parliament[a] for enclosing lands in the township of Scotforth, in the parish of Lancaster, was passed 5 May, 1806. Burrow or Burrough is a small hamlet in this township, of which the name indicates antiquity. Scotforth. 46 G. III. cap. 25.

Over Wyersdale.—This is a part of the ancient forest of Lancaster, which is now held by the Cawthorne family. It is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish it in ancient records from Nether Wyersdale in Amounderness; the qualifications of Over and Nether being comparatively of recent introduction. What is said of Nether Wyersdale in Garstang parish will in a great measure apply to Over Wyersdale, so far as regards the descent of property. In illustration of the difficulty of distinguishing between the two Wyersdales, it may be mentioned, that the celebrated countess of Richmond is found to have held the manor of Wyresdale in 4 Henry VIII., but the inquisition affords no clue by which it may be known whether Over or Nether Wyersdale is intended.‡ Over Wyersdale.

Caton.—The manor of Caton was a possession of the Gernets, the ancient foresters of Lancaster. Thomas Gernet, in 3 John, paid five marks to have seisin of the land of Hessen and Catton; and Matthew Gernet paid half a mark for the pasture of Catton.§ In 1 John, Agnes, who was the * * * * of Adam, complains that Roger de Leicester married his daughter to Thomas, (son of Agnes,) who should be in the king's wardship, in order that Roger might have possession of Thomas with his land, namely, five carucates in Hissein and Katon, without the king's consent. The land was in consequence ordered to be seized into the king's hands.‖ Thomas Gernet occurs in the Testa de Nevill' as tenant in thanage of two carucates of land for twenty shillings.¶ In 6 Henry III. the sheriff was directed to take into his hands the custody of the land and heir of Thomas Gernet in Hesham and Cattun.** He seems to have been succeeded by Viman, the father of Roger Gernet, who held the manor of Caton in 44 Henry III. Viman de Hesham Roger Gernet, and John Gernet, by a deed without date, bound themselves never to claim the right to the patronage of Caton chapel; by another deed, Vinam Gernet of Hesham grants the chapel to the priory of Lancaster. Roger, the son of Viman de Hesham, by a deed dated December, 1266, grants to that house the third part of his mill for corn at Caton, and the third part of his mill for fulling cloths at Caton; John, the son of Roger,

* Fo. 401, "Hugoni de Northmon." Lansd. MS. 559, fo. 42.
† Escaet. 14 Hen. VI. n. 36.
‡ Duchy Records, Vol. IV. n. 28.
§ Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 5. Tit. Nova Oblata.
‖ Rot. Cur. Reg. Vol. II. p. 163-4.
¶ Ibid. fo. 407.
** Rot. Fin. 6 Hen. III. m. 4.

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Gernet, of Caton, gives an acre of land in Caton, and also all his right and claim in the advowson of the church of Caton.* There was also a local family, of whom was Jordan de Katon, whose burgage having escheated to the crown, was held by Henry de Winton.† Roger Karton held lands in Katoner, Littledale, Burg, and Lee in 35 Henry III. By the Duchy Feodary it appears that Alis and Agnes, daughters and heirs of Thomas de Caton, held the manor of Caton by homage and service, rendering 20s. per annum, and the pasture of Littledale by service of 6s. 8d. at Michaelmas. A record preserved by Dr. Kuerden, dated 5 Henry IV., states that Roger Curwen held the manor of Caton in soccage of the king, rendering 10s. per annum, and a parcel of land, being half of Littledale in Caton. In 1 Richard III. Geoffrey Curwen held half of the manor of Caton: in 22 Henry VI. Christian, wife of William Chorley, held the moiety of the same manor, and in 16 Hen. VII. John Curwen held land in Caton,‡ which descended to Nicholas Curwen in the reign of James I. In 3 Elizabeth, the manor was in possession of Thomas Stanley, lord Monteagle.§ It was afterwards held by the family of Dalton. Dorothy, youngest daughter and co-heir of John Dalton, married Edward Riddell, esq., co. Northumberland, and had the manor of Caton and Aldcliffe for her portion. Caton was sold to Henry Rawlinson, esq., M. P. for Liverpool, in 1780, whose son, Abraham Rawlinson, in the last century, sold it to Mr. Thomas Edmondson.

Mr. Gray, the poet, in his letter to Dr. Wharton, thus describes the beauties of Caton: "The scene opens just three miles from Lancaster (on the way to Settle.) To see the view in perfection, you must go into a field on the left. Here Ingleborough, behind a variety of lesser mountains, makes the back ground of the prospect; on each hand, up the middle distance, rise two sloping hills; the left clothed with thick woods, the right with variegated rock and herbage; between them, in the richest of valleys, the Lune serpentines for many a mile, and comes forth ample and clear, through a well-wooded and richly-pastured fore-ground. Every feature, which constitutes a perfect landscape of the extensive sort, is here not only boldly marked, but also in its best position." An ancient Roman way passed through the vale of Caton, and a *Milliarium*, or mile-stone, six feet in height, was found in the channel of the Artle-beck rivulet some years ago, with a mutilated Latin inscription, and the numerals IIIII. plainly denoting its use. A relic belonging to the early ages of Christianity, was found in the bed of the Fisher-beck, inscribed with the following consonants:—

P. R. S. V. R. Y. P. R. F. C. T. M. N.
V. R. K. P. T. H. S. P. R. C. P. T. S. T. N.

Which has been ingeniously supplied with vowels, so as to make this monitory couplet:—

Persevere, ye perfect men;
Ever keep these precepts ten.

There are here several manufacturing concerns, which afford employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Formerly the cotton mills were worked principally by apprentices, many of whom were brought from distant parishes, and formed a little colony; but this mode of working mills is seldom found to answer, and free hands, as they are called, are now generally preferred. Littledale, which comprehends one-fourth part of the township of Caton, has a tolerably good bed of coal running through it, and the mountainous part of the district yields a considerable supply of slate. Anciently Littledale was

* Five deeds in the Reg. of St. M. Lanc. fo. 23,24.
† Testa de Neville, fo. 371.
‡ Dr. Kuerden's MS. Vol. IV. fo. c.
§ Duchy Rec. Vol. XI. Inq. n. 1.

Drawn by W. Purser. Sketched by J. Harwood. Engraved by Wm Floyd.

# QUERNMORE PARK. NEAR LANCASTER.

THE SEAT OF CHARLES GIBSON ESQ.

FISHER, SON & Co LONDON, 1832.

parcel of the manor of Hornby, and the principal family mansion within it called The Cragg, was granted by the first lord Monteagle to Richard Baines, his lordship's standard-bearer, for his heroic conduct in the battle of Flodden Field. There is still on this estate a field called Flodden, which the venerable standard-bearer so named from its similarity to the field from whence his fortunes and his honours sprang. He was progenitor, says Lucas, of a long line of gentlemen, who resided at Sallet Hall. The arms are sable, a shin-bone in fesse, surmounted by another in pale argent. The Cragg is now in possession of Robert Parkinson, esq., one of whose ancestors about 1704 married the heiress of this line of the family. Lancaster Parish.

In 1752, the inhabitants of this hamlet, owing to their distance from Caton church, erected and endowed an episcopal chapel, to which they presented the incumbent; but on the last vacancy, the vicar of Lancaster entered a caveat against this nomination; the present incumbent, the rev. Rowland Bowstead, was collated by the bishop of Chester, and from the example of Astley chapel, in the parish of Leigh, it is probable that the patronage of the curacy will in future be in the vicar of Lancaster.*

Quernmoor.—The ancient limits of the forest of Quernmore, already described, probably comprised, say the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, at least the modern township of that name, which is within the parish, and adjacent to the township, of Lancaster. Perhaps it even extended into the township of Bulk. Parts of the forest were afterwards enclosed by Edmund, brother of Edward I., by consent of the burgesses. The perambulation of the corporation of Lancaster of the forest within the borough continued until 1809, and at that time was usually repeated every seven years. In 1811, an act for the inclosure of the remainder of the forest of Quernmore was obtained, and from that time the perambulation has been confined to the limits of the borough.† Gray's prospect of Lunedale was taken at Queen's Road, where is an ancient well, which tradition represents to have been visited by a queen of England. On a higher station there is a view of a crowned isthmus fringed by tall trees, that was the site of the hermitage, to which William de Lancaster granted Ashalcross, Cove, and the fishery in the Lane. Park Hall, frequently called Quernmore Park, was formerly the seat of the Cliffords. Gray mentions it, "Here is a park of the Hon. Mr. Clifford, a Catholic. The grounds between him and the river are indeed charming, the house is ordinary, and park nothing but a rocky fell, scattered over with ancient hawthorns." The estate, together with the old hall, was purchased by Charles Gibson, esq. from lord Clifford, brother to the hon. Edward Clifford. The mansion of Quernmore Park was built by Mr. Gibson about forty years ago, of the variegated freestone from the adjacent moor. The last Charles Gibson died 29 July, 1832, and the property is now held by his heir. The stone here is full of those hard flinty particles which constitute what is called *Hunger Stone*, similar to ancient Roman querns, of which small mill-stones were formerly made. From the aptitude of the stone for this purpose, it is probable that Quernmore has derived its name from the querns obtained there. This opinion is strengthened by the discovery of several querns, which have recently been dug up in the neighbourhood. Many natural curiosities are also found here, particularly specimens of petrified moss, and remarkably fine septaria. The last are found in a book not far distant. Numerous specimens of fossil plants are also found in the freestone. Quernmoor.

* The Lancaster Tithe Commutation Bill passed into a law in June, 1824, and this act comprehends all the townships and chapelries in the parish, with the exception of Caton, Fullwood, Gressingham, Preesall with Hackensall, and Stalmin with Stanall.

† Parl. Report on Municipal Corp. P. iii. p. 1597.

Lancaster Parish.

Bulk.

BULK.—This place belonged to the priory of Lancaster. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, by charter dated 21 June 11 Edward II. granted the convent permission to inclose sixty acres of waste, adjoining their close of Rigge in the vill of Neuton, within the precinct of his forest of Lancaster.* Neuton, which is a hamlet of this township, was given to the priory by Roger de Poictou. In 12 Edward II. 1318, an action was tried at Lancaster, in which John, son of Robert le Kene, of Lancaster, and Ralph le Fouler, were charged with unjustly dispossessing Nigel, prior of Lancaster, of land and tenements at Neuton. The proceedings are reported at great length in the Register of the Priory, and in the end the defendants were amerced.† The lands of Bulk were confirmed to the priory in 7 Rich .II.‡

Gressingham.

GRESSINGHAM.—Ghersinctune is estimated at two carucates in Domesday Book, and was part of the Saxon manor of Whitetune, belonging to Earl Tosti. Alicia, daughter of Geoffrey de Gersingham, being in the donation of the crown, was married to Thomas de Gressingham by king John; they held five carucates for tending the king's hawks in Lounesdal until they became strong, when they were to be committed to the sheriff of Lancaster: the land was worth two marks per annum. Geoffrey gave two bovates to Bernard de Gersingham, and five acres to the prior of Lancaster. Alicia died, leaving a daughter, named Christiana, who was in the king's donation, and forbidden to marry without his consent; and Adam de Coupmanwra offered to the king 100s to have her marriage.§ William and Benedict de Gersingham held of the king two bovates of land in Gersingham, by service of being foresters. Margery, who was the wife of Bernard, son of Bernard, held two bovates of land by sergeanty of Gersingham.‖ Thomas, son of Adam, held six bovates of land in Gersingham, by the serjeanty of forestry. William and Benedict held two bovates of land there, by the serjeanty of keeping the king's airies of hawks.¶ Thomas, son of Adam, held six bovates in Gersingham by forestry; Bernard, his ancestor, gave to his son Bernard two bovates for performing forestry. Geoffrey, son of Bernard, gave to Adam, his son, half a bovate, and to the priory of Lancaster five acres; William Fitz Dolphin and William Fitz Gilbert held two bovates of land in Gersingham by forestry.** Roger de Monte Begonis quitclaimed to the church of St. Martin's of Sees all his rights and claim in the chapel of Guersyngham for ever.†† Thom de Coupmandrara gave to the priory of Lancaster four oak trees annually for ever in his wood of Gersingham.‡‡ This must have been about 1272, as the deed is witnessed by Ranulph de Dacre, sheriff of Lancaster. In 11 Henry III., Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, had a charter for land in Gersingham;§§ and the Duchy Feodary states, that Christiana, wife of Adam de Burgh, held the moiety of the manor by forestry and a rent of 3s. 4d. In 3 Elizabeth it had passed to Thomas Stanley, lord Mountegle.‖‖ Gressingham is completely detached from the parish of Lancaster, and surrounded by other parishes: the chapel is within the deanery of Kirkby Lonsdale. Eskrigg (Eskrick) is a small hamlet, the residence of a family named Blackburn, a younger branch of the Blackburns of Caponwray, now extinct. The township of Gressingham, having numerous owners, is inhabited by yeomanry families.

Bleasdale.

BLEASDALE.—A wild and mountainous district, forming a forest, chapelry, and township, co-extensive with each other, in the parish of Lancaster and hundred of Amounderness. It is held of the king as duke of Lancaster, in fee-farm or leases at low rents. Edmarsh, or Admarsh chapel, is a small low erection, resembling a ruinous habitation more than a place of worship.

* Registr. S. Mar. fo. 75.
† Ibid. fo. 76.
‡ Rot. Pat. 7 Ric. II. P. i. m. 11.
§ Testa de Nevill', fo. 371.
‖ Ibid. fo. 372.
¶ Ibid. fo. 401.
** Ibid. fo. 407.
†† Registr. S. Mariæ, fo 2.
‡‡ Ibid. fo. 22.
§§ Rot. Chart. 11 Hen. p. 2. m. 2.
‖‖ Duchy Records, Vol. XI. Inq. n. 1.

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Preesall and Hackersall.

PREESALL WITH HACKERSALL.—Pressonede, in the Domesday Survey of Amounderness, was estimated at six carucates, and the tithes were granted by Roger de Poictou to the priory of Lancaster. In the reign of Richard I. Geoffrey l'Arbalistrier, ancestor of the Sherburnes,* was lord of Hackensall; and Robert de Hacinesho (otherwise Sherburne) paid 10 marks in 3 John, for confirmation of his charter.† He gave to the monks of Furness, common of pasture through all his demesne lands in Hakensholl and Prishou. The arms annexed to the deed of gift bear a cross-bow. Richard de Hackenshou confirmed the same.‡ In 49 Henry III. John de Hacunesho held Hacunesho, Persho, and Hamelton. An inspeximus of 7 and 8 Richard II. recites and confirms a grant without date made to the abbey of Cockersaund by Geoffrey, son of sir John de Hacunshoo, of part of his territory of Preshout, "to wit, all the lands within these boundaries, that is, from Lostockmepul, where the cross was placed, in a right line to the south to the cross upon the Tunge; and so from that cross by a certain ditch between Karra and the Tunge, eastward to another cross upon the Blakelake bancke, following the Blakelake across the Tunge to the south into the deep moss; and from the north part of Lostockmepul in a right line to the sands, and so by the sands to the east, up to the said abbot and convent's boundaries."§ In 20 Edward I. the crown sued Richard, son of Geoffrey de Hakunshou, on a Quo Warranto for the manors of Hacuneshou and Hamelton. Richard stated that he was the heir of his brother John, who died seized of these manors; but judgment was respited.‖ In 20 Henry VIII. Thomas Bothe was found to have held the manors of Hakenshowe and Presowe,¶ and John Bothe in 1 Edward VI.** James Pickering of Haconsall and Layton, had a daughter, Margaret, who, in the reign of Edward IV. married Richard Butler, of Out Rawcliffe. Katherine, the sister of William Booth, archbishop of York, married Nicholas Butler, of Out Rawcliffe, about 1422. In 1664 Francis Fleetwood, son of sir Paul Fleetwood, of Rossall, was of Hackensall; which afterwards passed to the Hesketh.

Stalmine with Stainall.

STALMINE WITH STAINALL:—In the Domesday Survey, Stalmine is estimated at four carucates. Stagnoles was in the family of Butler, of Out Rawcliffe, as mentioned in the parish of St. Michael le Wyre. In the 8 John, the sheriff was directed, by writ, to restore to the monks of Furness their lands of Stalmine and Stapilterne, and Hugh de Nevill was directed to cause him to pay to the abbot and convent the money due to them, from the sale of their goods and chattels there.†† The sheriff was again directed, by writ dated 3 June, 9 John, to render to the abbot and monks of Furneis their lands of Stalemin and and Stapelẽne, with their appurtenances, of which they were disseised by the king's order, for their default in their thirteenths; and to inform Hugh de Nevill of the price of the chattels in the said lands, which were sold on that occasion, in order to account for the sum in the debt due from the monks to the crown, or, in default of residue, the lands to be retained in the king's hands. By another writ, Hugh de Nevill is directed to communicate the amount of debt to the sheriff, for the purposes expressed in the preceding writ to the sheriff.‡‡ In 20 Henry III., Robert de Stalmine, brother and heir of William de Stalmine, did homage for the lands which the latter had held in soccage of the king in Stalmine and Staniole;§§ and in 23 Henry III., the king received the homage of Adam, son of Robert, for the lands which the said Robert held in chief of the king in Stalmine.‖‖ In 20 Edward I., the king claimed from John de Stalmyne the manor of Stalmyne, by

* See Vol. III. p. 372, 3.
‡ West. Append. XI. n. 53.
‖ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 5 d.
** Ibid. Vol. IX. n. 42.
‡‡ Ibid. 9 Joh. m. 18. §§ Rot. Fin. 20 Hen. III. m. 7.
† Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 5.
§ Rot. Chart. 7 and 8 Ric. II. n. 1.
¶ Duchy Records, Vol. VI. Inq. n. 56.
†† Rot. Lit. Claus. 8 Joh. m. 18.
‖‖ Ibid. 23 Hen. III. m. 7.

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quo warranto, to which the answer was, that John did not hold the entire manor, for Elina de Stalmyne held eight acres as her dower, the abbots of Furness and Kokersaund held each one carucate, and Simon de Clerk and Adam de Stalmyne each one bovate; in consequence of which, the defendant was discharged.* In this reign, Clariss, a daughter of Robert Wath, widow, conveyed to Thomas Shilehare, land which he tranferred to the abbott of Furness.† In 1300 this Thomas gave to the monks of Furness ten acres in Stalmine, called Mourchilles; Robert de Stalmyne and Peter his son gave them a carucate of land in Stalmyne Corcold: Peter de Stalmyne gave one third of his more between Stalmine and Corchold, and confirmed to them six acres in Stanehole; William, his son, gave a capital messuage in Stalmyne, his own body, and the bodies of his wife and two sons, John and Henry, to be buried in Furness; Robert, his son, and Adam, his grandson, also gave land.‡ The monks seemed to have acquired the whole manor, which fell to the crown at the dissolution. In a survey, in 1649, of the lordship or manor of Furness, &c., it is stated that, "there is a rent due from divers tenements in the bailiwick of Stalmyne, which is of right due and belonging to the manor of Furness, as part of the rent of the said manor, and payable to the receiver-general of the county of Lancaster, and is per annum £10. 9s. 10d.—Memorandum, the bailiwick of Stalmyne is about ten miles distant from Lancaster, and about thirty miles from the manor of Furness, and purchased in fee farm, but the old rent is reserved."§ John Bourne, of Stalmine Hall, esq., is the reputed lord of Stalmine. The Episcopal chapel of Stalmine is of very high antiquity; a charter, in the register of Lancaster priory, expresses that Geoffrey de Balista (l'Arbalastrier) of Hakemishou, and William de Stalmyne, laymen, bind themselves and their heirs for ever to the church of St. Mary, never to sell the right of patronage in the chapel of Stalmyne, on any occasion or pretext whatever.‖ This chapel was dedicated to St. Oswald, in remembrance of which, the day on which the village wake is celebrated (the first Sunday after August 12), is still called Tosset's Day, by corruption of St. Oswald, whose festival was August 5. The present building was erected in 1806, and dedicated to St. James.

Myerscough.

Myerscough.—One of the forest townships of this parish, of which the manor is held of the duchy by Thomas Fitzherbert Brockholes, of Claughton, esq., whose ancestor, Augustin Brockholes, resided here in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Two fairs have recently been established in this township. In the time of Leland, who notices the red deer, "Merscow park" belonged to lord Derby.¶

Fulwood.

Fulwood.—The township of Fulwood, though in the midst of the Preston townships, and only about three miles from that town, is in the parish of Lancaster, so that the inhabitants cannot legally intermarry except at the parish church of Lancaster, which is at a distance of twenty miles from their dwellings. It is unfortunate that this evil was not remedied when the common was enclosed in 1814, as the site of a chapel yard, and an allotment for the minister, might have been reserved probably with the consent of all parties. Fulwood is one of the parks generally called forests of the duchy of Lancaster, and is held in fee by the earl of Derby, who, when lord Stanley received a grant of the herbage of the moor, and afterwards an allotment of the common, which is co-extensive with the manor. The Preston race-course is formed on Fulwood moor.

Commerce and manufacture.

The parish of Lancaster is much more agricultural than manufacturing or commercial. In the town the cabinet trade is carried on to a considerable extent, but the large exports of mahogany furniture to the West Indies, which formerly prevailed,

* Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Ret. 7. † West's Furness, Appendix XI. n. 88.
‡ Ibid. n. 89. § Ibid. p. 173, 174. ‖ Registr. S. Mar. fo. 54. ¶ Itin. Vol. V. p. 91.

has now ceased, and the demand is principally from the London market. The shipping interest has declined here ever since the year 1799, when five of the principal mercantile houses were obliged to wind up their affairs under circumstances of extreme embarrassment, and the shock has never since been fairly recovered. At present the number of registered vessels from Glasson, the port of Lancaster, does not exceed fifty, of a burthen of 6000 tons. In 1834 the number of vessels entered inwards amounted to 610, of which 590 were coasters, exclusive of coal barges. The manufacturers of cotton, linen, worsted, and silk employ a considerable number of workmen in the town and its immediate neighbourhood, but there are not engaged in the whole of those processes more than thirteen steam-engines, of the aggregate power of 247 horses. Considerable traffic is carried on along the Lancaster canal, which is seventy-eight miles in length, but the gross receipts of which in 1834 did not exceed £32,000. A new description of swift-sailing packet, drawn by horses, called the *Water-Witch*, was introduced on this canal in 1833, which sails at the rate of nine miles and a half an hour, and performs the voyage from Preston to Kendal, a distance of fifty-seven miles, in about seven hours, notwithstanding the impediments interposed by a tunnel and eight locks. Lancaster Parish.

The township of Lancaster, with the district of Quernmoor, contain large quantities of freestone of excellent quality, which has been extensively used in buildings. Ashton, Overton, Middleton, Heaton with Oxcliffe, Over Wyersdale, and Caton, has each its stone quarries, and in general is of good quality. There are also considerable flag quarries in Caton, with slate in Littledale, where a bed of coal existed a few years ago, but which is now exhausted. The parish is destitute of this valuable mineral, and turf is much resorted to for fuel. Mines, &c.

In a parish so extensive, the cultivation of the land will be pursued with different degrees of success. Of the land in cultivation, about one-third is under the plough. The prevailing soil of the parish is a strong loam, much mixed with clay. The space or narrow neck of land separating the Lune and Morecambe Bay to Sunderland point, is a flat surface, often designated the Little Fylde. Draining, fencing, and manuring are well attended to in this district, where the residence of opulent yeomen, and the stimulating impulse of an agricultural society, encourage a spirit of competition that is strongly manifested in many of the townships. The ancient forest laws are now scarcely known in a region where once they were all-powerful: the deer have all disappeared, except in the gentlemen's parks; more useful and more valuable animals have taken their places; and the assize of the forest is never held in that ancient seat of the barons, where it was formerly the main tribunal of criminal justice. Agriculture.

# Cockerham Parish.

Cockerham Parish.

HAVING described the interesting parish of Lancaster, which derives additional consideration from bearing the name of the capital of this important county, we proceed to the small parish of Cockerham, situated on the coast of Morecambe Bay, stretching along the first risings of the lofty hills which occupy the south-eastern angle of Lonsdale south of the Sands; the northern boundary is formed by the parish of Lancaster, and the southern by that of Garstang. The length of the parish, from Ellel on the north-east to Cockerham on the south-west, is about 8 miles; and the breadth, from Thurnham on the north-west to Forton on the south, is three miles; forming an area of about 8600 statute acres, exclusive of 5,330 acres, comprised in townships, of which the greater portion is situated in other parishes.

Boundaries.

The river Cocker, which Harrison refused to describe, from its "shortness,"* is the principal water in the district, and issues from the hills above Ellel chapel; running by Galgate, Holleth, and Forton, it washes, after verging first to the west and then to the north, the township and manor of Cockerham on the southern bank. To the west of the village, the river passes under a well-built bridge, and, opening into an arm of Morecambe Bay, it widens into a spacious estuary, terminating at the mouth of the Lune, from which it is separated by a long and narrow neck of land, which forms the site of the ruins, and of the extra-parochial precincts, of Cockersand abbey. Drayton, the poet of Fairy Land, has thus described this minute stream—

The Cocker.

"When Coker, a coy nymph, that clearly seems to shun
All popular applause, who from her chrystal head
In Wyersdale, where nere Wyre is by her fountain fed,
That by their natural birth they seem indeed to twin;
Yet for her sister's pride she careth not a pin.
Of none and being helpt, she likewise helpeth none,
But to the Irish sea goes gently down alone,
Of any undisturbed, till coming to her sound,
Endangered by the sands, with many a lofty bound
She leaps against the tides." *Polyolbion.*

* See Vol. II. p. 95.

The Wyre passes near the eastern borders of the parish, and receives a small rill from Cleveley. Cockerham Parish.

The two manors of Lanesdale and Cocreham, in which Ulf and Machel had two carucates, are surveyed in Domesday Book under the district of Craven in the West Riding of Yorkshire.* The name is a compounded of *Coker*, a quiver, and *ham*, a village. Ellhale, containing two carucates, is also surveyed under the same district. No proprietor of the latter is named, but, soon after the Conquest, both were in possession of the Lancasters, barons of Kendal. The first William de Lancaster, sometimes called William Fitz Gilbert, steward of Henry II., gave to the canons of Laycester in alms two carucates of land in Cokyram.† According to Dr. Whitaker, this eleemosynary donation comprehended the manor and church of Cockerham, with the chapel of Elhale, which grant having received the consent of the son of William de Lancaster, and his wife Gundreda, was confirmed by Henry II. William de Lancaster II., the son, in contravention of his own assent, after his father's death seized the lands, which were restored in consequence of a suit at Lancaster, against his successors, Helewise and Hugh de Morvile, in the reign of king John. The original donation was afterwards confirmed by these parties, together with twelve acres of wood beyond Cocker, and one acre "cum bitumino," probably peat, at the head of the mill stream.‡ It was, perhaps, about this time that the abbot of St. Mary de Pratis established here a cell or priory; it certainly existed in 20 Edward I., for, in the Register of St. Mary of Lancaster, there occur among the attestations to charters "Dominus Prior de Cokerham" and "Henricus Prior de Cokerham." Between 1281 and 1290, the vicarage of Cockerham was appropriated and endowed by H. de Newark, archdeacon of Richmond, with the consent of the monks of Leicester, and Magister Hugh, then vicar of Cockerham. The vicar and his successors were to take the entire altarage of the church of Cockerham and the chapel of Ellale, excepting the moiety of the mortuaries. Besides certain tithes named in the ordination, the vicars were to have a messuage on the road to Lancaster, called Hygansons, the pasture between Cokeram and Wrangpole, and a reasonable allowance of turbary by assignation of the warden of the manor of Cokeram for the time being, the vicars being held to pay the dues called synodals, and to serve the chapel of Ellale at their own expense.§ An extensive grant of free warren in sixteen manors, among which was Cockerham, was obtained in 29 Edward I. by the abbot of St. Mary of Leicester.‖ The descendants of the original grantor of the church and manor appear to have laid claim to the property; for, in pleadings at Lancaster, 1320, between the abbot and Christiana de Lyndsay, who was wife of Ingelram de Gynes, as to the common pasture which the abbot claimed to have throughout all her fee in Wyresdale, an agreement was made that Christiana, for the good of her soul, a the soul of Ingelram, should quitclaim all her right in

Domesday Survey.

Name.

Ancient lords.

Priory.

* See Vol. I. p. 110, 111.
† Lansdowne MS. 559, fo. 41. Testa de Nevill', fo. 401.
‡ Richm. Vol. II. p. *325.
§ Harl. MSS. Codex 6461.
‖ Rot. Chart. 29 Edw. I. n. 27.

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the manor of Cockerham with its appurtenances, the church of Cockerham and chapel of Ellale, with their appurtenances, and certain lands of which the boundaries are described; Christiana and her heirs to maintain for ever four canons within the said manor.*

Ancient extent.

In 1400, during the wardenship of John de Forton an extent was taken of the manor and church of Cockerham, in which, among other possessions, are enumerated a hall, with chambers, kitchen, grange, granaries, stable, and ox-sheds: a dovecote worth 10s., orchard and curtiliege with the chapel bank, 6s.; arable demesne lands, 63 acres, £4. 14s. 6d; demesne meadows, 58½ acres, £4. 7s. 9; watermill, £4 per annum; windmill, 40s.; rent of salt works, £8. 11s. 8d., making, with other rents, hens, muskylyng silver, and plough silver, rectorial tithes, profits from fowld halpenys, cawse halpenys, gresmold, heriots, and various receipts from Ashton, Kirkland, Thurnham, and Ellel, a total of £117. 7s. 8d. In 1477, John de Calverd, who farmed the manor and rectory, gave the amount at £99. 10s. 9d. A writ of one of the Edwards, addressed to the bailiff of Lancaster, exempts the canons of Leicester and their men from passage, pontage, and other dues; and a charter of John of Gaunt gives them the fines arising from the assize of bread, view of frankpledge, and other privileges. In 1 Edward III., the abbot of Leicester obtained a charter to inclose and hold a certain road in Cokerham, and to enlarge his manse there.† In this reign Cockerham suffered from the devastations of the Scots; for, the jurors of the ninths, on being asked why the ancient taxation at twenty-six marks was now reduced to 100s. 4d., returned, that the glebe of the rectory, which was included in the tax, was worth only 4 marks per annum, and that the lands in the parish lay barren and uncultivated in consequence of the ravages of the Scots.‡ The vicarage, which had been taxed at £5, was too poor to bear any burden from the failure of the profits arising from the altarage.

The priory, or cell, probably merged in the superior house long before the general dissolution, provision being made, in an agreement with John Calverd, the farmer of the manor and rectory, that he should find food and drink, hay and horse provender, for one or two canons and their servants, during a week's stay in those parts. Philippa, duchess of Ireland and countess of Oxford, a descendant of Christiana de Lyndsay, or de Coucy, released her claim on the manor and advowson of Cockerham, which she had for finding some canons in the manor and church. This was confirmed by Henry VI. The evidences of this house were destroyed by an accidental fire in the manor house. No vestige of the priory now remains, nor is it mentioned by Leland in the reign of Henry VIII. The itinerant says—

"From *Garstane* I passid partely by More Ground, partely by Pasture, and sum Corne, and so riding over *Goker* River, that makith no great Course or he cumme to the Sandes by *Cokerham*

* Dr. Kuerden's fol. MS. Tit. *Baronia de Lancaster*, p. 220. In the Chetham Library.
† Rot. Chart, 8 Edw. III. n. 36. ‡ Nonar. Inquisitiones t. R. Edw. III.

Village not a Mile of, apon the which Sandes I passid over *Koker* River ons or twis again not without sum Feere of Quikesandes. At the Ende of the Sandes I saw divers Salt Cootes, wher were divers Hepes of Sandis taken of Salt Strondys, owt of the wich by often weting with Water they pike owt the Saltnes, and so the Water is derivid into a Pit, and after sodde."* Cockerham Parish.

The manor of Cockerham, parcel of the late monastery of Prees, Leicester, says a record of the Augmentation Office, was rated on the 17th of March, 1557, for Thomas Calverte,† who was probably a descendant of John Calverd, the monastic farmer. In 21 Elizabeth, the customs of the manor, then farmed from the crown by John Calverte, gentleman, were enrolled in the Queen's Remembrance Office, in the Exchequer. The customs appear to have been originally ordained by brother William Geryn, cellarer of the monastery in 1326, and confirmed by John the abbot in 1 Richard III. The latter is in English, and, among other curious ordinances, contains the following regulation respecting the price of beer: "Ther sall na Brwer latt no Tenand for to have Ale for their Sylv owt of hyr Howse & sche have iiij Galons w'in hir Hows so y^t yai bringe a Vessell w^t hom yai sall nought sell a Gallon of Ale abown a halpeny wen yai may by a Qwatt of gud atys for ij^d yai sall gyf Ale fwnders a fwnding Galon or else a taste of ylke Vessell & yeir charge of payn of grew^s m cymends." John Calvert died 17 James I. seized of the manor and rectory of Cockerham.‡ The parochial registers contain the following entries relating to this family: "Thomas filius Joh'is Calverte de Cockerham, Esq., July, 1600;" and "Bridget, wife of John Calvert, Esq. buried 1650." The following entry occurs under the month of July, 1650—"The names of those that dyed of the infection in Cockerham:" 21 died in July, of whom 11 were of the family of Braid; 34 in August, among whom was the reverend Thomas Smith, vicar; 5 in September, and 4 in October, the last of whom died on the 8th; and here the plague ceased." Manor. The plague.

The manor of Cockerham afterwards passed into the family of Charteris, and was sold by lord Wemyss, about 1798, to Thomas Green, Anthony Atkinson (of Lancaster), John Dent and Robert Addison (of Lancaster), esqrs. The present lords, in behalf of whom a court leet and court baron are convened twice a year, are, Thomas Greene, of Whittington and Slyne, esq., M.P. for Lancaster; Richard Atkinson, of Ellel Grange, esq.; John Villiers Dent, esq.; and James Clarke, of the Laund Cockerham, esq. The last gentleman acquired his right by marriage with Jane, daughter of Mr. Robert Atkinson, and the others by inheritance.

The church of Cockerham was probably founded by the first William de Lancaster. The present edifice is a re-erection, in 1814, on the site of a building of the reign of James I. or Charles I. It consists of a tower, body, side alleys, and chancel. To what saint it is dedicated, is unknown. The tower, which is castellated, and has an excellent peal of bells, is more ancient than the rest of the church. Dr. Whitaker erroneously states, that the body is composed of brick; but it is built of a white-grained The church.

§ Leland, Itin. Vol. V. fo. 84, p. 2.
† Harl. MSS. Codex 607, fo. 162.
‡ Duchy Records, Vol. XXII. Inq. n. 18.

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stone, whitened still more by cement. The windows are of the pointed arch kind, and the limbs of the internal divisions are crossed at the top. The cornice of the outer wall is neatly decorated. The interior is so uniformly disposed in the pews, the three galleries, the small pillars supporting them, the wide-pointed arch between the nave and the chancel, and the unusually light east window, that it is a very handsome church for a small district. The fragment of a cross-tomb, mentioned by Dr. Whitaker, is no longer visible; but in the yard there are several tombs of an unusual figure—a square head, and an oblong extension of the stone, sloped to the sides, form an acute edge down the centre. There are no monuments which call for particular notice. The presentation has always been vested in the lords of the manor, and the following incumbents have enjoyed the living, from 13 Elizabeth to the present time :—

VICARS OF COCKERHAM,

IN THE DEANERY OF AMOUNDERNESS, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. 13, 13 Eliz. | John Calvert . . . . | John Calmet and Thomas Humphreys, by grant of Richard Calvert. | |
| Dec, 20, 1626 | Rowland Thicknes. | | |
| April 21, 1627 | Thomas Browne . . . Lawrence Shaw. | Alice Browne . . . | Resign. of Rowl. Thicknes. |
| Mar. 21, 1695 | John Winter . . . . | Walter Frost . . . . | Death of Law. Shaw. |
| July 2, 1722 | Thomas Barbon . . . | Francis Charteris, of Hornby | Death of John Winter. |
| Sept. 7, 1737 | Thomas Winder . . . | Edmund Starkie . . . | Death of Thomas Barbon. |
| May 4, 1781 | Josiah Lambert . . . | Hon. Francis Charteris, of Hornby Castle | Death of Thomas Winder. |
| Jan. 17, 1799 | John Widditt . . . . | Robt. Dent, Robt. Addison, Thomas Green, and Ann Addison, owners of the manor of Cockerham | Resign. of Josiah Lambert. |
| Sept. 1, 1821 | Thomas Lindsey Young | John Dent, and others | Death of John Widditt. |
| May 15, 1823 | Thomas Armistead . . | Bishop of Chester, patron by lapse | Death of John L. Young. |
| Mar. 11, 1828 | Richard Hudson . . . | Robert Dent, and others | Death of Thos. Armistead. |
| May, 1835 | John Dodson, present incumbent | | |

The population of Cockerham is so nearly stationary, that it has received an increase of rather less than 200 since the census of 1821.* The following results are obtained from the parish registers, which commence in 1595 :—

| | 1595-1596. | | 1600-1601. | | 1700-1701. | | 1800-1801. | | 1833-1834. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 30 | 71 | 64 | 75 | 52 | 49 | 32 | 33 | 40 | 87 |
| Marriages . . . | 15 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 36 | 37 |
| Burials . . . . | 39 | 67 | 42 | 54 | 48 | 46 | 36 | 41 | 48 | 44 |

* See Vol. II. p 100.

Though small, the parish has two episcopal chapels, Ellel and Shire Head, in Cleveley. There is a Catholic chapel at Thurnham Hall, and another at Clifton Hill, in Forton, both domestic; and the Independents and Methodists have each a chapel. Cockerham Parish.

The charities of Cockerham, as exhibited by the Parliamentary Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities,[a] are not numerous.

[a] Report XV. p. 250-256.

*School.*—A license for building a school was granted in 1679, and the school-house bears date 1681; it was occasionally repaired by the inhabitants of Cockerham. It is endowed with land, called the School Field, containing about four and a half acres, which let in 1823 for £10. 6s. per annum; and there are about 18 scholars. The School Field has since let for £15 per annum, and it is in contemplation to build a new school-house. Cockerham.

*School.*—The school is named in 1753, and possesses land called the Kiln Croft, or School Field, a cottage and garden, and an allotment on Ellel Moor, which is let at £1. 12s. 6d. per annum. Ellel.

*Cawson's Charity*, 1669.—A rent charge of 5s. per annum for the poor.

*Hynd's Charity*, 1698.—A yearly sum of 5s. to the poor. Forton.

*Donor Unknown.*—A cottage, occupied by two paupers.

A market is mentioned among the customs of the manor in the reign of Edward III., as recited in the exemplification of Elizabeth: "no tenant," says that document, "shall refuse to sell anything to his lord in the market at the same price at which strangers buy, under the penalty of 40d."

This parish comprises a township, COCKERHAM, which has already been described; a chapelry; and two other townships, which are situated principally in the hundred of Amounderness:— Townships.

COCKERHAM, T.—ELLEL, C.—CLEVELEY, T.—FORTON, T.

ELLEL.—The manor of Ellel appears to have been a member of that of Warton, after the Norman conquest; William Fitz Gilbert, who first assumed the name of Lancaster, gave to Grimbald de Ellale two bovates of land in Crymblis, and two carucates in Ellale, to be held by knight's service.* Grimbald appears as a benefactor to the priory of Lancaster to the amount of two shillings in rent.† The following are abstracts of deeds, without date, by Roger Dodsworth: "Herbert de Ellal gave to God, and St. Mary of Beckanusgall &c. 30 load of wood in the forest of Ellal." "Grimbald, son of Grimbald de Ellal, gave a perch of land in Sykened; and Walton, son of Grimbald, confirmed the same." By the pedigree of Holland de Holland, it appears that Alicia, daughter and coheiress of Grimbald de Ellale, married Robert, the son of sir Adam de Holland, brother of Thurstan de Holland, in the reign of Henry III., and in 11 Edward I., Robert de Haland prosecuted Henry de Lee for impounding cattle at Ellall.‡ A Jordan de Ellal was forester of Wiresdale, and having married Alice de Twenge, a descendant of the house of Lancaster, left a daughter and heiress, Johanna, who married sir William de Molyneux, of Sefton, before the reign of Edward III.§; in which reign, sir John de Coupeland appears as a proprietor.‖ Dr. Whitaker states, that leave was granted by the canons of Leicester to sir Adam de Holand for the celebration of divine service in the chapel within his court of Ellel.

* Lansd. MS. 559, fo. 41. Testa de Nevill', fo. 401. † Registr. S. Mariæ, Lanc. MS. fo. 5.
‡ Placit. ap. Salop. in Oct. S. Hill. 11 Edw. I. Maj. Record. Rot. 12.
§ Pedigree of Molyneux. ‖ Lansd. MS. 559. fo. 35.

Cockerham Parish.

Cockshute in Ellhale, during his own life, and that of Christiana his wife. The Thwengs had possession long after this period; Marma, duke de Thweng, who died 10 Edward II., held the manors of Scotford and Ellel by homage, and service of 20d for ward of the Castle of Lancaster.* He was succeeded by his son William, and William by Robert, parson of Warton, who died 18 Edward III., seized of the manor of Scotforth and rents in Ellel.† In 9 Henry VI., Thomas de Thweng held two carucates and a half of land in Scotforth and Ellel, by the payment of 20d for ward of the castle, as before mentioned.‡ In the duchy office is an indenture of demise, by Edward IV., to Thomas Molyneux, and his heirs, whence it appears, that he held Ellel, for power is reserved to the crown to enter upon the manors of Seftin, Litherland, Eukeston, Larbreck, and Ellel, in default of payment of the annual rent of the manors conveyed to him by this instrument.§ Ellel was afterwards held, with Kerneford and Scotford, by sir James Lawrence, in 16 Henry VII.;‖ the estates are now chiefly freehold, in different hands; but the late John Fenton Cawthorne, esq. M. P. for Lancaster, was regarded as the lord of this nominal manor.

Ellel Hall, a genteel mansion, has been successively occupied by Abraham Rawlinson, esq. M. P. for Lancaster, William Hinde, esq. M. P. and Edmund George Hornby, esq., late M. P. for Warrington. The Grange having been the habitation of Edmund Rigby, esq., and afterwards of Richard Worswick, of Lancaster, esq., passed by purchase to Richard Atkinson, esq., one of the lords of Cockerham. The Hole of Ellel, a deep and narrow valley, contains the residence of Dr. James Carter. The episcopal chapel of Ellel, a stone erection about 1808-9, near Galgate, is mentioned in the grant of Cockerham manor and church, by the Lancasters, to Leicester abbey; and is again named in 1477, in the declaration of that religious house, that they were not bound to provide canons, as secular chaplains, at Cockerham. From the ministry of this chapel, the rev. Peter Atkinson, senr. and the rev. Peter Atkinson, junr. were ejected on Bartholomew's day, 1662. Here the Glasson Branch Canal, from the Lune, terminates in that of Lancaster.

Forton.

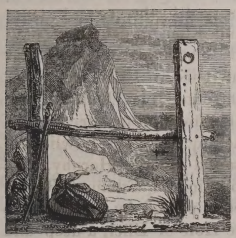
Forton.—Forton, a distinct and independent township, often coupled with Cleveley, was formerly a part of the constablewick of Garstang. An English charter, dated 37 Edward III., names Forton as the property of the abbot of Cockersand:—"By y^e^ Gyft of Graunt & Feoffment of St. William of Loncastre hold Lord of Wyresdale and of other diuersez Senyours, to holdt theym and theyr Successourez in pure and perpetuell almons forev^r^more, as theyre ryght and the ryght of theyr kyrke of Seynt Elyn." In 35 Henry VIII., the crown granted to Thomas Holt, esq. "all those manors of Cunscough and Forton late belonging to the manastery of Cockersande; and the estates here are now held by a numerous body of proprietors. Here is an Independent chapel, of ancient date, of which the late rev. James Grimshaw was the minister for upwards of thirty years, and was succeeded, about two years ago, by the rev. J. W. Baynes, the present minister. A chapel was erected here, about thirteen years ago, by the Methodists. This township is wholly in Cockerham, and partly in the hundred of Amounderness.

Cleveley.

Cleveley.—The township of Cleveley is partly in Cockerham and partly in Garstang, and, formerly, a member of the constablewick of Garstang, now belonging to the duke of Hamilton, is yet subject to the manor court held at Old Hollins, in Cabus. The episcopal chapel, called Shire's Head, or Shire Side chapel, after falling into utter ruin, was rebuilt, of stone, about 1800. The gift of the curacy is vested in the vicar of Cockerham. The village school was erected about three years ago, on a site given by the duke of Hamilton.

* Lansd. MS. 559. † Escaet. 18 Edw. III. n. 45. ‡ Richmondsh. Vol. II. p. *327.
§ Duchy Records, Repertory, Originalia, n. 14. ‖ Ibid. Vol. III. n. 29.

# Heysham Parish.



Heysham Parish.

EYSHAM is a parish, township, and manor, co-extensive, surrounded on all sides by the parish of Lancaster, except on the west, which is bounded by the waters and sands of the Bay of Morecambe. The extent of sand belonging to the parish is much larger than the area of the parish on the mainland. The extreme length, including moss and sand, from Cockerstone on the south, to the borders of Poulton le Sands on the north, is seven miles; and the breadth, from west to east, is five miles. The length of the cultivated portion of the parish is about three miles, and the breadth two and a half. The whole parish comprises upwards of 1668 statute acres, which are considerably more than stated by Dr. Whitaker. The area of the cultivated portion is about 700 customary acres.

Limits of the Parish.

This parish lies too near the sea, and is not sufficiently uneven in surface to produce any streams which may be ranked with rivers or even rivulets. The boundaries of Heysham include a vast expanse of sand, stretching from the mid stream of the Ken or Kent, in the Bay of Morecambe, to the midstream of the Lune, below the point where the estuaries of the Lune and Cocker open into the bay. The fisheries adjacent to Heysham are extensive, and large quantities of muscles are obtained, which are used in the tillage of the land. The herring fishery is also very productive, and upwards of sixty thousand of these fish have been taken in a single tide. The lords of the manors receive payments from the fishermen for their privileges.

Domesday Survey.

Hessam, in the Domesday survey, was one of the towns of the manor of Halton, of which it occupies four carucates.* The name signifies, the habitation of Hesse, or Hessa, the original Saxon proprietor, who took possession of a rock and small tract of land, which in all probability was nearly insulated by the sea. A high point of this rock overlooked almost every creek and corner in the bay of Morecambe; and on this rock a chapel was erected to St. Patric, at an early period of the Saxon era, as is proved by its unusual proportions, great rudeness, diminutive size, and the singular arch of its doorway. It measures within nearly twenty-four feet in length, and only seven and a half in width. The mortar, consisting principally of burnt sea-shells, is, from time, become almost as indissoluble as that of a Roman fortress.

* See Vol. I. p. 108, 109.

Heysham Parish.

A single narrow light renders the altar visible, and the doorway is scarcely wide enough to admit a bulky man. As there was no earth on the summit of the hill to cover a body, excavations have been made in the rock precisely like stone coffins, with grooves for the covers. Of these receptacles of mortality there are eleven, including two for infants.

Manor.

Under the Normans, the manor of Heysham was held by the serjeanty or service of cornage, the lord being bound by his tenure to meet the king on the borders of the county, with his horn and a white wand, of introducing him into the county, and of attending him on his departure.* From this tenure, it is probable that a branch of the family, de Hessam, one of whom, Agnes, is named in the Testa de Nevill', assumed the name of Cornet, subsequently changed to Gernet. Agnes, who was the wife of Adam Gernet, complained to the king, in 1 John, that Roger de Leicester had married his daughter to Thomas, her son, who ought to be a royal ward, in order to acquire the custody of Thomas, and his land, consisting of five carucates in Hissein and Katon, without the king's consent. The land was accordingly seized into the king's hands, and Roger de Leicester was attached for the contempt.† In 3 John, Thomas Gernet paid five marks for the seisin of the land of Hessen and Catton.‡

The sheriff having, in June, 6 Henry III., been commanded to take into his hands the custody of the land and heir of Thomas Gernet in Hesham and Cattein,§ Jordan, the clerk, in the following November, paid 20s. fine to have that custody, together with the marriage of the heir.‖ The Lucies appear to have held, under the Gernets, the manors of Heysham and Overkellet, which passed in the twelfth century to the Dacres, by the marriage of Ranulph de Dacre with Joane, the daughter of Alise de Luci, and by the marriage of his son William with Joane, daughter of Roger and heiress of Benedict Garnet,¶ from a mesne lord he became sole proprietor. Dr. Whitaker has discovered two generations of the Dacres unknown to Dugdale and the other genealogists. In 39 Edward III. sir Thomas de Dacre covenanted with Richard de Towneley, that Edmund de Dacre, his son, should take to wife the said Richard's daughter; and upon this marriage were settled in jointure the manor of Tatham, with the advowson, with the manor of Over Hesham and Hesham, which sir John Harrington, of Farlton, held for term of life.** It is not clear how sir John, who was father of sir William Harrington, the first of Hornby, became possessed of these manors. Heysham continued annexed to Hornby until 26 Elizabeth, when it passed, by sale, it is supposed, from William Parker, lord Morley, but to whom is unknown. In after times it was in possession of the corporation of Lancaster, by whom it was sold in February, 1767, for about 600l. to the ancestors of the present proprietors, who are twelve in number, and hold the manor

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 372, 406, 409, 410.

† Rot. Curiæ Regis, t. II. p. 163, 164.

‡ Rot. Cancell. 3 Joh. m. 5. tit. *Nova Oblata.*

§ Rot. Fin. 6 Hen. III. m. 4.

‖ Ibid. m. 9.

¶ See Vol. III. p. 471, where she is erroneously stated to be daughter and heiress of Benedict.

** Richm. Vol. II. p. 321.

in sixteen shares, and on whose behalf Robert Bagot, esq. is trustee. A manor-court has not been held for some years. From a survey of Heysham in 1584, it appears that the manor was divided between the free tenants and tenants at will, of whom the free tenants paid annually to the lord £18. 6s. 9d. and a pair of spurs; and the tenants at will, £18. 11s. 6d. Boon journeys, a customary service to the lord, were due to the barton, or manor-house, at Heysham. The muscle fishery was farmed by fourteen persons at a rent of £11. 5s., in return for which they were free to gather muscles on the lord's lands. The lord had the profit of courts, estrays, goods of felons, and wreck of the sea. All the profits of the manor were computed at about £50 per annum, though occasionally a wreck might make it more productive. Heysham Parish.

A branch of the Hessams, or Heyshams, retained the local appellation. William and Robert Heysham were born in Lancaster, and, going to London, became eminent merchants there, and both served in several parliaments in the reigns of queen Anne and George I. Robert represented Lancaster from 1701 to 1714, and died in 1722; and William served for the same borough from 1705 until his death in 1726.* Sir John Harrison, a native of Lancaster, who represented that borough in five parliaments, was grandson of Thomas Harrison, of Aldcliffe, and married Jane, daughter of — Heysham, of Highfield.

The church of Heysham, with the third of all the town, was given by Roger de Poictou to the priory of Lancaster;† and in 1301, Aug. 15, Thomas Grenewode, subdeacon, rector of Heysham, acknowledged, in the name of the said church, that it was held of the priory on an annual pension of 6s. 8d., and in the name of the said pension he paid to the prior of Lancaster 13s. 4d.‡ Church.

The village of Heysham is divided into Upper and Lower Heysham; and in the former are the ruins of an ancient building, of doubtful purport, and the hall of Heysham. The houses are irregularly constructed of ordinary rough stone, which is sometimes whitewashed. The dwellings of the fishermen are mean. There are no manufactures, commerce, or coasting trade, and the inhabitants are either farmers or fishermen.

The present fabric, dedicated to St. Peter, is erected in the low Norman style, upon a bank above the sea-shore at Lower Heysham. The east window of the choir is elegantly ramified, and all the lights are very narrow. The arch between the nave and the south aisle is plain and massive Norman, with rude cabled capitals, which prove, says Dr. Whitaker, that the fabric is so far of high antiquity. There was formerly a tower, which, according to tradition, was taken down, and the bells removed to Hornby. At present there are two bells suspended in an open frame of wood, which is elevated on the roof of the church. In the interior are marbles which respectively record the death of William Ward, October 1, 1670, and Thomas Clarkson, March 28, 1738, both rectors of the parish. On a stone placed against

* See Vol. IV. p. 508, & p. 521. † Ibid. p. 514. ‡ Registr. S. Mar. Lanc. MS. fo. 72.

Heysham Parish.

the north wall is this inscription: "This was rebuilt by the Rev. Thomas Clarkson, of Greese, in this town, A. D. 1737, when he was vicar of Chipping, and patron and rector of this church."

There is, says Dr. Whitaker, a tradition of a more ancient church northward from the existing one, which was removed to the present site in consequence of its having been threatened by the sea; and this is countenanced by an encroachment made by the tides precisely in the place where it is reported to have stood, by vestiges of old walls at each end of the extremity of that encroachment, and by the discovery of a cross and ancient gravestone, north of the present church. That stone is, indeed, one of the most remarkable remains of Christian antiquity in Britain, unquestionable Saxon, and of a very singular design, which it is difficult to describe. The idea, however, which seems to have prevailed in the mind of the sculptor was, to represent the back of some sea-monster emerging above the waves; but in the places of a head and tail are the heads of two huge lions, rudely but strongly and expressively carved; while the sides are much more barbarously covered over with unrelieved outlines of men, dogs, stags, &c.; some of the human figures appearing to howl and lament. It ought not to be forgotten, that, in the place where this was discovered, though all the remains of the body had disappeared, an iron spear-head was found, greatly corroded.* Whatever the heads of the lions may have been, the rest of the sculpture is clearly a rude representation of the close of a stag-hunt, and the howling human figures are the exulting huntsmen, of whom two are playing with their dogs. A plain stone coffin was discovered a few years ago, and, north of the churchyard lies a stone carved with a staff, forked at the lower end, and bearing at the other a large circle, within which is inscribed a cross botonnée. On one side of this antique banner is a sword, and on the other a small triangular shield resembling a harp. Dr. Whitaker, it should be observed, considers these to be the memorial of some ancient minstrel and warrior. Two gravestones, distinguished by rude crosses patée, are supposed to have covered the remains of very ancient incumbents.

The living of Heysham is a rectory, of which the patronage was vested, until the dissolution of alien houses, in the priory of Lancaster; but it appears to have been exercised by the crown before that priory was annexed to the abbey of Syon. Since the general dissolution, it has been in many hands, and sometimes in the crown. An inscription of the 17th century, in Chipping church, relating to Robert Parker, of Fayresnape, gent., states, that "his children Mary and Robert lie in Heighsham church, of which their father is patron." But neither his name, nor that of William Crofte, who had the rectory and advowson in the reign of king James,† occur in the episcopal registers of Chester, which supply the following list of incumbents and patrons, from 1568 to the present time. By the "Schedula Vera," in that office, it appears, that in 14 Charles I. there were three presentations of the king, and "an obligation of institution," on Jeremiah Clayton.

* Richm. Vol. II. p. 318, 319. † Duchy Records, Vol. XIX. Inq. n. 57.

## RECTORS OF HEYSHAM,
## IN THE DEANERY OF KENDAL, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

Heysham Parish.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | RECTORS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Roger Bradshaw. | | |
| June 2, 1568 | Edward Croft . . . | George Croft . . . | Death of Roger Bradshaw. |
| Ap. 15, 25 Eliz. | William Thorpe . . | Gabriel Croft, esq. . | Resignation of Edward Croft. |
| Dec. 29, 34 Eliz. | Matthew Kytchin. | | |
| Oct. 27, 1606 | Thomas Calvett . . | King James. | |
| Aug. 18, 1638 | Christopher Phillipson | The King. | |
| Sept. 14, 1638 | William Ward . . | Christopher Phillipson | Death of Thomas Calvert. |
| Aug. 14, 1639 | Oliver Calvert. | | |
| Sept. 18, 1639 | Jeremiah Clayton. | | |
| | Henry Ward. | | |
| Nov. 15, 1671 | John Briggs . . . | Thomas Mather, gent. | Death of Henry Ward. |
| June 27, 1674 | Richard Taylor . . | Charles II. . . . . | By simony. |
| Jan. 12, 1698-9 | William Bushell . . | William Werden, gent. | Death of Richard Taylor. |
| Aug. 13, 1735 | Thomas Clarkson . . | Instituted on his own prayer and request | Death of William Bushell. |
| June 17, 1738 | James Fenton . . . | On his own patronage | Death of Thomas Clarkson. |
| May 18, 1756 | Thomas Clarkson . . | On his own petition, asserting himself to be patron in full right | Resignation of James Fenton. |
| July 22, 1789 | Charles Buck . . . | Bp. of Chester, by lapse | Death of Thomas Clarkson. |
| Feb. 19, 1791 | John Widdett . . . | Bishop of Chester . . | Resignation of Charles Buck. |
| Sept. 22, 1794 | Thomas Clarkson . . | On his own petition, asserting himself to be patron | Resignation of John Widdett. |
| May 13, 1800 | Thomas Clarkson . . | On his own petition . | Cess. of same Thos. Clarkson. |
| Jan. 14, 1813 | Thos. Dunham Whitaker | Thomas Clarkson, a minor, with consent of his guardian, Townley Clarkson | Death of Thomas Clarkson. |
| April 19, 1819 | Thomas Clarkson . . | On his own presentation | Cess. Tho. D. Whitaker. |
| Sept. 24, 1824 | Thomas Yates Ridley, present incumbent | Jane Clarkson, widow of Thomas Clarkson | Death of Thomas Clarkson. |

The first parochial register commences in March, 1658, and the numbers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, at centennial and other periods, are as follows :

| | 1658-1659. | 1700-1701. | 1800-1801. | 1834-1835. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 8 29 | 8 5 | 19 8 | 27 24 |
| Marriages . . . | 0 3 | 0 1 | 3 2 | 6 4 |
| Burials . . . . | 14 5 | 6 6 | 10 6 | 16 11 |

The parish books contain innumerable notices of persons who have been drowned on the coast. The population of Heysham is nearly stationary.*

The School of Heysham, according to the Parliamentary Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities,[a] is of recent establishment, for the education of boys and girls, and has an income of £8. 9s. per annum, arising from stock and lands. The average number of children in this school, which is liberally supported by the wealthy inhabitants, is 100, all of whom, (except 8 of each sex, who are educated on the interest of £100 in stock,) pay quarterage. No other charitable foundation exists in Heysham.

[a] Rep. XV. p. 261.

* See Vol. II. p. 100.

# Bolton le Sands Parish.

Bolton le Sands Parish.

N the north side of Bolton is the parish of Warton; on the south, the parish of Lancaster; on the east, the parish of Halton; and on the west, the Bay of Morecambe. From Caponwray, at the northern extremity, to the verge of the southern boundary, the parish is five miles and a half in length; and it is four miles in breadth from the sands of Morecambe Bay, on the west, to Halton Moor on the east, comprising an area of 5895 statute acres.

Waters.

At the recession of the tide, the bay of Morecambe becomes a vast plain of sand, intersected by channels of fresh-water streams. These channels are variable, and the sand-banks deceitful, rendering the passage over the sands perilous. The rivers, which flow over the sandy expanse are, the Ken or Kent, and the Keer, but both are otherwise unconnected with this parish. No brooks, or rivulets, of even a moderate size, issue from this district, to join the waters of the bay within the parochial limits. Merebreck, a water on the northern borders of the parish, running from Donald Mill Hole, enters Carnforth, and there glides into the Keer.

Domesday Survey.

Bodeltone, according to the Domesday Survey, consisted of four carucates in the manor of Halton.* On the foundation of the priory at Lancaster, Roger de Poictou gave the church of Boelton, with the tithes of the lordship, and half a carucate of land;† and several transactions of a family of the local name, who are mentioned in the Testa de Nevill', occur in the registry or chartulary of that institution. In 3 John, William de Boulton paid five marks for confirmation of six bovates of land in Boulton, which he had from the king when earl of Moreton, and held by the service of 10s. per annum.‡ About this time lived Sarra de Bothelton, whose marriage was in the donation of the king;§ and in 19 Henry III. the king received the homage of Elyas, son and heir of Saroth de Boulton, for two bovates of land in Boulton, which Saroth had held in chief of the king.‖ An inquisition in the Testa de Nevill' states, that Cariel de Bothelton and Dawe, and Aunays, and Thomas, and Gilbert, and Godic, and Simon, held two carucates and a half of land in Bothelton.¶

* See Vol. I. p. 108, 109.
† See Vol. IV. p. 514.
‡ Rot. Cancell. 3 Johan V. Tit. *Nov. Oblata.*
§ Testa de Nevill', fo. 371.
‖ Rot. Fin. 19 Hen. III. m. 11.
¶ Testa de Nevill, fo. 407.

These persoms seem to have belonged to the same family, In 46 Henry III. a son of Godic, Henry "filius Godyche de Bothelton," died possessed of land in Bothelton; by a deed without date, Adam, son of Gilbert de Bouelton, gave land in Bouelton to his daughter Helewise, who conferred it upon the priory of Lancaster.* The same Adam, son of Gilbert "de Bailton," gave during the shrievalty of sir Robert Lathom, a quantity of land, to Thomas, the son of Adam de Coupmanrara,† and Edmund Crouchback, in 1273, gave the Benedictines of Lancaster, liberty to enter into and hold the lands and tenements of Thomas de Coupmanwra in the township of Boulton, saving the services due to him.‡ The manor of Bolton, however, was appurtenant to the church, which in 1267 was perpetually annexed to the archdeaconry of Richemund, the archdeacon having there an annual pension of 40s.§ A survey of the manor and church of Bolton, taken after this transaction, is republished by Dr. Whitaker, in his History of Richmondshire. Bolton le Sands Parish. Manor.

The manor of Bolton, on the suppression of religious communities, seems to have passed into the crown, and is at present held by the lessees of the rectorial tithes, John Dodson, James Park, and Edward Jackson, esqs., who hold a court for the manor and rectory, about Michaelmas, every year, "to receive suit and service, glebe rents, and moduses in lieu of the tithe of hay in Bolton, Nether and Over Kellet."

The living of Bolton is a discharged vicarage, in the patronage of the bishop of Chester, having been annexed to that see on the institution of the bishopric, in 33 Henry VIII., 1541.‖ The parish church, of unknown dedication, is an ordinary building, placed on an eminence south of the village, in view of the bay of Morecambe. The castellated tower, with its broad buttress projecting to the south, is an ancient pile. The body of the church is modern, and divided, in the interior, into a nave, side aisles, single transept to the north, and chancel, which is open to the nave. Over a door, on the south side, is the subjoined inscription, on stone: "This church was rebuilt in the year 1713;" and on a brass plate, in the transept, which was finished in 1830, are the words, "Erected by Faculty." A tablet, in the church, is inscribed, "A.D. 1763. this V. of Bolton was augmented, and A.D. 1764 lands purchased with £400, whereof given by Queen Anne's bounty £200, by the Rt. Hon. Countess Gower £200." A long but quaint inscription records the death of M. Robert Cole, late of the Coute, in 1642; and a brass plate, over it, commemorates Thomas Cole, of Beaumont Cote, esq., ob. Jan. 11. A.D. 1691, a magistrate of Oyer and Terminer, and deputy-lieutenant of the county. A marble is placed on the south side of the church, to the memory of Cornelius Greene, of Slyne, gent., ob. 16 Dec. 1712; Mary, his wife, and their five sons. On another monument, with the family arms, and the motto—"Et Virebit," is inscribed, "Thomas Greene, Esq., F.R.S. F.A.S., late of Gray's Inn, and Bedford Square, London, ob. 6 Dec. 1810, aged 73." Church.

* Registr. S. Mariæ Lanc. MS. fo. 25. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid. fo. 38.
§ Dugd. Monast. Anglic. p. ii. p. 999, n. 5. ‖ Dr. Ormerod's Hist. Chesh. Vol. I. p. 73.

Bolton le Sands Parish.

In a "Schedula Vera" of several presentations, in the episcopal register office, at Chester, whence the following incumbents, from 1561 to the present time, are abstracted, is this memorandum; "Obligacō Richī Callingwood ad Rcoriā de Bolton in Lonsdale sive Bolton Sands institut. xxiij° die Martij Anno 1640."

## VICARS OF BOLTON LE SANDS.

In the Deanery of Kendal, and Archdeaconry of Richmond.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Roger Otway. | | |
| 1561 | Richard Gasaff . . | Christ. Bland & Rd. Johnson | Death of Roger Otway. |
| April 7, 29 Eliz. | George Chirche . . | Bishop of Chester. | |
| Feb. 27, 30 Eliz. | John Ashworth . . | Do. | |
| 31 Eliz. | William Oborne . . | Do. | |
| April 16, 1613 | "Talbot" Porter . . | Do. | |
| May 4, 1618 | Miles Dawson . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of "Tobias" Porter. |
| Dec. 4, 1625 | Robert Parke. | | |
| March 23, 1640 | Richard Callingwood. | | |
| Nov. 28, 1660 | William Ainsworth . | Bishop Brian . . . . | Death of last incumbent. |
| Nov. 18, 1690 | John Sparke . . . | Bishop of Chester. | |
| Aug. 27, 1703 | William Barton . . | Do. | |
| April 11, 1706 | Francis Bryar . . . | Do. . . . . | Resign. of Wm. Barton. |
| Jan. 11, 1732-3 | Richard Thompson . | Do. . . . . | Death of Francis Bryar. |
| Dec. 16, 1740 | Felix O'Neil* . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Rich. Thompson. |
| June 26, 1769 | James Thomas . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Felix O'Neale. |
| | Edward Whitehead. | | |
| May 4, 1789 | Jeremiah Gilpin . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Edw. Whitehead. |
| March 11, 1824 | Robert Gibson . . . | Do. . . . . | James Thomas.† |
| Nov. 10, 1826 | Robert Gibson,‡ present incumbent | Do. . . . . | Death of James Thomas. |

The first parish register commences with burials, in September, 1653, in which year there were 5 entered, and 4 marriages; in 1654, 2 burials, and no marriages; in 1656 the baptisms were 28, and in 1657 they amounted to 17. The registers for 1700, and several ensuing years, are lost.

| | 1737—1738. | | 1800—1801. | | 1834—1835. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . . . | 19 | 21 | 24 | 17 | 40 | 35 |
| Marriages . . . . . | 5 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| Burials . . . . . | 11 | 13 | 24 | 15 | 19 | 24 |

* Memorand. "Felix O'Neil, a clerk of the church of Rome, was collated to the vicarage, then void by the death of Richard Thompson, clerk, the last incumbent, by the Right Rev^d. Sam^l. (Peploe) in right of his Bishoprick."

† So entered in the register.

‡ This appears to be a duplicate entry. Mr. Gibson's name is the first subscribed in the parish registers in July, 1824.

A note in one of the earliest parish books states, that in 1656 William West, esq., justice of the peace, celebrated the marriages of the parish of Bolton le Sands. Bolton le Sands Parish.

The population, since the census of 1821, has suffered a decrease of about 100.*

The charities of Bolton le Sands, as exhibited by the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities,[a] are summarily, as follows. Charities. [a] Rep. XV. p. 241-249.

*Free Grammar School.* Thomas Assheton in 1625 devised a tenement, called Baine's tenement, in Hest, to Thomas Assheton the younger, on condition of paying a yearly rent of 80s. towards the maintenance of a free school in Bolton. The site of the school was conveyed in January, 1638. The income derived from rents, and other sources, amounts to £17. 15s. All the children of Bolton, Nether Kellet, and Slyne, may be admitted to this school free, for instruction in Latin and Greek.

*Greene's Charity*, 1820—for the schoolmaster £6 per annum, and the like sum for the purchase of bread for the poor.

*Chamber's, and other Charities*, 1686—12s. 6d. to the poor.

*Sparling's Charity*, 1796.—For poor housekeepers, £7 per annum.

*Donor Unknown.*—A rent charge to the poor, 20s. Bolton township.

*Mayor's Charity*, 1705.—For apprenticing boys, 20s. per annum.

*Rippon's Charities*, 1713.—To the free school, 5s.; and to the poor, 10s. Nether Kellet.

*Lodge's Charity*, 1786.—For clothing the poor, £6 per annum in land.

*Greenbank's Charity.*—See parish of Halton with Aughton.

*School.*—Endowed with £11 a year by Thomas Wilson, who died in 1702. The income, derived from a farmhouse and land, amounts to £46. 3s. 1½d. The school is free to all the children of the township, of whom there are between 60 and 70. Over Kellet.

*Wither's Charity*, 1786.—For apprenticing children, rents of lands, amounting to £9. 9s. per annum.

*Charities of Blackburn, and others*, No date.—Cottages and lands, which let for £8. 10s. per annum, carried to the general account of the township.

The parochial chapel of Over Kellet is the only episcopal chapel in the parish, in which neither Catholics nor Dissenters possess separate places of worship.

The township of Bolton le Sands is the principal place in the parish. It contains the village of Leighton Beck, which derives an air of respectability from being the residence of several families of fortune. The house and estate of Beaumont Cote are isolated from the township, and adjoin the monastic grange of Beaumont, in Skerton. "The Cote" having been the habitation of the Cole family for successive generations, passed to their relatives, the Butlers of Kirkland. The late Alexander Butler, esq. devised Kirkland and Cote to his nephew, the present owner, Thomas Butler Cole,† esq. now of Kirkland Hall and Beaumont Cote, esq.

The townships of this parish, besides Bolton le Sands, are, Townships.

Slyne with Hest, T.—Nether Kellet, T.—Over Kellet, C.

Slyne with Hest.—Slyne appears to be the Asselinas, of which the tithes were granted by Roger de Poictou to St. Mary's priory at Lancaster. In the Domesday Survey, Sline is placed in the manor of Halton, of which it occupied six carucates.‡ The Testa de Nevill' contains Slyne with Hest.

* See Vol. II. p. 100. † Called by mistake *Cote*, in Garstang parish. ‡ See Vol. I. p. 108, 109.

Bolton le Sands Parish.

two inquisitions relating to this place: Adam, the son of Gillemighel, of Scline, holds half a carucate of land by the service of being the king's carpenter in Lancaster castle;* in Sline there is half a carucate of land in the king's hand, held under the name of Gilmuth, son of Godwin: and William de Hest, who had one carucate in Midelton, held half a carucate in Hest,† for which he had the king's charter.‡ Slyne with Hest, forming one manor, has always appertained to the duchy; and in the ancient MS. Feodary, it is stated that Robert de Holland held a messuage and 40 acres of land in Slyne, by his tenant John de Burton, and that the hamlet of Hest was then in the king's hands. From the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. to Philip and Mary, Slyne was held by the Singletons of Brockholes, by the eighth part of a knight's fee.§ Though not named in the records, there is little doubt that Slyne included Hest. This manor was afterwards in the hands of a family near Gervise in the reigns of James I. and Charles I.‖ By the late John Fenton Cawthorne, esq. the manor was sold to Thomas Greene, esq. about the year 1817, and Thomas Greene, M. P. for Lancaster, is the present proprietor. Hest Bank is well known as the last groupe of houses passed by travellers before they enter upon the long and perilous sands from the Lancaster side. Here guides are stationed, appointed under patent by the court of the duchy of Lancaster. Mr. John Houseman, a skilful engineer, projected a scheme for embanking the Lancaster Sands at a cost of £200,000; but the project, though encouraged by the duke of Bridgwater, failed.

Nether Kellet.

Nether Kellet.—This is an obscure village and township, of which a larger portion belongs to Mr. T. B. Cole, the nominal lord. The curious cave of Dunald Mill Hole is situated in Nether Kellet. Into this hole a considerable brook sinks, by several cascades, and runs under ground till it rises again at Carnforth. Visitors may descend into the cave, and follow the course of the stream for several hundred feet; the remarkable rocks of the cave, the fantastic masses and stalactites pendent from the roof, and the roar of the waters in their rocky channel, render this place highly interesting.¶ The subterranean passage of the stream is about 2½ miles in length, and its first re-appearance is in a hollow to the south-west of Over Kellet, issuing from Dingle, or Gingle Pot Hole, an arch of limestone rock.

Over Kellet.

Over Kellet.—This is the Chellet of Domesday Book, with its six carucates in the manor of Halton. Orm de Kellet, who lived in the reign of Richard I. and king John, held four carucates of the king, by the serjeanty of keeping the wapentake of Lonsdale.** His son, Adam, had a son named Adam de Kellet, who, in 3 Henry III., fined 31s. for his reliefs to have possession of the land of Matilda de Kelet, his mother, in Kelet and Bare.†† His son, Orm de Kellet, fined 5 marks in 6 Henry III. to have his father's lands;‡‡ and in 20 Henry III. the king received the homage of William de Kellet for one carucate in Clakton, 1½ in Kellet, and ½ carucate in Bare, which Gilbert de Kellet, whose heir he was, had held of the king.§§ The priory at Lancaster had a claim of 2s. and a pound of wax from 12 acres of land held by Adam son of Orm de Kellet, in 25 Edward I.,‖‖ about which time John de Houton (probably Houlton) gave the monks of this house a watercourse in Askellet.¶¶ Sir Thurstan de Holland married the daughter and heiress of Adam de Kellet;*** and in 13 Edward II. the king confirmed to Robert de

* Fol. 372 bis. † Ibid. fo. 407. ‡ Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 5. n. 33.
§ Duchy Records, Vol. III. Inq. n. 52. Vol. VI. n. 64. Vol. X. n. 1.
‖ Ibid. Vol. XXIV. n. 65. Vol. XXIV. n. 21. ¶ Baines's Lakes, p. 318.
** Rot. Cancell, 3 Joh. m. 5. Testa de Nevill', fo. 371. †† Rot. Fin. 3 Hen. III. m. 6.
‡‡ Ibid. 6 Hen. III. m. 3. §§ Ibid. 20 Hen. III. m. 3. ‖‖ Reg. S. Mar. MS. fo. 8. fo. 20.
¶¶ Ib. fo. 23. *** Vol. III. p. 351.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by R. Sands.

DUNOLD MILL-HOLE, NEAR LANCASTER.

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON, 1835.

Bolton le Sands Parish.

Holland, in general tallage, among other things, the demesnes hays of Thorisholme and Kellet.* At the erection of the Duchy of Lancaster, Henry, son of Roger de Crofte, held one moiety, and Ranulph de Dacres the other moiety of the manor of Over Kellet, parts of which were also in possession of Adam de Ursewyke and John de Claughton.† The manner in which the Dacres acquired their estates here, has been described in the parish of Heysham. These possessions descended in the family for several generations, and at length passed to sir John Otway, of Ingmine, in the parish Sedbergh, in the reign of Charles II. In the beginning of the last century they were sold to Oliver Marton, esq., father of Oliver Marton, vicar of Lancaster, who died in 1794, leaving Oliver Marton (insane) and colonel George Richard Marton, high sheriff of the county in 1832. This gentleman died March 3, 1834, leaving a son and heir, George Marton, of Keerbank, or Capernwray New Hall, esq. The estates are held in trust by the lord chancellor for Oliver Marton, esq.‡ These estates include the ancient village of Caponway, which gave name to a family who have already been noticed.§ The ancient all of this village was pulled down in 1690, after having been the abode of a branch of the Blackburns in the 16th and 17th centuries. The parochial chapel, situated in a quiet spot above the village of Over Kellet, is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. In the yard are two small crosses, partly sunk beneath the soil, which are considered to prove the existence of the chapel anterior to the Reformation. Two fairs have been established by custom at Over Kellet, on April 29th and October 9th, annually, for cattle.

Manufactures and trade are unknown in this parish, agriculture being the prevailing employment, though many poor families are supported by fishing. There is a corn mill in Bolton, and some lime-kilns in the two Kellets. Works for refining the brine of the coast were anciently in operation in Slyne with Hest, where, not many years ago, a few coasters were employed, and goods landed for transit by the Kendal, Lancaster, &c. Canal, which passes within a quarter of a mile of the sands.

* Rot. Pat. 13 Edw. II. m. 14.

† Lansdowne MS. 559.

‡ The arms of this family form the initial letter to the parish history.

§ See Vol. IV. p. 549, 565.

# Warton Parish.

Warton Parish.

WARTON parish is bounded on the north-west, north, and north-east by the parishes of Betham and Burton, in Westmorland; on the east, by the parishes of Whittington, in South Lonsdale; on the south, by the parish of Bolton le Sands; and on the west, by the Bay of Morecambe. Its circumference including the sands, is estimated at twenty miles, comprising an area of about 29,120 statute acres.

Boundaries.

Waters.

The rivers of this parish are, the Ken, or Kent, and the Keer, or Keir; and the rivulets, Leighton Beck, Whitbeck, Herring Sike, and Meerbeck. The Ken bounds the parish on the north-east, and enters the Bay of Morecambe opposite Grange in Cartmel parish, on the west, and Silverdale, in this parish, on the east. During the time of low water, the Ken flows in several channels over the sands, to the middle of the bay, in a line with Heysham. The main stream of the Keer rises near Docker, in Whittington, and runs to the west-south-west, receiving in its course, about Berwick and Caponwray, the Whitbeck, which is partly formed by Herring Sike, a little brook dividing Lancashire from Westmorland to the north-east of Yealand Redmayne. The Keer, finally, descends through the large township of Carnforth, and flows at the foot of Warton Crag, where it receives the tide, and shortly afterwards, in the absence of the intermitting waters of the sea, it enters upon the sands in a broad and rapid current, rendering the passage over it at times more dangerous than fording the Ken. The Keer, near its mouth, is augmented by the Meerbeck, the subterranean brook of Dunald Mill Hole, which re-appears at the bottom of Carnforth brow. The inhabitants know it by no other name than Carnforth Beck. A small bay, between Lindeth and Warton, receiving a rivulet from the eminences east of Silverdale, is called Quicksand Pool, where, in 1832, the remains of a dock were discovered, which had been formed of large quantities of timber and stone, that covered about an acre in space. The roots of trees are perceptible on the sands at low water, between the mouths of the Keer and Quicksand Pool. Three men, one of them a relation of Lucas, with their horses, were lost at one time in attempting to cross the sands over a quicksand pool adjoining this parish. The estuary is considered more dangerous than that of the Ken, and the dangers of both have given rise to the saying—

Kent and Keir
Have parted many a good man and his mere [mare].

When the stream of the Ken, in its passage over the sands, has been suddenly removed by the violence of the tide, the sea-water, remaining in its abandoned channel, is deemed more dangerous to travellers than the Ken itself. Sometimes it removes gradually, undermining the adjoining bed of sand which falls down into the land-stream in vast masses. After a precipitation of this kind, in the latter end of the last century but one, some persons observed the entire figure of a man on horseback, with his right hand elevated in the act of whipping his horse, in order to stimulate the sinking animal to extricate himself by a plunge. The whip was actually remaining in the rider's hand, and neither of the bodies had undergone any change from putrefaction. It does not appear that any tradition had preserved the time or circumstances of the misfortune.* Warton Parish.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, Warton was one of the twelve manors which constituted the distinct of Ovstevvic, belonging to the Saxon chieftain Torfin,† and embracing a considerable portion of the Yorkshire wapentake of Euecross. It is probable, that soon after the Conquest, Warton became a member of the great barony of Kendal, and descended, through the de Lancasters, to Gilbert Fitz Reinfrid, to whom King John, in the first year of his reign, granted a weekly market, every Wednesday, in his manor of Warton.‡ On the death of William de Lancaster, without issue in 31 Henry III., his vast estates descended to the children of his sisters, Peter le Brus, who acquired Kendal, and Walter, son of William de Lyndsey, on whom devolved the manor of Warton. Walter de Lyndsey granted a charter of liberties to Warton, which merits a more particular notice, as it illustrates the state of the parish at a very remote period. By this deed, which is without date, he confirmed to his free burgesses of Warton, to have their burgages as freely as they could of right acquire in the town of Warton, to hold to themselves, their heirs or assigns, excepting religious men, clerks and Jews, with all the appurtenances and liberties, with certain exceptions mentioned in the charter.§ Ancient charter.

* Whitaker's Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 300.

† See Vol. I. p. 110, 111.

‡ Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. P. 2. n. 148.

§ Omnibꝫ ꝑsentes ſras visuſ vel audituſ Walt̃us ſit Willi de Lyndesay saltem in dno Noũitis me dedisse concessisse ⁊ ꝑsenti carta mea sigillo meo impressa confirmasse lib̃is Burgenſis meis de Warton ſiere Burgagia sua lib̃a qũta sibi de Jure adquirere poterunt in eadem villa de Warton hend ⁊ tenend sibi ⁊ hered suis vel suis assigñ vel eoꝫ hered Exceptis viris religiosis clicis ⁊ Judeis de me ⁊ hered meis lib̃e ⁊ quiete integre ⁊ in pace pacefice cũ omibꝫ ptiñ suis ⁊ lib̃atibꝫ infra villam de Newton ⁊ extra ptinend exceptis sepalibꝫ meis boscis pratis pasturſ ⁊ đnicis videlꝫ bosco de Staynhusslac ꝑ semitã que ducit de Lyndehead vsqꝫ Warton ex occidentali pte qⁿmdiu durat le stone ũsus Garraht Et excepte bosco ⁊ pasta de Ellerholm infⁿ fossatũ cũ ptiñ Et excepto ꝑco de Morholm ꝑ metas cõpositas die confeccõis ꝑsenciũ Et excepta pasta de Southon a Southhon ꝑ le sedyk vsqꝫ ad Quytsandpole ⁊ de quitsandpole extⁿ ũso vsqꝫ Lyndehede ⁊ de Lyndhede totũ sepale vsqꝫ le Blakdyke ⁊ ascendendo le Blakdyke vsqꝫ ad rupem vltra le Blawell ⁊ sic ꝑ rupem vsqꝫ ad primũ locũ de Southehon Et capiend de Bosco in cõi de Warton estoũia sua ꝑ visũ Forestarij mei

Warton Parish.

A park, it appears from this document, was enclosed at Morholm, at the time of making the charter; and in 4 Edward III., Christiana Lindesey had a grant of free warren in Mouerholme;* and her brother-in-law, William de Coucy, had it extended in 14 Edward III., to the whole parish, as well as to other places in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Westmorland.† Christiana died 8 Edward III., possessed of the manor of Maureholme, which, in 49 Edward III., was held of the castle of Lancaster, by Johanna, the wife of sir John de Coupeland.‡ The last notice that appears of the manor of Mawrholme, is the escheat on the death of John duke of Bedford, regent of France in the reign of Henry VI., and in that document it is described to be in the township of Warton,§ but every trace of it is now lost. Dr. Whitaker, having noticed the possession of this manor by the duke, says, "Hence it appears that there must have been at the time a mesne manor within Warton called Mawrholme, which so nearly resembles Merhull, one of the castles which Gilbert de Lancaster was required to deliver up into the hands of King John that I am strongly inclined to believe them to mean the same place; and as there are no vestiges within Warton nor indeed any tradition of such a castle at present, it was probably demolished at that early period."‖ Merhull, the castle thus surrendered,¶ would rather appear to be Mourchilles in Stalmine, in the parish of Lancaster;** if there ever were a castle at that place. In 4 Henry VIII., Margaret, countess of Rich-

Free warren.

Manor of Mawrholme.

adeficand Et de mortuo bosco ad ardend ⁊ spinis ad ardend Saluis michi corulo glandio nucibꝫ ⁊ pannagio p totū boscū ðce ville de Warton Et ⁊ concessi eisd lībis burgenſ meis qd possint ħere comunā cū catallis suis ex orientali pte ðce ville post blada ⁊ prata assportata exceptis bladis seīatis ⁊ pⁿtis quando defendebent Et ex occidentali pte ðce ville cū eisd catallis exceptis porcis a festo sci martini in yeme vsqꝫ ad purificac̃oem ꝺte Marie concessi ⁊ qd foristura ligne fit eis in quatuor den Et alīt forisfacte scd̄m consuetudinē vicinoꝫ burgoꝫ concessi ⁊ eisd qd nō exigam ab eis aliud auxiliū qm alia burg̃ dni Regꝫ ℓ vicinoꝫ faciunt ⁊ qd possint placitaꝛ in curia mea p debitis suis sine forisfacta Et qd ħeant easd conuenc̃ocs cū fulloībꝫ ⁊ tinctoribꝫ meis quas vicini burgenſ in vicinis burgis cū talibꝫ mist᷒is ħent Et si aliquid michi crediderint si quadraginta dies transierent ⁊ debitū eis solutū non fᷤit ampli⁹ nō credent in sua anteqm debitū p᷒dcm eis fᷤit solutū concessi ⁊ qd nullus burgenſ se inuito capiet ad molend mea siue furnis meis custodiend ⁊ qd nullus burg̃ capiet nᵉ imprisonet aliqⁿlem de causa dni si pleg̃ possint ⁊ velint inuenire Concessi ⁊ qd sint quieti de multa de blād crescente in toftis eoꝫdem Burgensiū Concessi ⁊ qd de alijs leuibꝫ vsibꝫ ħeant pteneant scd̄m vsus ⁊ consuetudines burg̃ de Kyrkeby Kend ⁊ vlᷤiston reddend annuatim p quolibet burgag̃ in se ꝛtenenti vnā rodam ⁊ quatuor fallis duodecim deñ medieꝛ scīt ad Pentec⁹ ⁊ aliam medieꝛe ad festū sci Michī p oīni sᷤicio ⁊ demand saluis dno am᷒ciamentis ⁊ pl̄itis ðci burgi Et quis burgenſ impl̄itet in curia mea capitali de manᷤio ⁊ feodo de Warton, ⁊c. Hijs ī dno Joħe de Cansfeld dnꝫ Wiłło Boynell Henr̄ de Redemane Thoma de Cawpmanwra Ad de Kellet Wiłło de Coupmanwra Ad de Hoton Joħe de Wrswyk Gilbto de Whitby ⁊ alijs.—Lansd. MSS. Cod. 559, fo. 140—142.

* Rot. Chart. 4 Edw. III. n. 76. † Rot. Chart. 14 Edw. III. n. 7.

‡ Esc. 49 Ed. III. n. 29. § Ibid. 14 Hen. VI. n. 36. ‖ Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 290, 292.

¶ See Vol. IV. p. 493. ** Ibid. p. 550.

mond and Derby, who held the barony of Kendal,* possessed property in Moreholme, and various other places, which were anciently appurtenant to that barony, and it is by no means improbable that this manor, as well as that of Warton, had long before been vested in the crown. In fact, the duchy Feodary names Ralph de Bethum as a tenant of three carucates of land in Warton.† The manor of Warton was held immediately of the crown until 1811, when it was purchased by Thomas Inman, of Silverdale, esq., who sold it shortly afterwards to John Bolden, of Hyning Hall, esq., the present proprietor. Warton Parish.

The customs of the royal manor of Warton are similar, in many respects, to those of the duchy manors in Furness. The exemplification recites, that a commission of survey was issued 12 January, 14 Elizabeth, in part execution of which a jury of twenty-four of the neighbouring manors were sworn, who made a return of the customs, which were examined, ordered, directed, and confirmed by the court of exchequer 3 January, 35 Elizabeth. These manorial by-laws are applicable to customary tenants, and relate to the subjects of heirships, performance of suit and service, the powers of the steward, the enrolling of tenants, the payments of rents, amounts of fines, &c. A fine of two years' rent is to be imposed on changes of tenantry; all tenants paying above 20s. rent were required to maintain a horse and man with armour, tenants paying under 20s. being commanded to serve in person: these services to be strictly and fully executed in cases of need; each tenant is directed to repair his own homestead; in case of the death of a married tenant, one half of the tenement is assigned to the widow, to be held during her chaste widowhood, and the other half to the heir or heirs; the crime of fornication to be punished with forfeiture; tenants not to set, let, or mortgage for above three years without license; not to encroach on the common without permission; the manor court to have jurisdiction in cases of tithe and tenant right; and the tenants to be at liberty to take ashwood; the tenants are not to be abated in their rents for any loss they may suffer in their several proportions of turbary, marsh, and common. These manorial regulations are now but seldom enforced, and the court baron of Warton assembles only on rare occasions, not uncommonly after intervals of years.

Mr. Robert Lucas, the historian of this parish, who was born at Carnforth, educated at Warton free grammar school, and lived for upwards of forty years at Leeds, in the humble station of master of the charity school, or, as he himself expresses it in his monumental inscription,

> Carnford me genuit, docuit Wartona, aluitque
> Leedes celebris pannis: hic lapis ossa tegit,

has written a learned and elaborate history of his native parish, in which he says, with great probability, that its name is taken from a mere or pool called *Ware*, which formerly existed below the village, but is now drained. Upon the same authority, we learn that an ancient beacon formerly stood upon the summit of Warton

* Duchy Records, Vol. IV. Inq. n. 28. † Lansd. MS. 559, fo. 24.

Warton Parish.

Crag, which communicated with Ingleborough, and some remains of which still point out the site. On the lower declivity of the crag, commanding a beautiful and extended prospect of the bay, a seat called the *Bride's Chair* was resorted to on the day of marriage by the brides of the village, and where they were enthroned with due solemnity by their friends; but the origin and the object of the custom, which has now fallen into disuse, are unknown.

The Crag.

Mr. Hutchinson has described Warton Crag as a British fortress;* and not far from the Crag are no fewer than three rocking stones, placed in a line at equal distances, about forty feet asunder, the largest stone lying in the middle.† A cave is also mentioned by Lucas, named the *Fairy Hole*, where dwarf spirits called elves, or fairies, were wont to resort, and on whose nature and attributes our author has poured out the treasures of his profundity; but these "non-Adamical" men were upon the wane in his time, now 150 years ago, and the progress of knowledge has since swept away the whole race.

The church.

On the declining ground at the foot of Warton Crag is seated the parish church, dedicated, according to the Liber Regis, to the Holy Trinity, but, according to Lucas, to St. Oswald, who observes in corroboration, that the feast of the dedication was formerly kept on the 5th of August. The original church, of which, however, no vestiges remain, is supposed to have been founded by the baron of Kendal and his feudatories in the parish. The present fabric is a good ordinary building of the sixteenth century, and comprises a tower, nave, side aisles, and chancel. The windows are narrow and ramified; the arches of the doors have bands; and the columns of different kinds, some having octagonal capitals, and others square with the panels rounded. The walls of the south side of the nave have slided from the perpendicular; but there has not been any perceptible declination within the last fifty years, at which distance of time the church was re-roofed. Lucas says—"The walls of this church are strong, and all over rough-cast with good lime and very small blue pebbles, rather than sand from the sea-shore. The pillars and arches in the inside, and the buttresses of the church and steeple on the outside, are built of a very durable freestone; and the roof, which is supported by two rows of pillars, is entirely covered with lead; even the choir, which belongs to the impropriators, not excepted, (which in most cases has no other covering but that of slate or tile,) and kernelled and battled quite around. It is matter of wonder to many persons whence the stone, wherewith the pillars, buttresses, and battlements of the church and steeple are built, and the pavement, should come, there being none of that sort to be found, as was thought, within the compass of many miles. But in the beginning of the present century, when the river Kent diverted its course so far southward, that the violence of the tides did not only destroy almost all their common marshes, but much also of their enclosed ground, a quarry of freestone was

* Archæologia, Vol. IX. p. 212, 213, 215. Pl. XV. XVI.

† King's Munimenta Antiqua, Vol. I. p. 330, 331.

discovered not far from Cote Stones, which was carefully viewed by my learned master, Mr. Robert Lucas, and Richard Lucas, my honoured father, who both told me they could easily perceive it had formerly been wrought; and, upon comparing the stone, that which had often been their admiration was now no more so, for it seemed plain to them, and they firmly believed that the stones of buttresses, &c. of the church had been dug out of that quarry." Warton Parish.

Within the altar rails are two stones, each with a cross engraven upon it, and beneath one corner of the cross a sword, which stones Lucas supposes covered the remains of some of the Lancasters or Lyndeseys. The combination of swords and crosses on gravestones in this neighbourhood, Dr. Whitaker observes, is far from being uncommon; and Warton never was the residence of those ancient lords of the manor. The doctor thinks that the natural inference from such appearances is, that in an age and neighbourhood perpetually exposed to hostile incursions, the richly beneficed ecclesiastics defended their persons and property in arms. In the middle of the choir is a handsome gravestone bearing the arms of West, argent, a fesse dancetté, sable, and under the arms this epitaph, "Hic jacet Dominus Nathaniel West, præillustris Domini Thomæ West, Baronis de Delaware, ex fratre nepos. Obiit xvii Kalendis Februarii, ab Incarnationis Dominicæ Anno 1670." A brass plate, now lost, was placed upon an adjoining stone, inscribed, "Here lyeth the body of Jane West, the wife of Nathaniel West, who died the 25th day of May in the year of our Lord 1651." On the north side, the pew of the Middletons of Leightons is carved with the family arms and eight quarterings, and the date 1614. A small marble monument, in a frame of brass on the west side of the pew, is inscribed, "Here lies the body of Sir George Middleton, Knight and Baronet, who died on the 27th of February in the year of our Lord God 1673, and in the 74th year of his age." In a pew on the south side of the nave are initials of the knightly family of Bindloss of Borwick, J.B. 1571. R.B.M. 1612. R.B.M. 1612. A marble on the north side of the nave commemorates Alexander Worswick, of Leighton Hall, esq., who died 29th July, 1814, aged forty-nine; and of his uncle, the Rev. John Worswick, ob. 3d October, 1809, aged fifty-two. Monuments.

There are no vaults in the church; but in 1823, on laying the foundation of the present vicarage, a singular vault was discovered; underneath it was an excavation in stone resembling a coffin. Adjoining the yard of the vicarage are the ruins of the rectorage, indicative of the wealth of the benefice before the reign of Henry VIII. The walls remaining are, a lofty gable, partly covered with ivy, and four arches, preserved in the stones of an outhouse. The old font is of freestone, large, circular, and ornamented with wreathed figures, bearing these initials and date, R.B.L.M. 1661. A room with gothic windows adjoining the present vicarage was the chantry, refounded in 1553. The wood loft of the church, according to Lucas, was placed on the north side of the chancel over the vestry, "to which," he says, "they ascend by stone stairs, and retains its name to this day." Dr. Whitaker supposes this to

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have been the organ-loft. The little bell, which was remaining in the loft when Lucas wrote, is now used at Holybank, or Carnforth chapel.

The family of Thweng, who are styled lords of Warton by Lucas, possessed the advowson of the church in the reign of Edward III.* In 7 Richard II. sir Marmaduke Lunley was patron of the living;† in 6 Henry IV. Isabella, wife of sir Walter Pedwardyn, had the right of presentation;‡ and in 9 Henry VI. Walter Pedwardine, esq. held the third part of the advowson,§ the whole of which was in the hands of sir John Hotham in 12 Henry VI.‖ By letters patent dated February 6, 1547, the patronage of the vicarage was given with the rectory to the dean and chapter of Worcester, in exchange for several manors and advowsons in the counties of Worcester and Gloucester. The tithes appear to have been leased to the Middletons of Leighton; and the valuation at that time was the second in Lancashire, namely, £74. 10s. 2½d, of which £8. 5s. 2d. consisted in manse and glebe. The episcopal registers of Chester supply the following names of successive incumbents and patrons from Edward VI. to the present time.

VICARS OF WARTON,

IN THE DEANERY OF KENDAL, AND THE ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | John Strynger. | | |
| April 10, 6 Edw. VI., 1553 | Thomas Lynsey . . . | John Barlow, dean of Worcester | Death of John Strynger. |
| | Reginald Waeston. | | |
| Sept. 28, 1583 | Henry Livesey . . . | Thomas Weston . . . | Death of Reginald Waeston. |
| Feb. 25, 31 Eliz. | Wm. Owburne. | | |
| April 26, 1613 | Anthony Brigg . . . | George, bishop of Chester | Death of Wm. Owburne. |
| June 25, 1632 | James Smorthwaite . . | Dean and Chapter of Worcester | |
| Mar. 29, 1661 | Francis Jackson . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Jas. Smorthwaite. |
| July 8, 1670 | Thomas Atkinson . . | Do. | |
| Nov. 25, 1681 | Thomas Lawson . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Thomas Atkinson. |
| Nov. 11, 1710 | Josiah Sanby . . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Thomas Lawson. |
| Sept. 3, 1711 | John Davies . . . . | Do. . . . . | Resign. of Jos. Sanby. |
| May 7, 1714 | William Aylmer . . . | Do. | |
| June 20, 1734 | Robert Oliver . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Wm. Aylmer. |
| Dec. 15, 1775 | Thomas Hest . . . . | Do. . . . . | Resign. of Robt. Oliver. |
| Feb. 27, 1789 | Joseph Nicholson . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Thos. Hest. |
| Sept. 25, 1799 | Thomas Washington . | Do. . . . . | Death of Jos. Nicholson. |
| Aug. 4, 1823 | James Barns, present incumbent | Do. . . . . | D. of Thos. Washington.¶ |

* Escaet. 49 Edw. III. n. 68. † Escaet. 7 Ric. II. n. 50. ‡ Escaet. 6 Hen. IV. n. 22.
§ Escaet. 9 Hen. VI. n. 22. ‖ Escaet. 12 Hen. VI. n. 16.
¶ In 1823: he was the last of the ancient family of Washington of Warton.

The earliest of the parochial books is the register of baptisms, which commences November 25, 1568. The entries of marriages and burials, in this and the following year, are probably lost. The following results are obtained from these books— Warton Parish. Registers.

| | 1568-1569. | | 1600-1601. | | 1700-1701. | | 1800-1801. | | 1834-1835. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 12 | 19 | 29 | 31 | 22 | 29 | 45 | 42 | 47 | 55 |
| Marriages . . . | — | — | 11 | 9 | — | — | 14 | 12 | 9 | 17 |
| Burials . . . . | — | — | — | — | 12 | 21 | 30 | 20 | 26 | 33 |

The population of Warton has for several ages been nearly stationary, and only a very small increase is observable in the interval of the census of 1821 and that of 1831.* The places of religious worship, besides the parish church, are, the Episcopal chapel at Silverdale, the Catholic chapel and Friends' meeting-house, at Yealand Conyers, a Wesleyan-Methodist meeting-house at Priest Hutton, and another in the village of Warton.

The charities, noticed by the Parliamentary Commissioners for Inquiring into Charities,[a] are summarily as follows: [a] Rep. XV. p.306-319.

*School and Hospital.*—Founded by letters patent granted November 15, 37 Elizabeth, to Matthew Hudson, archbishop of York, and to be called The Free Grammar School and Hospital of Jesus in the town of Warton. This joint institution was endowed with a yearly sum of £46. 13s. 4d., which, up to November, 1815, was transmitted to the vicar of Warton by the family of Hutton of Maske Hall. From that date to the time of the commissioners' inquiry (1825), the money had not been paid: and they remark, that the interference of a court of equity seems necessary, as well for the re-establishment of the charity as the appointment of new governors or trustees.† Parish Charities.

*Mansergh's Charity*, 1700.—For binding poor boys of the parish apprentices, in land, per annum . . . . . £113. 8s.

*Charities of Lawrence, and others*, 1726.—For six poor women of the parish, the interest of £330.

*Charities of Lucas, and others*, 1754.—For the usher of the Grammar School, purchasing religious books, and for widows of the township of Warton receiving Lawrence's charity, £272. 6s. 7d., producing per annum . . . . . £7. 14s. 4d.

*Donor unknown.*—For poor housekeepers, per annum . . . . 20s. Warton.

* See Vol. I. p. 100—101.

† In pursuance, probably, of this investigation, a law-suit, "Attorney-general v. Hutton," was instituted at the instance of the vicar, who is a trustee, and issued in a decree of chancery, dated 6 May, 1830, directing the future distribution and application of the bequests to the foundation. From a folio parchment book, containing the particulars of this decree, it appears that the property consists of the school, 3 cottages on the site of the almshouses, a close of 2r. 11p. a close of 3r. 10p. a rent charge of £24 on the manor of Thornton and Ulnaby, co. Durham, appointed by will of the founder, a rent charge of £22. 13s. 4d. on Maske, co. York, charged by sir Timothy Hutton, son of the archbishop, and now possessed by John Hutton, esq.; and £1289. 13s. 7d. 3 per cent. consolidated Bank Annuities, purchased with money due from John Hutton, the defendant. The decree directs the school and hospital to be repaired out of the bank annuities, fixes the number of trustees at 16, orders such children to be taught as the trustees direct, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, with other branches of education; empowers the trustees to make choice of six, or as few as three, poor men, not receiving parochial aid, to inhabit the almshouses, the sum to be paid to each being £6. 3s. 8d. yearly; and it directs the salary of the master to be £20. The average number of children now attending the school is sixty.

Warton Parish. *Sherlock's Charity, and Killner's Gift*, 1786.—For the poor, per annum . £1. 13s. 4d.

*Poor's Land*, 1786.—An allotment upon Berwick Moor, and the produce of the sale of land in Over Kellet, yield annually . . . . . £2. 7s.

Borwick. Carnforth. *Poor's Land*, 1786.—A close called Hollowgate, produces yearly . . £3. 17s.

*Greenbank's Charity*.—£2. 10s. was formerly distributed among the poor, but since 1818 nothing has been paid.

Hutton Priest. Silverdale. *Sherlock's Charity*, 1671.—Seems to be lost: nothing had been received on behalf of it in 1825.

*Burrow's Charity*, 1728.—A rent charge of 20s. to poor housekeepers.

Yealand Conyers & Yealand Redmayne. *Charities of Dr. Sherlock and John Jackson*, 1671.—Cottages for the poor, partly occupied by paupers, rent free, and partly let to weekly tenants, at rents amounting to . £1. 10s.

*Dr. Sherlock's Charity*, 1671.—Several closes of land for the poor, which produce annually £19. 18s. 6d.

Yealand Conyers. *Hawden's Charity*, 1803.—The interest of £120 for the poor.

Leland, the itinerant antiquary in the reign of Henry VIII., gives the following description of Warton:—

*Cartemaill* and *Conished* Priories of Blake Chanons. I rode over Lune toward *Warton* a vi. Miles of (Lancaster) wher Mr Kitson was borne. A ii. Mile from *Lancastre* the Cunteri began to be stony and a litle to wax Montanius.

Half a Mile from *Warton* I passid over *Keri* River, cumming out of Hilles not far of, and ther ebbing and flouing, and about *Lunesandes* going into the Salt Water.

*Warton* is preti Streat for a Village.

The Ground beyond *Warton* and about is veri Hilly and marvelus Rokky onto *Bytham* a v. Miles of. In the Rokkes I saw Herdes of Gotes.

By *Bitham* is a greate Parke and a goodly Place yn hit of the Erle of *Darby*. By *Bytham* runnith *Byth* Water, and by likelihood hit resortith toward Kennet.*

The "gotes" have long since disappeared, but the other part of this description still continues accurate. Several curious customs prevail among the inhabitants of this remote district. In connection with the church, Lucas relates the particulars of the celebration of the feast of dedication in this parish called "*The Rush Bearing*," which may be held forth as an example to some other parts of Lancashire. "The inhabitants," says he, "and their visitors repair on the Sunday nearest the first of August to the services of the church, and make good cheer, *within the rules of sobriety*, in their houses: the next day is spent in several kinds of diversions, the chief of which is usually a rush-bearing, in this manner: they cut hard rushes from the marsh, and having made them up in bundles, they dress them in fine linen, silk, ribands, flowers, &c. The young women then take these gay effigies in their arms, and walk in procession with music, drums, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy, to the church, where they deposit the rushes over the cancelli. This ceremony performed, they return to the town, where scenes of festivity ensue, and the remainder of the day, and sometimes part of the night, is spent in dancing in the open air round the May-pole (adorned with evergreens and flowers) if the weather be fine, and, if not, in the houses."

Rush-bearing.

* Itin. Vol. V. fo. 85, p. 93.

"One singular practice, which was growing obsolete in my author's time," says Dr. Whitaker, speaking of Lucas, "once prevailed in this parish, which was, that most householders were furnished with a kind of family pall, or finely wrought coverlet, to be laid over the bier when the corpse was carried to church. Funerals, as usual in the north, were celebrated with great profusion in meat and drinks, to which was added, in those of the richer sort, what was called a penny dole, or promiscuous distribution of that sum, anciently delivered in silver to the poor; the effect of which, saith Lucas, was such, that he had seen many 'who would rather go seven or eight miles to a penny dole than earn sixpence in the same time by laudable industry.' After the interment, the relatives first, and next the other attendants, threw sprigs of bay, rosemary, or other odoriferous evergreens, which had been previously distributed among them, into the grave; the company then adjourned to a neighbouring public-house, where they were severally presented with a cake and ale, which was called an *arval*. For this word, which is unquestionably of considerable antiquity, "I have vainly sought," says the Doctor, "in every etymologicon to which I have access. In Kirchmann de Funeribus Romanorum, however, I find the word arferial in the sense of aqua, quæ inferis libabatur. Take out the middle syllables eri, and there remains arfal. But this ceremony was certainly very different from the distribution now in question, and I offer the conjecture with very little confidence."*

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Family pall.

The arval ceremony.

The solution of the difficulty, we conceive, to be this:—The Suio-Gothic *arföl*, from *arf*, inheritance, and *öl*, ale, or feast, is defined by Ihre to have been a funeral banquet, celebrated by the heir on succeeding to property.† Our term and custom of *arval*, or rather arvale, are both due to the Danes, by whom they were named *arfwöl*. Olaus Wormius says, that the arfwöl was a solemn feast celebrated by the kings and nobility in honour of their deceased relations, when the succession to the kingdom and estates was given to them; and he adds, that none could succeed who did not first receive his friends and nobility at a feast of this kind. He quotes from a history of Norway, an anecdote related of Sueno Tuiskeg or Suenotho, king of Denmark, who, being about to assume the government on the death of Harald, invited not only the nobility but the Julinensian pirates to a solemn arvale, at which, after exhausting vast bowls of ale to the memory of the deceased monarch, he bound himself by oath to invade England, within three years, and to kill or expel Adelward, (Ethelred) from the throne; and the pirates in like manner engaged to accompany the expedition.‡

The phenomenon of the *Eagre* sometimes appears at the mouth of the Keer; "I have seen it," says Lucas, "when a good way within the land, and almost spent, run violently up the course of the stream with a breast a yard high." The sudden gust of water, described by this name, is supposed to have arisen from some great subterraneous reservoir in the sands, and is generally, perhaps always, found in those situations which have been formerly covered with water. It has the appearance of

The eagre.

* Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 298. † Gloss. Suio-Goth. t. I. p. 106. ‡ Monumenta Danica, cap. vi.

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an effort, on the part of the sea, to regain the ancient dominion which the land has usurped. The Eagre prevails on the east as well as the west side of the island, and frequently bursts forth with a destructive torrent in the fens of Lincolnshire.

Worthies of the parish.

Warton is distinguished as the birth-place of sir Thomas Kytson, the opulent London merchant in the reign of Henry VIII., more generally known among his contemporaries as "Kytson the merchant."[a] A Thomas Kitson de Warton is named among the principal landowners in South Lonsdale in the time of James I., and, so lately as 1646, Thomas Kitson, of Warton, gent., compounded for his estate for £390.

[a] Stat. 14 & 15 Hen. VIII. cap.

A little above the town, at the foot of the crag, is the Grammar School founded by Matthew Hutton, successively bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and of Durham, and archbishop of York; it is inscribed in large characters, "A.D. 1594 Deo et Bonis Literis Mat. Hutton Episc. Dunelm." On this foundation was educated the indefatigable antiquary, Roger Dodsworth, whose collection of ancient evidences fills no fewer than 162 volumes of different sizes, which are preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. "Though," says Dr. Whitaker, "the two noble volumes of the Monasticon Anglicanum were published under the names of Roger Dodsworth, of Yorkshire, and William Dugdale, of Warwickshire, yet it was confidently affirmed by several of the officers of arms, who had seen the original MSS., that the whole was in the handwriting of Dodsworth. But as Dodsworth unfortunately died in August, 1654, before one-tenth part of the impression was worked, an opportunity presented itself, which Dugdale had not the fortitude to resist, of associating his own name with that of the real compiler.*

Lindeth, the Lyndhede, of the charter of liberties to the borough of Warton by de Lyndesay, is a hamlet united to Warton as a township, though the two places are disjoined by Quicksand Pool. Lindeth-house is a seat of Giles Redmayne, esq.

Town-ships.

The parish of Warton comprises one chapelry and six townships, including Warton with Lindeth, already described.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yealand Conyers, T. | Yealand Redmayne, T. | Borwick, T. |
| Silverdale, C. | Hutton, or Priest Hutton, T. | Carnforth, T. |

Yealand Conyers & Yealand Redmayne.

Yealand Conyers and Yealand Redmayne.—The jalant of Domesday Book consisted of four carucates in the manor of Biedvn, belonging to earl Tosti,† and was probably the town from which Adam de Jeland, keeper of the castles of Lancaster and West Derby in the reign of king John,‡ derived his name. The same person, Adam de Yelland, in 13 Henry III. was custos, keeper or warden of the honor of Lancaster.§ Anciently, however, both Yealand Conyers and Yealand Redmayne appear to have formed one district, distinguished as Yealand; thus in the Testa de Nevill' it is said that Mathew de Redeman and Robert de Kymyers held the eighth part of a knight's fee in Yeland, of

* Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 299.

† See Vol. I. p. 110-111.

‡ See Vol. III. p. 524, and Vol. IV. p. 499.

§ Mag. Rot. 13 Hen. III. Rot. —. m. 1 a.

the fee of William de Lancaster, the king's tenant in chief.* This record is important as showing the origin of the additions to the term Yealand; one denoting the Yealand of Redeman, and the other the Yealand of Kemyers, or Cynyers. Henry de Redemane, a witness to De Lyndsay's charter of liberties to Warton, was also steward of Kendal, and also a witness to a grant from Robert de Vipont to the abbey of Keppe (now called Shap) in Westmorland in 13 John.† His son and heir was the first of the hostages required by that king in 1215, as pledges of the future fidelity of William de Lancaster the third, who was taken prisoner at Rochester. Adam de Redman, of Yealand, acquired Leighton Hall and estates, by his marriage with Ellen, daughter of Adam de Avranches, of Leighton, and received a charter for free warren in all his demesne lands in Yeland Redman, dated May 2, 1 Edward III.‡ He had a son, John, who died without issue, leaving his two sisters his heiresses, one of whom was married to Adam Yealand, lord of Leighton in her right, and the other to Roger Croft, of Dalton. Alice, daughter and heir of this Adam, married Robert Conyers, whence, says Dr. Whitaker, the name was attached to that Yealand in which Leighton is situated;§ but, as we have seen, a Robert Conyers, the Kymyer of the Testa de Nevill', was seated here in the time of William de Lancaster. Isolda, daughter of Robert Conyers and his wife Alice, married William, a descendant of Henry Croft, which William became lord of Yealand Conyers and Leighton Conyers, and his son Roger Croft married Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of John, son of Adam Redmayne, of Yealand, and so added Yealand Redmayne to his estate. This property descended in the family to Nicholas Croft of Dalton, in 7 Henry VI., and his son John Croft left two daughters and coheirs, Mabel, married to Piers Leigh of Lyne, and Alison, married to Geoffrey Middleton, of the family of Middleton Hall in Kirkby Lonsdale. Sir George Middleton, a brave and active colonel of the royalists in the civil wars, was knighted at Durham June 26, 1642, and created a baronet by patent bearing date the following day. He served the office of high sheriff of the county in 14 and 15 Charles II., and dying in 1673, aged 74, when the name of Middleton became extinct at Leighton, as well as the title. Mary, his daughter and sole heiress, married Somerfield Oldfield, esq., whose son, George Middleton Oldfield, left two coheiresses, the elder of whom was married to Albert Hodgson, esq., who had Leighton as his wife's portion. His successor, by marriage, was George Towneley, esq., the son of Charles Towneley, esq., whose nephew and devisee sold the hall and estate of Leighton for £28,000, to Mr. Worswick, the banker, who afterwards sold it to Robert Gillow, esq., the present owner and occupant. At Barrow Hill, in Yealand, many human remains have been found in a kind of tumulus, supposed to have been British;‖ and, in the year 1778, an urn, also supposed to be British, was dug up here, containing between three and four quarts of human bones, calcined, and adjoining the urn was a human skeleton, and a large glass bead of a blue colour, almost an inch in diameter. Dr. Whitaker supposes the township and small quadrangular tower of Arnside to be in this parish and county, and quotes the authority of Saxton's maps in support of this opinion, but modern geographers have drawn the division line between Lancashire and Westmorland from the coast at Bardwell north-east by Silverdale Green to Leighton Beck; and in the parliamentary census returns, under the population act, made by the officers of the parish (no mean authority on such a subject) Arnside is included in the return of Beetham parish in the county of Westmorland.

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The Friends' meeting-house at Warton was erected in 1697, and the Roman Catholic

* Testa de Nevill', fo. 398.
† Dugd. Mon. Angl. t. II. p. 594.
‡ Rot. Chart. 1Edw. III. n. 61.
§ King's Munimenta Antiqua, Vol. I. p. 312.
‖ Archæol. Vol. VII. p. 444.

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chapel about 1780. Yealand Hall is an ancient dwelling at Yealand Storrs in Yealand Redmayne, and seems to have been possessed in the reign of Henry VIII. by the family of Laurence, who held the manor of Yeland Redmayn, as of the manor of Warton in Lonsdale, by the tenth part of a knight's fee;* and in 7 Henry VIII. Thomas Lathom held the same by the 6th part of a knight's fee.† John Bond, of Lancaster, esq. now occupies the hall.

Silverdale.

Silverdale.—The township of Silverdale is a small rocky tract to the north of Lindeth, and west of Yealand Redmayne. On the common was formerly a large rocking stone, 37 feet in circumference, and 10 feet in height; "but," says Mr. King, "this has been thrown off its equipoise, and moves no longer."‡ At an early period, Silverdale seems to have been a member of the Yealands; and in 20 Edward I., the jurors presented, that the township of Yealand, with its members, ought to appear before the justices itinerant by four men and a reeve, and that the hamlet of Calverdale, which, they say, is a member of the same township, ought to find two of the said men; but that the prior of Kertmell and Isolda de Croft, lord and lady of the said hamlet, prevented their men from coming in that form. The court, in this case, discharged Isolda, who denied the truth of the statement, and fined the prior, adjudging that his men should appear in future before the justices.§ The episcopal chapel, which is small, was rebuilt in 1679, and enlarged about 1830 by the addition of 207 free sittings. In this town, says Dr. Whitaker, is Haveswater, a tarn, or pool, remarkable for the clearness of its waters, which are said to be supplied by subterraneous springs, and for this reason, perhaps, it was, that, in Lucas's time, the char was sometimes caught there.

Yealand Redmayne.

Yealand Redmayne.—The account of the township of Yealand Redmayne is necessarily included in that of Yealand Conyers.

Hutton, or Priest Hutton.

Hutton, or Priest Hutton.—The Hotun of the Domesday Survey, was a manor in Stercaland, and belonged to the Saxon Gilmichel.‖ In 51 Henry III., Roger de Lancaster had a charter for free warren in Ulverston and Heton,¶ which his son, John, produced on a quo warranto at Lancaster, in 20 Edward I., when it, the warren, in Hoton, was taken into the king's hands, because that tenement was then possessed by one Roger, the son of Roger (de Lancaster, probably, John's father), who had not put in his claim on the first day of the circuit.** Adam de Hoton was one of the witnesses to Walter de Lyndesay's charter of liberties to Warton. Dr. Matthew Hutton, the first archbishop of York of that name, was born of obscure parents in this township, but was not, as is generally supposed, a foundling. An account of the Grammar School, endowed by him in Warton, has already been inserted. The ancient mansion of Up Hall has been taken down, and a new erection, on another site, has received the name. Near the old site a moat was visible, within memory. The late Thomas Strickland Standish, esq. sold this property, in 1817, to the present owner, Lazarus Threlfall, of Lancaster, esq., of a family originally seated at Threlfall in the Fylde, of which were John and Henry Threlfall, in the time of Edward VI.,†† and Edmund Threlfall in 19 James I., who died seized of messuages and lands in Threlfall Gosnargh, and Hothersal.‡‡

Borwick.

Borwick.—The orthography of the township of Borwick appears to have been the same as berewic, which denotes a subordinate manor,§§ and among the knights who perambulated

* Duchy Records, Vol. IV. Inq. 2 Hen. VIII. n. 37; 4 Hen. VIII. n. 24; 6 Hen. VIII. n. 19.
† Ibid. n. 61. ‡ Munimenta Antiqua, Vol. I. p. 331. Archæol. Vol IX. p. 216.
§ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. 1 Rot. 5. Lanc. ‖ See Vol. I. p. 110, 111.
¶ Rot. Chart. 51 Hen. III. m. 5. ** Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Rot. 3. Lanc.
†† Duchy Records, Vol. V. Placit. W. n. 89; Vol. VI. Placit. 6. n. 4.
‡‡ Ibid. Vol. XXII. Inq. n. 23. §§ See Vol. I. p. 83.

Engraved by G. Hollis.

BORWICK HALL, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & CO LONDON, 1832.

the forests in 12 Henry III.,* was Patricius de Berwyk.† In 15 Henry VII., the manor of Berwick was held, by the 10th part of a knight's fee, by Thomas Whittington,‡ and in 3 Henry VIII., it had passed to John Whyttyngton, of Le Hirst Houses juxta Dokker Warton.§ It is described, in 9 Henry VIII. as Berwyk juxta Warton manor, in the inquisition after the death of Thomas Whittington.‖ According to Dr. Whitaker, it was held by a family named Brearley, in this reign; but in 37 Elizabeth, sir Robert Bindlasse died seized of the manor of Barwicke.¶ He was a descendant of sir Christopher Bindloss, a cloth-dealer and alderman of Kendal in 1579. Sir Robert was succeeded by another sir Robert, and he by sir Francis Bindloss, M. P. for Lancaster 1628 whose son, sir Robert Bindloss, was created a baronet in 1641, and served the office of sheriff in 11, 12, & 26 Charles. He was also burgess for Lancaster in 1640,** and died in 1664, leaving a daughter, Cecilia, the wife of William Standish, of Standish, whose son, Ralph Standish, left issue Cecilia, eventually sole heiress of her father, brothers, and nephews. She conveyed Standish and Borwick, by marriage, to William Townley, of Townley, esq., whose eldest son, Charles, the antiquary, gave Standish and Borwick to his brother, Edward Townley. The last dying without issue, 28 March, 1807, devised these estates to Thomas Strickland the son of his sister Cecilia, by her marriage with Charles Strickland, of Sizergh, esq. Thomas Strickland took the name of Standish, in addition, and married a daughter of sir Henry Lawson, of Brough, bart., by whom he had Charles Standish, esq. now of Standish, high-sheriff for the present year;[a] and Thomas Strickland, of Sizergh and Borwick, who, a1836. 13 Sept. 1825, leaving two sons, Walter and Henry, now minors, both living. Over the fireplace in the hall are the arms of Bindloss, impaling West, and beneath the names, "Byndlos: West." the second wife of sir Francis, having been Cecilia, daughter of Thomas West Lord La Ware. One of the bedrooms was the ancient chapel, and adjoining is the priests' closet, beneath which still remains a secret place, into which the persecuted ecclesiastics, on pressing part of the floor, suddenly descending, eluded for the time all further search. When Charles II., says Dr. Whitaker, was at Borwick Hall, in August, 1650, he was little aware in how few days he was to be indebted for his crown and life to a similar contrivance. Borwick chapel ranks among its pastors the Rev. Richard, afterwards Dr. Sherlock, who officiated here till he was appointed chaplain to Charles earl of Derby, in 1659, and afterwards made rector of Winwick. This chapel has fallen into neglect; but divine service is celebrated every Sunday in the hall by the vicar of Warton.

Warton Parish.

CARNFORTH.—Carnforth township, under the Lancasters, belonged to the family of Urswick; and John de Urswyk, one of the witnesses to the charter of liberties to Warton, released to sir Richard le Fleming, and Elizabeth his wife, (John's sister), what their brother, Adam de Urswick, had granted, all Urswick and Coniston, Clacton, and Kerneford.†† In 16 Henry VII, Kerneford, Scotford, and Ellale, were held by sir James Laurence by the 8th part of a knight's fee.‡‡ It afterwards passed into the crown, and was held by Margaret, countess of Richmond and Derby, as part of the barony of Kendal.§§ The next private proprietor was Hugh Cooper, of Chorley, sheriff of Lancashire in 1657, whose daughter, Anne conveyed Carnford, in marriage, to John, son of Edward Warren, of Poynton, whose great-grandson, John Warren, about 1730 sold it to William Greenbank of Halton, gent. By him the property was devised to Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry Wilson, of Over Kellet, gent., who left it to a sister, the wife of Dr. Ainsley, ancestor of the late Montague Farrer Ainsley, of Hale Garth in Over Kellet, esq. whose devisee, Gilbert

Carnforth.

* Dr. Whitaker says 9 Henry III., but Vide Engl. Baron. Vol. I. p. 141.
† Lansd. Feod. 559, fo. 55. ‡ Duchy Rec. Vol. III. n. 47. § Ibid. Vol. IV. n. 43.
‖ Ibid. n. 86. ¶ Ibid. Vol. XVII. n. 7. ** See Vol. IV. p. 508. †† West's Furness, p. 219.
‡‡ Duchy Records, Vol. III. Inq. 29. §§ Ibid. Vol. IV. Inq. n. 28.

Warton Parish.

Ainsley, D.D., master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, is the present possessor. Carnforth is the south-western township of the parish of Warton, and is chiefly remarkable as the scene of a great aquatic depredation, several hundred acres of the salt marsh, adjoining the south bank of the Keer, having been washed away within the last century. One of the effects of the removal of the alluvial soil has been to exhibit a kind of subterraneous ship-yard, in which large quantities of timber, some unwrought, and others partly formed into vessels, have been discovered. On an elevation in this township, called Moothaw (Qr. Moot Hall), the ancient Saxon courts were held; and Charles II., on his way from Scotland, in August, 1651, encamped his army here for a whole day, while he regaled himself with the jovial hospitalities of his devoted subject, sir Robert Bindloss, at Borwick Hall. Near to this place stood the shrew tree mentioned by Lucas, which, according to rustic superstition, received so much virtue from plugging up a number of living shrews, or field mice, in a cavity prepared for their reception in the tree, that a twig cut from it, when freely applied to the backs of disordered cattle, would cure them of their maladies!

A court baron is usually held in December for the manor of Carnforth.

This remote but interesting parish, in the whole extent of its western boundary, forms a kind of concave receptacle for the Lancaster Sands; and the observations applicable to the safety of passengers, in crossing that cheerless tract, as contained in the history of Bolton le Sands, may be referred to with advantage in the history of Warton.

The manufactories of this parish are few in number, and consist principally of the spinning of flax and the weaving of linen. About two-thirds of the cultivated land of the parish is in pasture. A few spirited farmers, of considerable capital, have introduced many of the recent improvements in agriculture; but the farms, for the most part, are cultivated in a primitive style, with a perfect freedom from all modern innovation. The Warton and Silverdale sheep are much esteemed for the fine flavour of their mutton, as well as for their tendency to feed, and for the superior quality of their wool. The average rent of land is from 30s. to 50s. per acre, customary measure, of seven yards to the perch, or from 18s. to 30s. the statute acre. The parish is naturally hilly, rocky, and heathy on its west side, undulating in the centre, and rising into gentle swellings along its eastern border. The mountainous ridge of Warton Crag, taken in its extended sense, stretches through Warton, the Yealands, and Lindeth, whence this chain of heights is continued by Silverdale Nab or Crag to Arnside Knot or Fell. Warton Crag is a lofty pile of limestone, of several steps, some parts in masses open to view, and others in shaly and detached sheets. The principal stone quarry in the parish is that of Weghver, on the Borwick Hall estate, whence large quantities of limestone, of excellent quality, have been obtained for public works at Liverpool, and elsewhere. At Carnforth there is a well-known quarry of sandstone, used as an ingredient in the making of mortar; and copper ore is worked in two small mines, to the south-west of Leighton Hall, in Yealand Conyers. Amongst the rural parishes of the county of Lancaster, there are few that can boast so high an antiquity, or that are calculated to excite so deep an interest, as the parish of Warton.

Drawn by T. Allom. Engraved by W. Le Petit.

HALTON RECTORY, NEAR LANCASTER.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON, 1834.

# Halton Parish.

Halton Parish.

ALTON parish, in its modern limits, is bounded on the north by the parish of Bolton le Sands, on the west by Lancaster, on the north-east by an isolated portion of Lancaster parish, and the river Lune washes its limits on the S., E.S.E., and E. The extreme length, computed from the verge of Skerton to that of Gressingham, from W.S.W. to N.E., is seven miles; and the breadth, from the edge of Nether Kellet on the north, to the Lune on the south, is two miles, comprising an area of about 3,677 statute acres.

Boundaries.

The Lune flows along the utmost extent of the parish, in a line from E.N.E. to W.S.W. The declining and low sands on its banks are fertile, while those to the north and north-east are moorish and sterile. Church Becke, a rivulet flowing between the hall and the village of Halton on the east, is a branch of the Lune, descending from the high grounds of the parish.

Waters.

A votive altar, for a body of Roman soldiers, discovered in the churchyard of this place,* would seem to indicate the immediate presence of the ancient conquerors in the neighbourhood. On inclosing Halton moor, an elegantly-chased silver cup, bearing foliage, and the figures of a bull and a panther, probably copied from a Roman vase, was disinterred. Like the diota of the Romans, it had two ears, and was filled with nearly 800 silver coins of king Canute, among which was a ƿeoƿ beaȝ, or beah, or neck-collar, of thin gold, bearing in high relief the figure of a lion, and having two perforations for the insertion of the strings by which it was confined to the part. Than the use of this kind of ornament, nothing was more common among the Anglo-Saxons, who received it from the Romans, to whom it was transmitted from the Greeks, and other eastern nations. By our Saxon ancestors, the bracelet or collar was conferred, as a mark of personal merit, on women distinguished for beauty or virtue, and on men who had displayed valour in the field. Hence, in an ode on the victory of Bramby, in 938, the Saxon monarch, who there defeated Anlaf and the Scots, is particularly characterized as the lord of earls, and the giver of heroes' collars :—

Antiquities.

Eorla dryhten.
beorna beah-gyfa.†

* See Vol. IV. p. 487.

† Warton, in his "literal translation" of this epinicion (Hist. Engl. Poetry, Vol. I. Diss. 1.), renders it, "The glory of leaders, the giver of golden chains to his nobles," which are the very words of Henry of Huntingdon, who also professes to translate literally :—

"Decus ducum,
Nobilibus torquium dator." Hist. Lib. V. p. 203.

Halton Parish.

Some of those ornaments were so ponderous, that, says Hearne, it is wonderful they could be worn by either women or men.* They are frequently named among the legacies of the few Saxon wills which remain; and in that of Byrhtwic and his wife, Ælfswyth, extant in Hickes, Lambard, and Hearne, four of these bracelets or collars are mentioned, of which two are valued at eighty gold mancases, or about £24 each. It is, therefore, evident the bracelet and silver cup, and its contents of coin, which would have purchased from three to four hundred acres of good land, though not more than 1000 sheep, belonged to a person of distinction. Dr. Whitaker very probably conjectures that the lord of Halton himself, who, from his proximity to the border of Scotland, was in league with Malcolm when Canute, in 1031, or 1032, had undertaken his hostile expedition, and who, in endeavouring to fly northward, was so nearly overtaken by the advanced forces of his sovereign as to be compelled to bury the treasure in the first place of concealment which occurred.†

In the church-yard stands an ancient Saxon cross mounted upon three steps; it is a square pillow, the sides of which are rudely carved, with foliage, human figures, a cross, and a horse. On the top is a dial-plate, inscribed, "For S[t] Wilfride Church at Halton, 1635."

Halton of the Domesday.

The Halton of the Domesday Survey was a very considerable honor or baron, having no fewer than twenty-two dependent townships, the property of the Saxon earl Tosti,‡ but the modern parish contains only Halton and Hoton, or Aughton; the rest, with the exception of Stopeltierne and three others, having merged in the parishes of Lancaster, Warton, Heysham, and Bolton le Sands.

Castle Hill.

A few yards to the N. E. of the church is a lofty round elevation, called Castle Hill, which Dr. Whitaker is inclined to think was the eastern keep of the Saxon castle of Halton; but he overlooked the fact, that immediately to the west is a deep hollow, in which it is highly improbable that any castle would be placed. A small fortress, or watch-tower, may have stood here, and have communicated to the mound the name of Castle Hill. At an early period of the Norman era, Halton underwent a parochial partition; Heysham, Bolton, and Warton were separated from it, and the manors were parcelled out among the followers of Roger de Poictou. The

Descent of the manor.

Gernets are presumed to have been the grantees of Halton under this great baron, and held it by the service of being chief foresters of the whole county,§ their successors, by marriage, were the Dacres, as already stated.‖ Sir Richard Fienes having married Joane, daughter and sole heir of Thomas, son of Thomas, lord Dacre, 1 Edward IV., obtained a grant of the manors of Halton, Fishwick, Eccleston, Kellet, and others.¶ Halton is supposed to have been sold by Margaret, daughter of George Fienes, lord Dacre, or by Samson Leonard, her husband, to Mr. Justice Carus, who devised it to his son, sir Christopher Carus, who died seized of the manor

* Præfat. ad Text. Roffens, p. xxiii.
† Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 242.
‡ See Vol. I. p. 108, 109. Vol. IV. p. 476.
§ Testa de Nevill', fo. 372.
‖ See Parish of Heysham.
¶ Rot. Pat. 1 Edw. IV. p. 5. m. 19.

Painted by J. Henderson. Engraved by Thos Higham.

# HALTON HALL, NEAR LANCASTER.

THE SEAT OF H. P. BRADSHAW, ESQ.

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON. 1831.

and advowson of Halton, in 9 Charles I.* The property remained in this family until 1718, when the parliamentary commissioners, to inquire into the forfeited estates of certain traitors, reported on the 1st of June, among many others, the estates of George Carus, and Francis Carus, the former valued at £38, and the latter at £100.† Under this commission, Halton was sold to one of the Bradshaws of Preesal and Scales, whose descendant, William Bradshaw, of Halton, esq., devised the property by will, dated May, 1774, to his nephew, William Fletcher, son of Robert Fletcher, gent. Mr. Bradshaw dying, 21 February 1775, his successor took by royal permission the additional name of Bradshaw. He was followed by his son, Robert Fletcher Bradshaw, late of Halton, esq., at the instance of whose trustee, Thomas Giles, of Lancaster, esq., the manor, advowson, and estates of Halton, with the adjoining property, were sold in 33 lots; but the estate of Halton Hall, with the manorial rights and privileges, were bought by John Swainson, of Frenchwood, esq. A considerable part of the property passed by sale to Richard Sparling Berry, of Bolton le Sands, esq; and the principal estate in Aughton, which belonged to Halton Hall, was sold to Lazarus Threlfall, esq., the owner of Up Hall in Warton. Halton Parish.

The privileges of this manor are usually comprised in the terms royalties, rents, heriots, fines, and services; and the mills, woods, and stone quarries, as well as the fishery, constitute part of the manorial property. The fishery of the Lune, appendent to Halton Hall, and highly valuable on account of the salmon, extends from Denny Beck to Scaleford, and is charged with a fee farm rent of £12 per annum, payable to the representatives of the duke of Albemarle. The lord has the right of holding a court baron for the admittance and regulation of customary tenants. The last court of this kind was held in April, 1825. A customary tenant of this manor cannot alienate his tenement by devise, and can only effect that conveyance by trust for the heir. He is unable to mortgage his tenement without consent of the lord, who claims heriots, which have lately been compounded for money. Fines are levied on changes of tenants.

The existence of the Saxon cross in the cemetery of Halton, justifies an opinion that the parish church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, may be assigned to the Saxon era; and it was, doubtless, founded by the thane of Halton. Little is known of the early ecclesiastical history of this parish; in the reign of Henry III., a contention arose between Eustace, rector of the church of Halton, in Lonesdale, and John de Rey, prior of Lancaster, respecting the tithes of wheat on land at Beaumont, a grange of Furness: the dispute was determined, by composition, in favour of the prior.‡ The church.

The present church is the third recorded erection on this site; over the south door is an inscription, "This church was rebuilt in the year 1792." The tower, however, a large and massive pile, is ancient; on its north side is a projection, extending the whole height; and a thriving ash-tree springs out of a crevice near

* Duchy Records, Vol. XXVII. n. 75.

† See Vol.

‡ Registr. S. Mariæ de Lanc. MS. fo. 49.

Halton Parish.

the top. The body of the church is plain and frugal, with semicircular windows; the interior, in which there is a small gallery on the west side, is entirely free from nave and side aisles. Adjacent to the south wall of the church rests a long stone, carved with a cross, the head surrounded by a circle, and with a sword, but without any inscription. Dr. Whitaker supposes it to have been the tombstone of a Dacre, whose arms formerly decorated the eastern window in the chancel of the ancient church. A marble in front of the vault, behind the church, commemorates William Bradshaw, esq., who died 21 February, 1775, aged 75 years; and a stone in the yard, recording the death of Thomas Fletcher, of Highfield, gen., 17 June, 1760; Catherine his wife, and George their son, 10 June, 1804, aged 49, bears the following singular epitaph:

"He was —— but words are wanting to say what;
Think what a man should be; though an attorney, he was that."

The living of Halton is a rectory of considerable value, estimated in the Liber Regis at £20. 0s. 7½d. The right of presentation formerly passed with the manor, but a separation took place on the recent sale of the manorial property, when it was purchased in trust for Mr. Thompson, of Liverpool, who is yet in his minority. The names of the incumbents, from 1542 to the present time, appear in the subjoined table, as recorded in the episcopal registers of Chester:—

RECTORS OF HALTON,

IN THE DEANERY OF KENDAL, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | RECTORS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | John Robynson. | | |
| Aug. 1, 1542 | Rolland Threlkeld . | Sir Wm. Dacre . . | Death of John Robynson. |
| Feb. 10, 13 Eliz. | Ambrose Hicheingham | . . . . . | Death of last incumbent. |
| 1592 | James Thorneton . . | [This & the two following names are taken from the parish registers; the dates shew where they are first entered.] | |
| 1622 | Richard Jackson. | | |
| | Thomas Whitehead. | | |
| 1653 | | | |
| Feb. 25, 1660 | Edward Laurence . . | Thomas Carus. | |
| 1676 | William Winkley. | | |
| June 29, 1677 | Thomas Withers . . | Thomas Butler, esq . | Death of William Winkley. |
| Oct. 16, 1706 | George Rishton . . | Thos. Moore and Thos. Benison | Death of Thomas Withers. |
| June 1, 1749 | George Wilson . . | Hastings Wetherhard. | |
| Dec. 20, 1762 | Christ. Wetherhard . | Deborah Wetherhard, widow | Resign. George Wilson. |
| Oct. 31, 1777 | Robert Fletcher . . | Christ. Wetherhard . | Resign. Christ. Wetherhard. |
| April 10, 1795 | James Stainbank . . | William Bradshaw. . | Resign. Robert Fletcher. |
| May 16, 1825 | Thos. Mackreth, present incumbent | Rbt. Fletcher Bradshaw, of Halton Hall | Death of James Stainbank. |

By the census of 1821, the population of Halton was found to be 828, and that of Aughton 199, or 1027 for the whole parish; and, in the census of 1831, the "parish of Halton" is stated to consist of 834, but no notice is taken of the dependent chapelry.* Halton Parish.

The parochial register commences in 1592, and the following is a summary of the baptisms, marriages, and burials, in years commencing successive centuries.

| | 1592—1593. | | 1600—1601. | | 1700—1701. | | 1800—1801. | | 1834—1835. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . | 9 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 26 | 12 | 26 | 34 |
| Marriages . . | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Burials . . . | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 18 | 31 |

The charities of Halton, according to the Report of the parliamentary commissioners for inquiring concerning charities,[a] are briefly as follows:— [a] Rep. XV. p. 256-261.

*Wither's Charity*, 1747.—Land, the profits to be given to poor inhabitants, and to a master or mistress for teaching poor children, and the overplus for the provision of books. The rent is £15, out of which a schoolmaster pays a yearly sum of 10s. to the rector, for distribution, and teaches 8 children without charge. Halton with Aughton.

*Greenbank's Charity*, 1750.—Lands to the poor, worth £7 a year: lost; claim not substantiated.

*Walling's Charity*, 1820.—The interest of £20 to Halton Sunday school.

*Burton's Charity*, 1697.—A farm-house, barn, and outbuildings, and about 55 acres of land in Higher Highfield, let at an annual rent of £68, for a curate performing service in Aughton Chapel, and instructing youth in literature without charge. Chapelry of Aughton.

The manor-house, a plain spacious mansion with a centre two wings, and transom windows, seems to have been built by one of the last of the Carus family; and here was probably the manorial residence of the Dacres. It is now the seat of John Swainson, esq. Within the township of Halton are the three hamlets of Higher, Lower, and Middle Highfield, which were anciently held in chief by the service of fabricating plough-irons for the king by a family named, from the tenure, *Faber*, or Smith.† Manor-house.

Aughton.—The lord of Halton exercises manorial rights of Aughton, in this parish. The Oliverian Survey, made in June, 1650,‡ recommends that Aughton should be added to Grossingham, owing to its distance from the parish church. But Mr. Robert Burton obviated this inconvenience, in 1697, by erecting and endowing the chapel and school at Aughton. A Mr. Lawson enlarged the endowment by the bequest of Lower Highfield. The chapel is dedicated to St. George, and adjacent to it is the school. Aughton.

The only manufacturing establishment in this parish is a Mill for grinding corn and spinning cotton; the moving power of which is derived from the water of the Lune. The district is generally undulating; in the lower parts fertile and well wooded, but the principal part of the land is moorish, and bleakly situated. There is here a small quarry of excellent free-stone, of a whitish colour; and veins of coal are occasionally discovered, but this mineral has not been wrought. Agriculture is at a low ebb, though nearly two-thirds of the cultivated land is arable, but the farmers are either destitute of the means, or of the inclination, to introduce modern improvements. The average rent of land is from 25s. to 35s. per statute acre.

* See Vol. II. p. 100. † Testa de Nevill', fo. 372. ‡ See Vol. IV. p. 521.

# Claughton Parish.

Claughton Parish.

LAUGHTON is bounded on the north-west by the river Lune; having the parish of Lancaster on the south-west, and the parish of Melling on the east. The length, from the river Lune to the extreme limit on the hills on the south, is 2¼ miles; and the breadth, along the turnpike road, from W. S. W. to E. N. E., is 1¼ mile, comprising an area of 2267 statute acres; so that, with the exception of Hesketh cum Becconsall, this is the smallest parish in the county.

Waters.

The river Lune, which parts the parish of Halton from this parish, receives three small affluents from the hills of Claughton, bearing the names of Claughton, West End, and Bibby Hall becks.

Descent of manor.

In the Domesday Survey, Clactun was one of the twelve manors in Ovstvvic, belonging to Torfin.* Dr. Whitaker thinks that the name denotes the town of Claugh, or Clac, the first Saxon planter; but it may equally denote the village near the clough. It was early erected into an independent parochial jurisdiction under its own lords, who were at first probably the Kellets. According to the Testa de Nevill', Gilbert de Kelleth held three carucates in thanage, in Kelleth, Bare, and Clatton; Orm, son of Bernard (de Kellet), gave to his brother Adam half of his tenements in Kelleth and Clatton; and William, father of Gilbert, gave Gospaalbo (Gospatric White) 30 acres in Clatton.† William de Kellet performed homage for his land in Clakton in 20 Henry III.;‡ but in 18 Edward II. it would appear, from an inquisition ad quod damnum, that the manor of Clagton, in Lonsdale, had passed into the possession of Hugh de Carnetbye.§ A John de Claughton has been noticed as a proprietor of part of the manor of Kellet:‖ at this period, John de Flemynge held the third part of the town of Claghton; Henry Croft held four parts by homage service and rent of 12d., and performed suit to the court; and the same John de Claughton held a third part of the town.¶ In 32 Edward III., Alena, wife of Roger Brockholes, had lands in Claughton. By indentures, dated 29 July, and 9 August, 43 Edward III., Coniston manor, and lands in Claughton, were settled on sir Richard Fleming, Catherine his wife, and their issue, by the parents of the knight. These lands the Flemings appear to have possessed as early as the reign

* See Vol. I. p. 110, 111. † Testa de Nevill', fo. 407. ‡ See Vol. IV. p. 569.
§ Inq. ad quod damn. 18 Edw. II. n. 39. ‖ See Vol. IV. p. 569. ¶ Lansd. MS. 559.

of Henry III. The Crofts were lords of the third part of the manor in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries;* but in 15 Henry VIII. John, and, in the following year, Simon Crofte appear to have held the whole manor.† The tradition of the ancient inhabitants concerning the termination of this family, is, that William Croft, the last of the manorial lords, joined in the rebellion of 1715, and thus forfeited his estates. The names of William and Margaret Croft are found in the list of "certain traitors and popish recusants," whose estates were sold by act of parliament in 1718; but the manor of Claughton had, before this time, passed to another family; and in one of the parochial books, under the year 1712, John Fenwick, esq. occurs as lord of Claughton. From him descended Nicholas Fenwick, a magistrate at Overburrow, who died in 1750. Neither Nicholas, nor his elder brother Robert, left issue; and the estates descended to John Wilson, afterwards Fenwick, son of Mr. Wilson, an attorney of Kendal, and his wife, sister of Nicholas and Robert Fenwick, esqrs. John was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who died 1794, without issue, having settled the estates on Nicholas Tatham, son of John Tatham, of Cantsfield House, esq., by his wife, the second sister of Nicholas and Robert Fenwick. Nicholas Tatham took the name of Fenwick, but, dying issueless, the possessions were inherited, in accordance with his will, by Thomas, son of Thomas Lambert, of Walchfield, Kendal, esq., by marriage with the third sister of Nicholas and Robert Fenwick. Thomas Lambert assumed the name of Fenwick, and is now the possessor of Nunriding, Overburrow, Wrayton, Claughton, and other estates. He married Miss Sims, and has issue an only daughter. Claughton Parish.

The duchy feodary mentions a tenant who held by performing suit to the court of Claughton, but no court is now held for this manor. All the farms pay a lord's or fee-farm rent. The fishery of the Claughton side of the Lune belongs to the lord, as well as the mines and minerals. Claughton Hall, a spacious lofty fabric, with a centre and two projecting gables, which have cross timbers on the exterior, was erected in the time of James or Charles I., of which age was Foxcroft Hall, a building no longer known by that name. Manorial court.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Chad, is a small modern edifice, and succeeded the ancient church, which was built in Norman times, and in the Norman style of architecture. The ramified east window is the only vestige remaining of the last church. The Norman zigzag arch above the south door, is supposed to have been coeval with the foundation of the church, or about the time of Henry I.; the mutilated figure of a priest, magnificent rood-loft, and coats of arms, to which Dr. Whitaker refers,‡ have all disappeared. Church.

A few memorials of a younger branch of the Crofts, who were residents of the parish to a late date, are found in the churchyard; among which is a singular

* Duchy Records, Vol. IV. Inq. n. 40. † Ibid. Vol. V. n. 53 & n. 60.

‡ Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 244.

Claughton Parish.

epitaph, which merits preservation, on Gabriel Croft, of West End, part of whose youth was passed in a merchant's counting-house at Liverpool, but, being skilled in Greek and Latin, he preferred cultivating an acquaintance with the classics to the acquisition of riches, and passed, in the society of Homer, Virgil, and Horace, a rural life, which terminated at the age of 71, July 6, 1795.*

The church.

Respecting Claughton church, the Coucher Book of Cockersand abbey contains the following particulars: Godith, daughter of William, son of Orm de Kellet, gave to the abbey a mediety of the church of Clacton, which was afterwards confirmed by her son William. The deed of gift is without date; but the transaction may be referred to the reign of John, or Henry III. Roger, son of Henry de Croft, gave the other mediety, for the soul of Henry, king of England. Alice de Croft, in a full chapter of the rural deanery of Lonsdale held in the church of Tunstale, February 18, 1272, resigned her claim, in the presence of the assembled clergy and people, to the advowson of Clacton church, on which she had opposed the presentation of the abbot and convent. Two other deeds, without date, confer lands in Clacton by William son of Will. de Kellet, and Robert son of Gospatrie White *(Albi)*.

Peter Leigh, who died 1446, grandson of sir Peter Leigh, knight banneret, obtained the advowson of Claughton by marriage with Mabil, daughter and heir of James Croft, of Dalton.

The living is a discharged rectory, valued, in the *Liber Regis*, at £9. 13s. 10d. The presentation has been vested, from the earliest times, in the lords of the manor, by whom, in all probability, the church was originally founded. From a Latin pedigree of the Leigh family, published by Dr. Whitaker, it appears that Peter Leigh, grandson of sir Peter Leigh and his wife, sir Gilbert Haydock's daughter, married Mabil, daughter and heiress of James Croft, of Dalton, esq., and, in right of his wife, enjoyed the manor of Dalton with the advowson of the church of Claughton; this sir Peter died in 1468. A note appended to the pedigree, states Mabil to have been the daughter of "James Crofts, K^t^" and that Peter had the "inheritance of the manor of Dalton and y^e^ presentation of y^e^ parsonage of Claughton *alternis vicibus*." The other patron was probably the lord of Claughton: William Croft, however, who

* S. M. Gabrielis Croft, de West End, qui in juventute sua studio ad res mercatorias latus est in oppido Liverpoliensi; sed literis Græcis et Latinis eximie doctus, magisque libris quam divitiis libidinem habens, cito regressus est, ut in otio ruri cum Homero, Virgilio, et Horatio ætatem ageret, ac esset ipse Beatus Poeta Rusticus:—

Beatus ille qui procul negotiis,
Ut prisca gens mortalium, &c. (*)

Præclare vixit utpote privatus et obiit, cœlebs Julii sexto die A. D. M.DCCXCV, Æt. 71.

(*) Vide Horat. Epod. 2. v. 1—16.

died in the reign of James I.,* held the manor and advowson with the Leighs; and Thomas Fenwick, about thirty years ago, purchased the right of Peter Leigh from his representatives. Claughton Parish.

The following are the names of the incumbents and alternate patrons, as exhibited in the Episcopal Registers of Chester.

RECTORS OF CLAUGTON,

IN THE DEANERY OF KIRKBY LONSDALE, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | RECTORS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Richard Henhouse. | | |
| Nov. 12, 1628 | Richard Newton . . | Edward Croft . . . . | Death of Richard Henhouse. |
| Jan. 8, 1630 | Edward Creswell . . | Sir Peter Leighe, for this turn, patron | Deprivation of Richard Newton. |
| | Henry Kidson. | | |
| Sept. 5, 1678 | Leonard Jackson . . | Gabriel Croft, esq. . . | Death of Henry Kidson. |
| May 27, 1681 | Sam. Needham . . | Richard Legh, esq. . . | Death of Leonard Jackson. |
| Feb. 22, 1683 | Ralph Standish . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Sam. Needham. |
| Mar. 17, 1690 | Richard Weever . . | Peter Legh . . . . | Depriv. of Ralph Standish. |
| Aug. 7, 1691 | Anthony Prockter . . | Do. . . . . | Resign. of Rd. Weever. |
| Jan. 27, 1700-1 | Samuel Lever . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Anthony Proctor. |
| May 8, 1711 | Thomas Holme . . | Bp. of Chester, by lapse | |
| May 6, 1740 | Thomas Knowles . . | Peter Legh . . . . | Death of Thomas Holme. |
| May 5, 1773 | Robert Armitstead . | Do. . . . . | Death of Thomas Knowles. |
| April 16, 1807 | Thomas Wilson . . | Thomas lord Lilford, and Henrietta Maria, lady Lilford, his wife; Geo. Anthony Legh Keck, & Elizabeth his wife; and Elizabeth Pye Benett, widow † | Death of Robert Armitstead. |
| Dec. 20, 1813 | Henry White, present incumbent | Thomas Fenwick, esq. . | Death of Thomas Wilson. |

The earliest parochial registers of Claughton parish, now in existence, commence in 1701, and the annexed numbers, which are obtained from them, indicate the almost unchanging state of the population.‡

| | 1701—1702. | | 1800—1801. | | 1834—1835. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . . . | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Marriages . . . . . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Burials . . . . . | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |

There are no places of worship in Claughton, except the parish church; the domestic chapel at Claughton Hall having been closed fourteen or fifteen years ago.

* Duchy Records, Vol. XIX. Inq. n. 57.

† The ladies are the coheiresses of Peter Legh, esq., deceased.

‡ See Vol. II. p. 100.

Claughton Parish.

In consequence of the death of a solicitor, who was supposed to have in his custody a deed relative to a charity in this parish, the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities[a] were unable to obtain specific intelligence. The poor of the parish are boarded and lodged in the district poorhouse of Caton. Two small cottages, the property of the parish, in which the poor were lodged, have been taken down, in consequence of their ruinous condition. The lord of the manor pays £2. 14s. 6d. annually, to be distributed, about October, to poor housekeepers, by the minister and churchwardens. This charity is now in the hands of trustees, though the will of the donor is understood to place the trust in the minister and churchwardens. In the register for 1734 is this memorandum:—"John Dobson of Caton gave to the poor of Claughton, living in Caton, the yearly interest of £5." A small school, the only institution of the kind in the parish, has been recently established by the exertions of the resident clergyman: the master is paid by a subscription raised by the inhabitants, and educates a few children on Sunday, as well as on other days.

[a] Rep. XV. p. 249.

Claughton is a village, township, and parish, without any dependent township, and is situated on the ridge of a rocky range of hills rising from the east-south-east bank of the river Lune. The summit of the crags of West End overlooks the beautiful vale of the Lune, with its principal ornament, the baronial castle of Hornby. The highest spot on Claughton Moor, the most elevated part of the parish, is called Hughrigg, signifying, in all likelihood, the high ridge. This parish seems to have been in former times more populous than at present; for the remains of buildings in the fields are often dug up; and in an old plan of the road from Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale, drawn about two centuries ago, the village is represented as larger than Caton. Claughton Hall, a large dilapidated building, the property of the lord of the manor, seems to have been erected about the reign of James I. or that of his successor. West End, or Claughton House, was once inhabited by a younger branch of the Crofts, but has, by the marriage of the heiress of Henry Knowles, whose father married the heiress of Henry Croft, become the property of Samuel Still of London, esq., by whom this ancient mansion is occasionally occupied.

This parish is altogether rural, being totally destitute of trade and manufactures. The holm land near the river lets for about 30s. a year the statute acre, and the other farms at from 15s. to 20s. per acre, with the exception of some inferior soil, which are estimated at a sum not exceeding the annual value of 5s. the acre.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by Wm Miller.

# HORNBY CASTLE.

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON, 1832.

# Melling Parish.

Melling Parish.

Boundaries and extent.

HE extensive parish of Melling is bounded on the north by the parishes of Whittington and Tunstall, on the east by Bentham and Tatham, on the west by the parish of Lancaster, and on the south-east by the Yorkshire portion of the forest of Bowland. The length of this parish, which contains about 14,591 statute acres, is ten miles, computed from the Greta to Wolfa Crags at the bottom of Roeburndale, on the south; and the breadth, from Gunnerthwaite in Cawood, on the west, to Old Wennington, on the east, is five miles.

Waters.

The principal river is the Lune, which, sometimes swelling into high floods, commits great damage, by overflowing the flat holmes, or low grounds adjacent to its banks. The clear and stony Wenning, from the neighbouring hills of Yorkshire, is the secondary river of Melling parish, which it enters at a short distance east of Hornby, and, having run little more than a mile and a half, skirting in its course the base of the mount on which the castle of Hornby is erected, is lost in the Lune. The Greta, another secondary river, rapidly descending from the mountainous tracts of Thornton in Lonsdale, in Yorkshire, passes to the north of Old Wennington and Wrayton, and discharges itself into the Lune. The Hindburn, which receives the Thursgill and other tributary streams, rises in the moorland gullies north of the Cross of Greet, and forming, for a considerable distance, the limit between Tatham Fell and Bolton, is joined, east of Wray, by the Roeburn, which, springing from the hills south-east of Mallowdale Pike, is enlarged by Above Beck and Hunts Gill. The united streams of the Headburn and the Roeburn are called Wray Beck, from their junction to their fall into the Wenning, at a short distance east of Hornby Castle. Farleton Beck, in the south-west part of the parish, is a small affluent of the Lune.

Antiquity.

The noble site of Hornby Castle, Dr. Whitaker observes, was unquestionably occupied by the Romans, as the coins found in digging among the ruins, and the remains of a brick pavement, sufficiently prove. It was probably, he says, the villa of some wealthy provincial, on the line of the Roman way from the Setantiorum Portus to Bremotonacæ.* About half a mile higher stand the remains of a fortification, evidently intended to guard the pass of the Lune, before a bridge was erected.

* Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 250.

Melling Parish.

This the doctor considers to be unquestionably of Saxon foundation; but, Dr. Lingard, justly suggests, that it may as well have been Roman. "Annexed to it," says the latter, "is a tumulus, or barrow, and so many of these, which have been opened lately, under the notion that they were Danish or Saxon, have turned out to be Roman, that I should not be surprised, if the same were the case here. The camp may, perhaps, have been one of those called Castra Æstiva."*

Manor.

The Conqueror's surveyors have placed Mellinge, Hornebi, and Wennigetun, in Craven, in Yorkshire, as constituting one manor, in which Vlf, whose name is perpetuated in that of Wolfa Crag, had nine carucates; they name, within this manor, a berewick, in which Orme possessed one carucate and a half.† The earliest record in which this parish is subsequently mentioned, is the charter of Roger de Poictou, who gave the church of Mellynges to his recent foundation of the priory at Lancaster.‡ From this donation, it is not, perhaps, too presumptuous to conclude, that this great baron was the first owner of Melling; but Hornby, to which Melling became an appurtenance after his defection, had long been the property of an ancient Saxon family. Alric, living at the time of the Conquest, had a son, Swain, whose son, Adam Fitz Swain, left two daughters and coheiresses, (the two sons having died issueless,) Maud, the wife of Adam de Montebegon, and Annabel, of whom nothing more seems to be known. The father of Adam was Roger de Montebegon; who occurs in an exchequer roll for Lincolnshire, of the date of 31 Henry I., in which he is stated to have paid thirty marks of silver to stay some pleading before the justices itinerant in that county;§ and in the grant of the possessions of Roger de Poictou, by king Stephen, to Ranulph, earl of Chester, the lands of this Roger de Montebegon, in Lincolnshire, are expressly excepted. His donations to the monastery of Thetford are mentioned in the account of Tarlton parish;‖ but it was his grandson, another Roger, who quitclaimed the chapel of Guersyngham to the priory of Lancaster,¶ and to whom must be referred the grant of one hundred acres," the flower of his estate, both in point of beauty and fertility," to the canons of Hornby, (respecting which Dr. Whitaker entertains a doubt.)** Under the title, "Feoda Rogeri de Monte Begon," in the ancient Lansdowne MS., Adam de Montebegon is styled "antecessor" of Roger, a term which would not have been used had he been merely the father. This Roger granted to the priory of Lancaster, that every incumbent of the church of Mellynges, by the presentation of himself or his heirs, should pay annually two shillings for lights, or lamps [ad Luminar̃,] in the St. Mary's church, Lancaster, at Easter, for the healths of the souls of himself and ancestors; and should swear never to move any question against the rights of the monks, who,

The Montebegons.

* Dr. Lingard's MS. Communication. † See Vol. I. p. 110, 111. ‡ See Vol. IV. p. 514.

§ Rog$^{s}$ de Montebegon redd cõpoť. de .xxx. m̃. arg̃. de plac̃. Ric̃. Bas̃. 7, W. de Albiñ. In th̃auro .viij. m̃. arg̃. Et deb̃. .xxij. m̃. arg̃. Magn. Rot. Scaccar. 31 Hen. I. p. 116.—Dugdale, and after him Dr. Whitaker, ascribe this transaction to 5 Stephen.

‖ See Vol. III. p. 433. ¶ See Vol. IV. p. 548. ** Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 255.

on their part were never to require more than the stipulated sum.* Camden's "N. de Mont Begon,"† which Dr. Whitaker reads Nicholas de Mont Begon, seems to be merely a mistake of N. for R.; certainly such a person as Nicholas was unknown to Dugdale, nor does that name occur in any authentic record. Roger, the son of Adam Fitz Swain, is said, by Dr. Whitaker and the MS., Familiæ Lancastrienses, to have died 9 John; this, however, is a gross error; for in 1215 he was engaged among the rebellious barons, in consequence of which, his lands were seized, and given to Albert de Albini; but before the end of the year, he returned to his loyalty, and died in 10 Henry III., when the sheriff of Lancashire received a writ, dated Bernewel, March 3, to take unto the king's hands all the lands which Roger de Monte Begonis, lately deceased, held in that bailiwick, excepting his wife's inheritance.‡ He was succeeded by Henry de Munegheden, who is generally considered to have been his son, but who seems to have been collaterally related, for a writ, directed to the sheriff of Lancaster, dated Windelesor, September 25, 10 Henry III., states, that it appears by an inquisition made at Lincoln, before the justices itinerant, that Henry de Munegheden is kinsman and next heir to Roger de Monte Begonis, in the lands which he held of the king, and which fell to Henry by inheritance. By this writ the sheriff was directed to take security for the relief of eight knights' fees in Lancashire and Lincolnshire,§ and, in 11 Henry III., Henry de Monegheden, or Munden, received possession of the castle of Hornby. In the same year he sold to Hubert de Burgh, the chief justice, Hornby manor, with the castle and honor, Melling, with the advowson of the church, Wra, Argum, Tunstall, Wraton, Weningtone, Farlton, and Cancefield, as appears from the charter and confirmation.‖ The disgrace of the chief justice occurred in 16 Henry III., which is probably the date of the inquisition of the manor of Horneby, by a jury whose verdict was, that Hubert held the manor of Horneby of Henry de Mundene, and he in chief of the king, but that they knew not by what service Hubert held of Henry, or Henry of the king, because that barony was divided into several parts in divers counties.¶

Melling Parish.

* Reg. S. Mar. de Lanc. MS. fo. 2. † Gough's Edit. Vol. III. p. 379. ‡ Rot. Fin. 10 Hen. III. m. 7.
§ Ibid. m. 3. ‖ Rot. Chart. 11 Hen. III. m. 3. Rot. Pat. p. 2. m. 3.

¶ According to the Testa de Nevill', fo. 400; but there is another ancient copy of this inquisition, transcribed into the Duchy Feodary, differing in important particulars from the above. The inquisition is stated to have been taken at Horneby by Robert Paslew, the king's escheator in the county of Lancaster; and, after the names of the jurors, which are the same in both, the verdict follows thus: "Juř dicunt p sacrm̃ suū qd Hubtus de Burgo tenet maṇ̃iū de Horneby de Henř Munden ꝛ Rog̃o de Monte Begon ꝛ ipē in capite de đno Rege ꝛ dicunt qd nesciūt p quod ꝺ̃uiĉ Hubertus nec Rog̃us tenent de Henř nᵉ p quod ꝺ̃uic Henř tꝫ de đno Rege quia baronia illa diuidiť in plures ptes in pluribꝫ com." Lansd. MS. 559, fo. 34, 35. If this copy be correct, there was another Roger de Monte Begon, brother of Henry de Munden, otherwise Monegheden, otherwise Montbegon. But the real state of the case appears to be correctly stated in the enumeration of the possessions of Henry, duke of Lancaster, in this district: "Et đcus Dux ꝛ tenenť sui tenꝫ in maṇ̃io de Hornby .j. feodū miliť qd quid feod Henr. de Munden ꝛ Rog̃us de Monte Begonis quond tenueř de đno Rege sꝫ nūqᵃm tenueř plura feoda nᵉ pceſt feod infra dĉm Ducatū sꝫ in alijs comiť tenueř feod vt intelligunt sꝫ quot ꝛ ubi ignorant." Ib. fo. 41.

Melling Parish.

After the reversal of his outlawry, in 18 Henry III., Hubert de Burgh had restitution of his castle of Hornby,* and died in 27 Henry III. After this, Hornby castle and estates passed, but it does not appear in what manner, into the family of Longuevillers. The Familiæ Lancastrienses, MS. which cites no authority, says "Eudo de Longuevillers married Clemence, daughter of John Matherby, and had issue John and Eudo. By his wife he got Hornby castle, and Brearley manor, in Yorkshire." This marriage took place in the reign of Henry III.; for Clementia de Lungvillers in that reign gave the patronage of Silkiston to Pomfret.† Sir John Longuevillers, grandson of Eudo, had a daughter and heiress, Margaret, who conveyed the estates in marriage to Geoffrey, the second son of Geoffrey Nevile, living 54 Henry III. In 8 Edward I., Geoffrey le Nevile had a grant of free warren in his lordship of Erghum, Horneby, Mellinge, and Wra, as also a market on Wednesday, and an annual fair in Erghum,‡ and died in 13 Edw. I. seized of the manor of Hornby, Tunstall, Wraton, Wenington, Farleton, and Cancefield, besides other manors in other counties.§ In 20 Edw. I., Margaret, widow of Geoffrey de Neville, being summoned before the justices itinerant at Lancaster, to prove her right to have a market at Ergum, a fair in Horneby, free warren in Horneby, Melling, and Wra, sheriff's turn in the said townships, assize of bread and beer, exemption from tolls and amercements, and infangenethef and weyf in Horneby and Melling, produced the charter of 8 Edward I., and further claimed to have a fair in Horneby on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Margaret the Virgin; and the other liberties, by virtue of a royal grant, dated 19 July, 20 Edward I. The pleadings were adjourned; but her right to these privileges was confirmed by a jury, who state, in their verdict, that Adam de Montealto, formerly sheriff of Lancaster, had endeavoured to enter the soke of Horneby, *vi et armis*, in order to hold a sheriff's turn there, but was successfully resisted by the bailiffs of Horneby and Erghum, and that Gilbert de Clifton, the late sheriff, had also made a similar attempt, but nobody in the soke would appear before him.‖

The Lungvillers and the Neviles.

Robert de Nevill, a descendant of Geoffrey, obtained, in 11 Edward III., an exemplification of the charter of 13 Henry III., granted to Hubert de Burgh and Margaret his wife, in which he is styled kinsman ("consanguineus") and heir of the said Hubert and Margaret.¶ The last of the Neviles of Hornby, sir Robert, or sir Thomas, left a daughter, Margaret, who married the duke of Exeter, and had a son, Henry.

The Harringtons.

After their deaths, the duke bequeathed the estates, for term of life, to certain persons, who surrendered them to sir William Harrington** and Margaret his wife, daughter of sir Robert Nevill, and coheir of her niece, the duchess of Exeter, and to

* Rot. Pat. 18 Hen. III. m. 3.
† Dugd. Monast. Anglic. per Ellis, Vol. V. p. 123.
‡ Rot. Chart. 8 Edw. I. n. 75.
§ Esc. 13 Edw. I. n. 19.
‖ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 8 & d.
¶ Rot. Pat. 11 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 33.
** The duke of Lancaster in 29 Edward III. granted a lease of the manor of Horneby and demesnes to sir John de Haverington of Farleton, ancestor of sir William. See Vol. I. p. 344.

John Langton. A partition was made between these parties, in which Hornby was awarded to sir William Harrington. This knight was standard-bearer at the battle of Agincourt, and, dying lord of Hornby, in 29 Henry VI., was succeeded by his son, sir Thomas, who, together with his son, sir John, was slain at the battle of Wakefield. James, the second son, was attainted I Henry VII., leaving issue John Harrington, supposed to have been poisoned. Sir Robert, the third son, had James Harrington, rector of Badsworth and dean of York. Sir John Harrington, the first son, left two daughters; Anne, married to sir Edward Stanley, afterwards lord Monteagle, and Elizabeth, whose first husband was John Stanley, of Melling, son of bishop Stanley. In 4 Henry VII., sir Edward Stanley obtained a grant of Hornby, on account of the attainder of James Harrington; but, Thomas earl of Derby appears to have held Hornby in trust. In 19 Henry VII., a petition was presented to parliament from "Jamys Haryngton, Prest, sonne and heyre of bloode to Dame Isabel late wyff of Syr Robt. Haryngton, knyght," praying to have all the lands which he should inherit from his mother, "saving that this acte be not prejudiciall to Thomas Erle of Derby or Syr Edward Stanley and their respective heirs."* In 3 Henry VIII., Thomas Stanley, the second earl, conveyed Hornby to his uncle, sir Edward Stanley, the husband of Anne Harrington, and the title to the estate was confirmed in the following year. Yet, in the earl's will is the following passage, "Whereas, my uncle sir Edward Stanley, knight, Lord Monteagle, enjoyed of my gift and grant the castle and demesnes of Hornby Castle and other manors, for the special love, trust, and kindness, I then found and supposed he had to me, which lands he held on conditions; I will, that for the great unkindness I have since found, and do find in my uncle, and for that he has not observed or performed the said conditions, he shall have none of the rents and profits thereof, but that the said gifts, grants, &c. be null and of none effect;" which will was proved, 27th June, 1524. Notwithstanding this intention on the part of the earl, sir Edward or rather Lord Monteagle, left Hornby to his son Thomas, the second lord, whose son, William, died at Hornby, 1584, and was buried at Melling, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, who carried the barony of Monteagle into the family of Morley, by marriage with Edward Parker, lord Morley. His descendant, Thomas Lord Morley and Monteagle, after successive mortgages of Hornby, conveyed the equity of redemption to Robert, earl of Cardigan, by deed dated January 26, 1663; and George Brudenell earl of Cardigan, by deed dated Oct. 30, 1713, sold the castle and honor of Hornby, with its dependencies, for £14,500 to colonel Francis Charteris, of infamous memory. This person died Feb. 25, 1732, leaving an only daughter, Janet, married to James, 5th earl of Wemyss, who died 1756, having issue by her, David, lord Elcho, (attainted for his share in the rebellion of 1745, who died without issue, 1787,) and Francis, the 6th earl, who assumed the name of Charteris on succeeding to the estates of his maternal grandfather. This nobleman, together with his son, Francis, lord Elcho, by deed

Melling Parish.

The Stanleys, lords Monteagle.

The Parkers.

The Brudenells.

The Charteris.

* Rot. Parl. Vol. VI. p. 555.

Melling Parish.

The Marsdens.

dated May 15, 1789, sold the castle, honor, and dependencies, to John Marsden, of Wennington Hall, esq., who removed to Hornby in 1794. This gentleman died issueless, July 1, 1826, appointing, in his last will, George Wright, esq., now of Heysham, as his devisee in trust for the heir. Mr. Wright is understood to be the trustee on behalf of the Rev. Anthony Marsden, (late Lister,) vicar of Gargrave, co. York, cousin of John Marsden, the testator, and reputed next male heir. Another claimant, however, has appeared in the person of rear-admiral Sandford Tatham, son of the reverened Sandford Tatham, A. M. vicar of Appleby, and Elizabeth his wife, second daughter of Henry Marsden, of Wennington Hall, and brother of John, the testator. The conflicting claims have been many times before the courts of law, which have yet to give their final decision upon the merits of the cause, "Tatham versus Wright;" as it is understood that the litigation will be renewed at the approaching August assizes at Lancaster.[a]

[a] 1836.

Ancient privileges.

The ancient privileges of the honor and manor of Hornby, comprized free warren with subjection to a fine of £10 on encroachments on the king's forests, granted 10 Dec. 8 Edw. 1.; right of market and fair at Arkholme, granted 28 Dec. 8 Edward I.; right of market and fair at Hornby, granted 19 July, 20 Edward I., and confirmed in the reign of James I. to William Parker, lord Morley and Monteagle; court of view of frankpledge; sheriff's turn; free court of all pleas; assize of bread; soc, sac, toll, and them; infangentheof and utfangentheof; hamsocn; leyrwite; murder; acquittance of shires and hundreds, lestage, aids of sheriffs and their bailiffs, and amercements; wardships, and works and inclosures of castles, parks, and bridges, and of passage, pontage, stallage, toll, paiage and money given for murder;* and right to pontage, stallage, hidage, and piccage, all which feudal customs were confirmed, in 12 Charles I., to Henry Parker, lord Morley and Monteagle. The privileges at present exercised by the lord of the honor and manor, are less numerous. Courts are annually held in the hall of Hornby Castle, within a month of Easter and Michaelmas, by the style of "The Court Leet, or View of Frankpledge and Court Baron for the Honor and Manor of Hornby; and the Court Leet and Views of Frankpledge and Court Baron for the Borough of Hornby." The proceedings chiefly relate to the admission of customary tenants, the suit and service of the nominal tenantry, the prevention and suppression of nuisances, the disputes of tenantry, and the regulation of watercourses. A power to recover debts under 40s. has long been obsolete. The constables for the several townships within the honor and manor are sworn in at these courts, and a pinder is appointed; the lord selects his own steward and bailiff; each court possesses a separate jury: the notices of the times of holding the courts are proclaimed at the parish church of

* Fines levied on a district in which a murder was committed, and the criminal not discovered; the "privilege of murder" was the power to levy such fines; thus by Englecery, the town or hundred which suffered an Englishman who had killed a Dane there, to escape, was to be amerced 66 marks to the king.

Melling, and the chapels of Hornby, Gressingham, and Arkholme. Among the present manorial rights of Hornby, are those of waifs, estrays, shooting, and fishing; the last of which extends on both sides of the Lune, from Tunstall to Claughton. The armorial bearings of the lords are always used as the seal of the honor and manor. Melling Parish.

The parish church of Melling, dedicated to St. Peter, is a large, spacious, and ancient structure, of heavy proportions, consisting of a tower, nave, side-aisles, chancel, vestry, and porch. The tower is massive, and the arches in its sides are unusually large. The windows on both sides of the church are partly ramified, and the buttresses on the north are overgrown with ivy. The roof of the interior, which is well lighted, lofty, and handsome, is flat. The only gallery in the church was erected by the owners of Melling hall, to whom it belongs. The pillars, at their intersection with the arches, are surrounded by roundels receding into faces. In the south-east part of the church is the pew of the lords of Wennington. The high altar, elevated above the nave by two ascents, of three steps each, has a commanding aspect. The arch of the doorway, on the south, is Norman, and deeply pointed. The present building, which has undergone little alteration for several centuries, is a re-erection. Near the principal door is the inscription: "The body of this church was new Roof$^{d}$. & Beautified in the year 1763, John Tatham, vicar." The most ancient monumental remains are two stones in the chancel, with grooves for brasses, which on one of the stones were decorated by two figures each, probably intended to represent the second lord Monteagle, his wife and children, that nobleman having directed his body to be interred in Melling church. Parish church.

The monuments are numerous, but not sufficiently interesting to require particular notice, with the exception of an epitaph written, in a pure style of Latinity, by major Dawson, on his brother-in-law, Henry Marsden, of Gisborn, esq., whose honour, benevolence, and charity to the poor are extolled in the highest terms. In the upper part of the south aisle, it may be added, is a monument to the memory of Sandford, third son of Henry Marsden, of Wennington, esq., and Elizabeth his wife, born April 28, 1728, died June 1, 1735.

The living is a discharged rectory, in the patronage of the lord chancellor, on behalf of the crown; and, in the inquisition of the manor of Hornby in the Testa de Nevill', it is said that the church there is in the king's donation; alluding, no doubt, to the parish church. It afterwards became vested in the abbot and convent of Croxton Keyrial, with whom it remained until the dissolution of monasteries. The rectory, or tithes impropriate, are in possession of the lords of Hornby. From the episcopal registers of Chester, and other sources, the following names of incumbents, from 1563 to the present time, are obtained: Advowson.

Melling Parish.

## VICARS OF MELLING.

In the Deanery of Kirkby Lonsdale, and Archdeaconry of Richmond.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 14, 1563 | Richard Harrys . . | The crown. | |
| April 25, 1625 | Richard Newton . . | King Charles . . . . | Death of last incumbent. |
| July 29, 1671 | John Carre . . . | King Charles II. | |
| Dec. 24, 1677 | Thomas Kay . . . | King Charles II., on account of his duchy of Lancaster. | |
| Oct. 15, 1689 | David Armsted . . | William & Mary . . . | Resign. of Thomas Kay, July 12. |
| Aug. 3, 1693 | Thomas Kirkham . . | Do. . . . . | Death of last incumbent. |
| Aug. 3, 1695 | William Gregson . . | The king . . . . . | Do. |
| Jan. 26, 1696-7 | Andrew Forbes . . | Do. . . . . | Do. |
| Dec. 13, 1742 | Thomas Fell . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Andrew Forbes. |
| April 4, 1744 | James Towers . . | Do. . . . . | Resign. of Thomas Fell. |
| June 11, 1750 | John Tatham . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of James Towers. |
| Aug. 23, 1794 | John Tatham, present incumbent | Do. . . . . | Resign. of John Tatham, July 12, 1794. |

The earliest parish register extant is that of burials, which commences in 1629. The marriages are not entered before 1636, nor the baptisms until 1675. The full numbers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, in one year, at the commencement of a century, are not ascertainable till 1700, in consequence of the imperfect, obscure, and mutilated state of the early registers. The following are the results obtained from them—

| | 1629-1630. | | 1636-1638. | | 1675-1676. | | 1700-1701. | | 1800-1801. | | 1834-1835. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | — | — | — | — | 17 | 12 | 24 | 25 | 29 | 46 | 13 | 29 |
| Marriages . . . | — | — | 8 | 3 | — | — | 8 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 15 |
| Burials . . . . | 3 | 4 | — | — | — | — | 32 | 35 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 20 |

The population of Melling has suffered a decrease of nearly four hundred, since the census of 1821;* and, indeed, Hornby, the principal town in the parish, abandoned by the owners of the castle, and possessing no trade, is declining so much in prosperity, that there is scarcely a town in the county so dull and desolate, at the present day, as this ancient seat of baronial splendour.

Charities. [a] Rep. XV. p. 293-301.

The parliamentary commissioners for inquiring concerning charities[a] have reported the following benefactions, which are here summarily exhibited—

Melling with Wraton & Wennington. Melling.

*Bland's Charity*, 1759.—Of the interest of £120, (now £126 in stock, new 4 per cents,) 10s. to poor housekeepers of Melling town, and the remainder to a schoolmaster, for teaching children in Melling, Wraton, and Wennington, as mentioned in the next charity.

*Gillison's Charity*, 1770.—£100, 3 per cent. consols, for an English school in the township of Melling. A dwelling-house for the schoolmaster, with a school-room, was built by subscription, upon waste ground on Melling moor. Here the children of Melling with Wraton, and Wen-

* See Vol. II. p. 100.

nington, are taught without charge to their parents, the schoolmaster receiving from Mrs. Bland's charity, and the funds arising from Gillison's charity, a quarterly payment, amounting yearly, for twelve children, to . . . . . £12. 14s. Melling Parish.

*Turner's Charity*, 1734.—For the relief of the poor inhabitants, the annual rents of land, which lets for . . . . . £1. 15s. Arkholme with Cawood.

*Wraton's Charity, for Bread*, 1728.—For six poor widows or widowers, not receiving parochial relief, an annual rent charge of . . . . . £1. 6s.

*Wraton's Charity for the Poor*—not receiving relief.—The same person left for this purpose a yearly rent charge of . . . . . £1.

*Cort's Charity*, 1719.—The interest of £10, for teaching poor children of this township, producing per annum . . . . . 8s.

*Donor unknown.*—A charge upon property in Gressingham of 8s., which is divided between the two townships. Farleton.

*Thornton's Charity*, 1742.—For poor housekeepers, the produce of £50; with which, in 1749, a dwelling-house, garden, stable, and croft, in Hornby, were purchased. This property is let in several tenements, of which the joint rents amount annually to . . £24. 10s. Hornby.

*Edmondson's Gift*, 1735.—£50, to be laid out in the purchase of lands for the benefit of the poor; which was never done, but all was lost by the insolvency of a trustee, except a dividend of £3. 15s., which was existing in 1786, but of which nothing now is known.

*Murray's Gift*, 1822.—An annuity of £20, for the support of a school, erected by himself. This devise is void, under the provisions of 9 Geo. II. c. 36, and the annuity is refused by the heir at law.

*School, including Thompson's Gift*, 1685.—Richard Pooley bequeathed £20 towards building a free school on his grounds at Weend's Head, Wray, and £200 for the purchase of lands for the support of a schoolmaster, directing that the inscription—"This is the Gift of Captain Richard Pooley, of Wray, with £200, for ever," should be placed over the door of the school-house. An estate in Bentham was purchased, which yields an annual rent of £30. 15s. This income was augmented by Mrs. M. Thompson's gift of £200 stock, the dividend of which is £3. 19s. 4d. There are, on an average, fifty or sixty free children in the school. Wray with Botton.

*Gift of Smith*, 1729, *and a Donor unknown.*—Two sums, amounting to £5. 2s. 6d., lost.

The parish contains two episcopal chapels, Hornby and Arkholme; a Catholic chapel, built in 1779; a Friends' meeting-house; and a room used as a place of worship by the Wesleyan Methodists. There was, ten years ago, another Catholic congregation, besides that at Hornby, at Robert Hall, but no service is now performed there.

Melling Hall, erected in the early part of the last century by Mr. Crowen, was sold to Mr. William Gillison, from whom it passed to the Bells, and is now the property of William Gillison Bell, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county. The principal estate in the hamlet of Wraton was devised by Thomas Robson, esq., who died in 1731, to Robert Fenwick, of Burrow, esq.

Much of the early history of the townships in this parish is already narrated in the account of the honor and manor of Hornby, of which Melling was merely a parcel. A few particulars respecting each, which could not be included in the preceding pages, require to be noticed. Melling parish is composed of six townships, and one chapelry—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Melling with Wrayton, T. | Farleton, T. | Wray with Botton, T. |
| Hornby, C. | Roeburndale, T. | Wennington, T. |

Arkholme with Cawood.

Melling Parish.

Hornby.

HORNBY.—The castle of Hornby stands on the site of a Roman villa, on the summit of a bold coniform rock, in many parts shrouded by trees, and washed at its base by the Wenning.* Camden ascribes the foundation of the castle to N. de Mont Begon, which, as already intimated, is most likely a mistake for the initial of Roger, the son of Adam de Monte Begon. The castle consists of two parts, of which the ancient is in a neglected state. The foundations of two round towers, which may have been of the erection of the Nevilles, in the reign of Edward I., were removed only a few years ago. A wall of thirty-six feet in thickness, supposed to be the base of an ancient tower, was taken up not long ago. The large square tower, or keep, the work of Edward, the first lord Monteagle, is the only part of the edifice remaining. The walls are strongly cemented, and of amazing thickness: on the north side is the motto of sir Edward Stanley; "glaive, or sword and glove," thus:

Glav et gant
E. Stanley.

Of this castle, Gray the poet says:—"I came to Hornby, a little town on the Wenning, over which a handsome bridge is now building; the castle, in a lordly situation, attracted me, so I walked up the hill to it: first presents itself a large, white, ordinary-sashed gentleman's house, and behind it rises the ancient keep, built by Edward Stanley, lord Monteagle. He died about 1529, in king Henry VIII.'s time. It is now only a shell, the rafters are laid within it as for flooring. I went up a winding stone staircase, in one corner. to the leads, and at the angle is a stone single hexagon watch-tower, rising some feet higher, fitted up in the taste of a modern summer-house, with sash windows in gilt frames, a stucco cupola, and on the top a vast gilt eagle, built by Mr. Charteris, the present possessor." From a roll of pleadings, of the date 17 Edward I., it appears that Hornby castle was used as a temporary place of confinement for two scotsmen, Serlo and Maurice le Scot, probably Murray the Scot, the king's enemies, who were taken prisoners on the marches or borders of Scotland by sir William Sporneston, who led them to this fortress,

[a] Mrs. Radcliffe.

* A tourist, of some celebrity,[a] has painted in glowing, and yet scarcely in overcharged colours, the Vale of the Lune and its exquisite scenery—"Leaving Lancaster, the road turned into the sweetly-retired vale of Caton, to Hornby, a small straggling town, delightfully seated near the entrance of the vale of Lonsdale. Its thin toppling castle is seen amongst the wood, at a considerable distance, with a dark hill rising over it. What remains of the old edifice is a square grey building, with a slender watch-tower, rising in one corner, like a feather in a hat, which joins the modern mansion of white stone, and gives it a singular appearance, by seeming to start from the centre of its roof. In front a steep lawn descends between avenues of old wood, and the park extends along the skirts of the craggy hill that towers above. At its foot, is a good stone bridge over the Wenning, now shrunk in its pebbly bed, and, further on, near the castle, the church, shewing a handsome octagonal tower, crowned with battlements. The road then becomes extremely interesting, and, at Melling, a village on a brow some miles further, the view opens over the whole vale of Lonsdale. The eye now passes beneath the awning foliage of some trees in the foreground, to the sweeping valley, where meadows of the most vivid green, and dark woods, with white cottages and villages peeping from among them, mingle with surprising richness, and undulate from either bank of the Lune to the feet of the hills. Ingleborough, rising from elegantly swelling ground, overlooked this enchanting vale, on the right, clouds rolling along its broken top, like smoke from a cauldron, and its hoary tint forming a boundary to the soft verdure and rich woodlands of the slopes at its feet. The perspective was terminated by the tall peeping heads of the Westmorland fells, the nearer ones tinged with the faintest purple, the more distant with light azure; and this is the general boundary to a scene, in the midst of which, enclosed between nearer and lower hills, lies the vale of Lonsdale, of a character mild, delicate, and reposing, like the countenance of a Madona."

and there detained them until they were ransomed, when they were surrendered according to the custom of the Marches.* An old survey book, in the archives of Hornby, contains an inquisition which minutely describes the state and appearance, with the household resources, of a baronial mansion in the reign of Elizabeth.† Melling Parish.

On the 11th of August, 1617, James I. rested at Hornby Castle, on his progress from Edinburgh to London.‡ During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., the parliament issued an ordinance, dated July 8, 1643, by which it was directed that Hornby Castle should be forthwith so defaced or demolished that the enemy might be prevented from making any further use of it, which order was carried into effect.

The extensive repairs by Mr. Marsden have rendered the appearance of the castle striking and magnificent. The restoration, consisting of a long sashed front, disposed in a centre and two wings, conceals the ancient parts. A herd of deer is still maintained in one of the parks.

The priory of Hornby, which no longer exists even in ruins, was a premonstratensian cell of Croxton Keyrial, Leycestershire, and dedicated to St. Wilfrid. It was resigned before the visitation, when its revenues, according to the accounts of the servants of Henry VIII., derived from ten townships, amounted to £30. 19s. 3d. no great amount, if the canons still retained the hundred acres of land in Hornby, which, we have seen, were conferred on them by Roger

* Placit. capt. apud Wigan, 17 Edw. I. Rot. 56. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

† A survey of Hornby Demesne, & other places, copied from an old Survey Book, 1584.

"First, the castell is verie faire built, standing stately upon the topp of a great hill, haveing som several gates and wardes before ye shall enter into y^e s^d castle. And at the lowest foot of the hill standeth the first gate; and the towne of Horneby being a markett towne, doth adjoin to the first gate of the saide castle.

"Item, on the north east side of the s^d castle is the orchard adjoining unto the castle wall, w^ch garden, as it goeth by the old Park pale, and round about against the river Wenning ag^st the south unto the castle wall; the same orchard containeth v acres & a half.

"Item, on the south west of the s^d castle standeth the garden, w^ch garden & the rest of the ground w^thin, doth contain one acre and a half.

"Item, next unto that garden is a yard where is built a house to keep turfe in, and one other w^ch is a slaughter house and that yard containeth half an acre.

"Item, on the north east side of the s^d castle of the second gate is another yard invironed w^th a stone wall wherein is built a faire dairy house; and adjoining unto it another yard invironed also w^th stone, w^ch serveth to be a wood yard.

"Item, next beneath that is another yard paled where is built faire barns, stables, garretts to put corn in, a malt house; and containeth two acres.

"Item, there is, besides, on the south west side of y^e s^d castle and towne of Horneby, another parke, called the New Parke where is both redd deare and fallowe deare, w^ch parke hath in it one meadowe towardes Farleton, w^ch containeth xij acres; and there is besides w^thin y^e saide parke of very good pasture clx acres, so that the whole parke in all containeth clxxij acres. At this present time, all the saide parke remaineth in the lordes hands for the provision of his house. "New Prke."

"Also, the river Loyne w^ch is very great & large, runneth along by the priorie ground (w^ch is in lordes hands,) toward Lancaster. And one other river, called Wenning runneth through parte of Horneby town towards Lancaster afores^d into y^e river of Loyne at the further end of the priorie grounds. And in these two rivers the lord hath free libertie of fishing, and none but hee. To witt, from Kirkby Lonsdale Bridge unto Caton Mill, which is in length about seven miles, and in the said river is yearely taken great plentie of Salmonds, Pikes, Trouts, Morts, and divers other good fresh water fish, which is thought to be well worth by yere xx^l." "The Great Rivers of Loyne & Wenning."

‡ Nichols's Royal Prog. Vol. III. p. 389. This place is erroneously described at p. 395 of this volume of the Progresses.

Melling Parish.

de Montebegon, who seems to have been their founder. In 36 Henry VIII., the priory was granted, as parcel of Croxton, to sir Thomas Stanley, lord Monteagle.* One of the ancient gravestones, carved with a sword and cross, is still visible. To the priory succeeded the chapel of Hornby, dedicated to St. Margaret, and built as the domestic chapel of the lords of Hornby, as well as to become the parochial chapel for the townships of Hornby, Farleton, Roeburndale, and Wray with Botton. The decorated octagonal steeple and the elegant chancel were erected by Edward, the first lord Monteagle, and the body of the structure was raised at the expense of the chapelry, in a style by no means correspondent with that of the Stanley portion. The Catholic chapel at Hornby, the third erected on the same site, owes its existence to the piety of Anne, daughter of Thos. Benison, of Hornby, and wife of John Fenwick, of Borrow, esq. The officiating minister for several years has been the reverend John Lingard, D.D., honorary associate of the Royal Society of Literature, and author of a history of the Anglo-Saxon church, History of England. &c.

Farleton.

Farleton.—This township occurs in the Domesday Survey by the name of Fareltun, containing four carucates in the manor of Biedvn, which formerly was held by earl Tosti, but at that time by Roger de Poictou.† Adam de Monte Begonis, ancestor of Roger, gave to Geoffrey de Valons six carucates of land in Farelton and Cancefield, to be held by knight's service.‡ It is styled the manor of Farlton in an inquisition, taken in 12 Edward II., when it was held by Margaret Nevill, the lady of the castle and honor of Hornby, of which being a parcel, it necessarily followed the fate. A younger son of the Harringtons of Aldingham was seated here in the reign of Edward III.; and, as before stated, sir William Harrington, who was his son, became lord of Hornby. The township of Farleton near the crook of the Lune, had anciently its castle and park, but the castle had sunk, two centuries and a half ago, into a state of dilapidation, and the former has entirely disappeared.

Roeburndale.

Roeburndale.—This is a wild and mountainous tract, stretching beyond the remotest sources of the rapid, and often swollen, Roeburn. It seems to have anciently been, as its name imports, a haunt of the larger beasts of venery, and, in a fine of 37 Edward III., between Robert de Swilyngton, elder, knight, plaintiff, and Walter Tebaud, parson of Burghwaleys and John de Neuill, deforcers of the Castle of Horneby and manor of Mellyng, the chace of Rebournedale is especially excepted.§ A dike of considerable extent, which bore the name of the Harrington Dike, is traceable on the summits of the high and barren heights, which form the limits of Hornby and Bowland.

Wray with Botton.

Wray with Botton.—Wray, in which, in 8 Edward I., Geoffrey de Nevill had a grant of free warren, is the most populous village in the parish, and Botton is one of the highest and most remote situations in the county. The Pooleys of Wray, and the Tunstalls of Botton, ancient and reputable families, no longer exist. Captain Richard Pooley founded the free school in Wray. There is no such house as Pooley Hall in Wray, though Mr. Britton, in his Beauties of England and Wales, has the view of a mansion so entitled. Here the Quakers have had a meeting-house for more than a century.

Wennington.

Wennington.—Adam de Monte Begon gave to Henry de Rokesby two carucates of land in Wennington, to be held by knight's service, and Roger de Montebegon gave to Elyas, or Thomas de Wennington, a bovate of land in Farelton, in knight's service.‖ Henry de Wenyngton was one of the jurors on the manor of Hornby, in the reign of Henry III. While in the possession of Margaret de Nevill, in the reign of Edward II., Wennington, or the town upon the Wenning, was considered as a manor; and, in 15 Henry VII., Robert

* See Vol. I. p. 489.

† See Vol. I. p. 110, 111.

‡ Testa de Nevill', fo. 406. Lansd. MS. 559, fo. 35.

§ Bag of Pedes Fin. In the Chapter House, Westmin.

‖ Testa de Nev. et Lansd. MS. *ubi supra.*

Morley, and his successor John, in 18 Henry VII., held it as a manor of the manor of Horneby, by the service of one knight's fee.* In 1673 the Morleys, or their representatives, sold the estate to the Marsdens of Gisburn, co. York, who settled and resided here for five generations. Henry Marsden, of Wennington, was the father of John Marsden, the purchaser, in 1789, of the castle, honor, and manor of Hornby. The hall, and other property, was sold, by the late John Marsden, to the Rev. Anthony Lister, (now Marsden,) the present owner. Melling Parish.

Arkholme with Cawood.—In the Domesday Survey, Ergune is computed to constitute six carucates of the manor of Witetvne.† Roger de Monte Begon gave to the cluniac priory of Thetford, the wood called Cainueda, and all the skins of lambs and goats in his manors, with license of fishing in all his fisheries.‡ The grant of a market, fair, and free warren, in this township, to Geoffrey de Nevill, in 8 Edward I., has been noticed. It specifies, that the market shall be held in the manor of Ergune every Wednesday, and that the fair shall be annually, of three days' duration, on the eve, the day, and the morrow of St. John the Baptist. A survey of the chase was taken for Geoffrey's widow, and is extant, under the title, "Les Marchez de la Forest de Dame de Nevylle en Cawode, &c."§ Adam de Kellet gave to the abbey of Cockersand all his land, between the crosses upon the land of the Knights' Hospitallers of Jerusalem, and the road leading to the wood of Kawode; whence it appears, that that military and monastic body possessed lands in this parish. The township has never been dissevered from the honor of Hornby. From the episcopal chapel the Rev. James Talbot was ejected on the memorable 24th August, 1662. Storrs Hall, a short distance from the village, is a venerable building, of tall gables and grouped chimnies, and is the property of the Rev. Henry Askew, whose predecessor was Dr. Askew, one of the representatives of the Rawlinsons of Greenhead, in Coulton and Cark, in Cartmel. Arkholme with Cawood.

The parish of Melling, destitute alike of navigable rivers and canals, and scantily supplied with fuel, has no manufactures, and very little trade. A cotton mill formerly stood at the north entrance to the town of Hornby, but the works have been long discontinued. The part of the parish to the west of the Lune, is undulated by fertile eminences, till, approaching Burton in Kendal, it runs into high, arid limestone ridges. The portion stretching from the Greta to the Wenning is varied; on the north the country gradually declines to the river, and on the south it is enlivened by verdant heights. From the Wenning to the source of the Hinburn and Roeburn, the country is mountainous, which strikingly contrasts with the rich and variegated vallies of the Wenning and the Lune. Melling, Hornby Park, and Roeburndale, has each its quarry of excellent stone; and there are two coal mines, one at Smear How, and the other at Farleton. The veins in each are from eighteen to twenty inches in thickness, and the depth from thirty to forty feet. Three-fourths of the cultivated land is in pasture, and the grain upon the arable land consists principally of oats. The farms of the parish differ considerably in value, some of them letting annually at as low a rent as 15s. while others let for 42s. the statute acre.

* Duchy Rec. Vol. III. Inq. n. 51. n. 89.
† See Vol. I. p. 108, 109.
‡ Dugd. Monast. Anglic. Vol. V. n. 6. p. 150, per Ellis.
§ Lansd. MS. 559, fo. 113.

# Tunstall Parish.

Tunstall Parish.

Boundaries and extent.

UITTING the parish of Melling, we come to Tunstall, in which parish are contained the Roman station of Overburrow and Thurland Castle. This parish is bounded on the north by Kirkby Lonsdale, on the west by the river Lune, on the south by the Greta, and on the east by the wapentake of Ewecross, in the county of York. The length of the parish from the Greta to the county stone on the north-north-east, is computed at eight miles and a half; and the breadth, from the Lune to the borders of Ireby on the east, at four miles, comprising an area of about 13,840 statute acres.

Rivers.

The course of the Lune forms nearly a direct line from north to south, and is agreeably variegated on its banks by groves and glades. The Greta, issuing from the adjoining county, enters Lancashire between Wrayton in Melling and Cantsfield in this parish, and, after flowing to the south-south-west of Thurland Castle, terminates its rapid and violent career in the Lune. The bridge over this stream, to the south of Thurland Castle, was rebuilt in 1817, but was so much injured by the destructive floods of the Greta, that it fell on the 16th December, 1833, and was restored in the last and present year.[a] The Leck Beck, another mountain torrent, rises near the county stone on Graygrith Fell, descends, by Leck and Cowan Bridge, to Overburrow, and, flowing over immense beds of stone, falls into the Lune west of Burrow Hall. The rivulet, named the Cant, springing from Ireby Fell, runs between Tunstall and Thurland Castle, and becomes an affluent of the Lune west of the village.

[a] 1835-6.

Roman station.

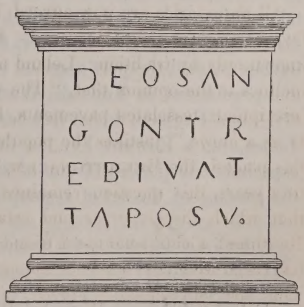
All antiquaries are now agreed in placing the Bremetonacæ of the Itineraries at Overborough or Over Burrow.* For many ages the site of this ancient station was known only by tradition: Leland and Camden speak of it with doubt, but the latter inclines to the opinion that, "The various monuments of ancient date, as stones with inscriptions, tesselated pavements, Roman coins, and this new name which points out to us a *burgh*," justifies the popular tradition; and he hazards the conjecture that this place is the BREMETONACUM, of the Itineraries. For nearly one hundred and fifty years, this question remained in abeyance; but in the year 1740, investigation, which dispels error and establishes truth, was resumed by the Rev. Richard Rauthmel, a companion and friend of Mr. Fenwick, the proprietor of this estate, who had fixed upon an eminence adjoining to the village of Burrow to erect his mansion. This spot subsequently proved to be the site of the Roman castrum. A Roman

* See Vol. I. p. 12, 14.

military way connects Overborough and Ribchester. This road runs through Bentham, and, passing to the east of Tatham chapel, enters Yorkshire: continuing its course through the indention of that county opposite to, and in some degree corresponding with, the great Bay of Morecambe, it next mounts Longridge Fell, discovers itself by a verdurous line passing through a peaty tract covered with heath, and hence the inhabitants call it the Green Lane; after winding along the north-east side of the hill, it descends into the plain of Blackburnshire, and, ultimately, attains the ancient city of Ribchester. A more recent examination minutely traces the road across the Greta, at or near a place where the old inhabitants say were the remains of a bridge. The road then makes its appearance a little west of Scaleber, and, near Collingholme, its agger is not merely visible, but prominent and nearly perfect, and continues for a whole mile. After it has crossed the brook Cant or Kant, it appears to have been fenced, at some time past, on both sides. Here its whole breadth, elevation, and even surface, in some places are as perfect as when it was first formed. A by-road thence to Over-town corresponds with the line; and traces of the old Roman remains are still discernible. From Over-town it was traced across the Lac brook, past the farm-house named Gale, to a portion of the highway between Kirkby Lonsdale and Ingleton, called Long Level, which corresponds with the Roman line, and afterwards, for a considerable distance, with Wanderer's-lane, in Casterton. Slight remains may be seen on the sides of the fences, as far as the first barn upon that road. Beyond this point, neither tradition nor discovery conducts the inquirer.* Tunstall Parish.

In a neighbouring tumulus, between Ribe and Overborough, three urns were found, in one of which was a copper style, and in another 200 denarii, mostly of Alexander, Severus, and Gordian. On forming a lawn in front of Burrow Hall, an earthen vessel, resembling a Roman funeral urn, and containing ashes, supposed to be human, was discovered. Gale derives Bremotonacæ from *Bre Meinig Tan*, the hill of stone and fire, and on Ingleborough, above, are traces of a beacon tower. Roman remains.

Since the time of Horseley, an altar, dedicated to Sangus, or Sancus, originally a Sabine, deity, was found here, which Rauthmel, the antiquary of Overborough, thus delineates:—




Dr. Pegge reads the inscription, *Deo. Sango. Numerius. Trebivs. Atta. posuit.*; and Dr. Whitaker, changing Numerius to Naulus, explains the last letter V to be the initial of *votum*.† Mr. Rauthmel seems to have entirely mistaken the inscription, as well as the deity to whom it devotes the altar.‡ On the reverse were cut in

* Rauthmel's Antiq. Bremoton. p. 135. ed. 1824. 8vo. † Richm. Vol. II. p. 269. ‡ *Ubi supra*, p. 103.

Tunstall Parish.

the stone an axe, a knife, and the figure of the bird of wisdom.* A golden bulla, the second specimen of the kind ever discovered in Britain,† was found within the precincts of the fortress, and one of the *Glein Neidoreth*, or Druid's amulets, was taken from the road leading to Bremetonacæ. Besides earthen pateræ and vessels, a præferculum, and a circular piece of dark purple glass, about an inch in diameter, waved round with a white serpentine line, and perforated in the midst, there was dug up a coin of Vespasian C O S VIII which gives occasion to Mr. Rauthmel to fix the foundation of the station in the time of Agricola.[a] A ring of silver, the rim or margin flat, and bearing an inscription, which has not been deciphered, was lately found at Overborough, and is now in the possession of William Gillison Bell, of Melling, esq. That Overborough was a Roman station, is abundantly proved; and that it was occupied by the Saxons, appears from the name, without having recourse to Mr. Whitaker's imaginary conquest of Bremetonacæ by the latter after a long and tedious blockade.‡

[a] A.D. 79.

Domesday Survey.

The Tunestalle of the Domesday Survey was one of the four manors of Benetain, belonging to Chetel;§ the name, from tun and ꝑtall, seems to denote the town of the station. Under the Normans it was annexed to the barony of Hornby, and Roger de Montebegon, the benefactor if not the founder of the priory there, gave to the prior of Thorneholme 40 acres of land and one messuage in Tunstall.‖ A family of the same name are afterwards found seated here, but by what title they acquired the estate is not stated. Henry de Tunstall, the first in the pedigree, had possessions in Lancaster 17 Edward II., and his son sir William Tunstall in 47 Edward III., obtained a grant for free warren in Tunstall, Caunsfield, Burgh in Lonsdale, Lecke, and Norton.¶ Anne, the daughter of sir William, married sir Robert Nevile of Hornby, and sir Thomas, his son, married Isabell, daughter of sir Nicholas Harrington. From him descended sir Richard Tunstall, who defended the castle of Harlech for Henry VI.,** the last fortress in England that held out for that monarch; yet, in July 1464, by the stratagem of a monk of Abingdon, that monarch had been taken prisoner by sir John Talbot and sir Richard Tunstall, in Lancashire, but made his escape.†† In this, however, the annalist is incorrect.‡‡ Sir James Harrington having enacted the part ascribed to Tunstall, whose castle and manor of Thurland, and possessions in Tunstall, Warren, Overborowe, Netherborowe, Old Wenyngton, Gale, and Ergham, which had been confiscated by his attainder,§§ were given to sir James, in 5 Edward IV., as the reward of the service.‖‖ These estates were especially excepted in favour of sir James Harrington, in 7 and 8 Edward IV., on the passing of the act of resumption.¶¶ In 12 and 13 Edward IV., sir Richard

The Tunstalls.

The Harrington's lordship.

* See the initial letter to this chapter.
† See Vol. II. p. 155.
‡ Hist. Manch. Vol. II. p. 26.
§ See Vol. I. p. 110, 111.
‖ Testa de Nevill', fo. 407. Lansd. MS. 559, fo. 35.
¶ Rot. Chart. 47 Edw. III. n. 14.
** Wilhelm. Wyrcester. Vol. II. p. 517.
†† Ibid. p. 504.
‡‡ See Vol. III. p. 341.
§§ Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 476, 477.
‖‖ Rot. Pat. 5 Edw. IV. p. 2. m. 5 & 27.
¶¶ Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 584.

Tunstall presented a petition to the king, praying for the reversal of his attainder, and the restitution of his inheritance, to which petition parliamentary assent was given.* Thurland and Tunstall, though frequently named conversively, are separately described in inquisitions post mortem, of the dates 15 Henry VII. (of William Tunstall,) and 5 Henry VII. (Brian Tunstall); the first as a lordship and manor, and the second as a manor.† The marriage of Marmaduke Tunstall with Catharine, daughter and coheiress of William Wickliffe, esq. in 1606, induced the family to remove from Thurland Castle to the birth-place of Wickliffe, "the morning star of the Reformation;" and Francis Tunstall, of Thurland Castle, esq., living in 1637, alienated the possessions of his ancestors, which were transferred to the Girlingtons, from whom they passed, by sale, to the family of Welch of Deeplogh, in Littledale, Caton. Robert Welch, esq., who resided at Leck in Tunstall, and died April 12, 1775, is said to have sold the entire manor of Thurland, and the advowson of Tunstall vicarage, to Miles North, of Kirkby Lonsdale, who was succeeded by his son, Richard Toulmin North, esq., the present lord of the manor of Tunstall, (sometimes called Thurland Tunstall,) comprising Tunstall, Burrow with Burrow, Leck, Cantsfield, Newton in Whittington, and one-eighth of Whittington. Tunstall Parish.

The customs of the manor are of the usual description; the lord possesses the right of court baron, and the privileges of weif, stray, and impounding cattle. A number of cottages, in the village of Tunstall, pay small fee rents to the lord of Hornby. The manor.

The advowson of Tunstall was vested in the abbot of Croxton, before the year 1345; a record for the abbot, alleging that he and his men of Horneby, Leeke, and Tonestall, were quit of suits of county and toll, was exemplified, 40 Edward III.‡ After the dissolution, the right of presentation was vested in the lords of the manor, by whom it has been exercised to the present time. The parish church is named, in the Valor of Pope Nicholas, 1291;§ and in the will of Brian Tunstall, in 1513, it is called the church of Seynt Mychaell in Tunstall, but the modern dedication is to St. John the Baptist. It is a large irregular structure, situated to the north-east of the village, comprising a tower, side aisles, chancel, and spacious porch, all in nearly a similar style of architecture. The parapets are castellated, and the windows ramified; the walls are pointed, and the columns are angular and encircled by broad bands. The present church is believed to be the third erection on the site, which may have been occupied, in the Saxon era, by one of the three churches mentioned in Domesday. The last rebuilding is ascribed to sir Thomas Tunstall, who flourished in the reigns of Henry IV. and V. The ceiling of the church fell, from age and decay, in 1826, but has been replaced. On the south side of the altar-rails is a damaged stone statue; the armour is cracked, and the legs broken. This piece of monumental antiquity was removed from a niche in the chancel, where it was seen by sir William Dugdale, who describes it as the "effigy of a man armed in the ancient manner with a shield The advowson.

* Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 37.
† Rot. Parl. Vol. VI. p. 47, 48.
‡ Rot. Pat. 40 Edw. III. P. 2. m. 27 & 25.
§ See Vol. II. p. 115.

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and sword, now broken." It has been supposed to be the cumbent statue of Brian Tunstall, who was slain at Flodden, but the helmet, being conical, points to the time of Richard II. and Henry IV., and creates a probability that it is the representation of sir Thomas Tunstall, the founder of Thurland Castle. A brass-plate, commemorative of John Girlington, esq., who died Sept. 6, 1706, aged 69, is placed on the exterior of the south wall of the church; and marble monuments to the memory of several members of the Fenwicks, of Burrow Hall, occupy the north side of the north aisle.

An ecclesiastical survey in the duchy office, entitled, "Valores Beneficiorum ac Promotionum Spiritualium," mentions a chantry in Tunstall church, and another in Thurland;* and an inquisition, taken at Whittingham, 1 Edw. VI., reports the origin of a rent of £4 per annum, granted by John Hornby to Tunstal chantry, out of eight tenements and messuages in Irebie, for the maintenance of a priest, and the particular interests of divers persons therein, from the time of queen Elizabeth.† This chantry was reinstituted by queen Mary. The episcopal registers at Chester supply the names of the incumbents, from 35 Elizabeth to the present time:—

VICARS OF TUNSTALL,

IN THE DEANERY OF KIRKBY LONSDALE, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Robert Batty. | | |
| Dec. 22, 35 Eliz. | George Beckett . . | Francis Tunstall, of Thurland | Death of Robert Batty. |
| Nov. 20, 1612 | John Williamson . . | Robert Fish, and others, on the grant of John Girlington, esq. | |
| June 21, 1699 | Edward Tatham . . | John Borrett. | |
| May 5, 1718 | William Withers . . | George I. . . . . | Edward Tatham having neglected to take the oaths in the time limited by act of parliament. |
| Dec. 19, 1737 | James Cock . . . William Wray. | John Borrett . . . . | Death of William Withers. |
| Sept. 8, 1790 | Robert Proctor . . . | Miles North, of Kirkby Lonsdale, esq. | Death of William Wray. |
| May 23, 1800 | Frederick Needham . | Rich. Toulmin North . | Resign. of Robert Proctor. |
| April 18, 1816 | Wm. Carus Wilson . | Do. . . . . | Death of Fred. Needham. |
| June 14, 1828 | Henry Currer Wilson, present incumbent | Matthew Wilson, patron for this turn | Resign. Wm. C. Wilson. |

The earliest parish register commences in April, 1631, and the following are the ascertained numbers of baptisms, births, and marriages, at centennial and other periods:—

| | 1631—1632. | | 1700—1701. | | 1800—1801. | | 1834—1835. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . . . | 18 | 17 | 9 | 18 | 14 | 13 | 26 | 25 |
| Marriages . . . . . | 3 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Burials . . . . . | 23 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 18 |

* Duchy Rec. Repert. Bun. U. n. 37.

† "Tunstal Cantaria Inquisico Lanc." Ibid. n. 42.

These books contain some curious miscellaneous entries, among which are the following notices:—"In the year 1751 the Methodists settled and established their doctrine at Kendal in Westmoreland, which is a doctrine contrary to Reason and Scripture."—"Occurrences 1753. This year the Jew act was repealed, to the great satisfaction of every sincere christian subject in his Majesty's dominions. In many places the news was followed with bonfires, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy, suitable to that occasion." The population of the parish has increased about 100, since the census of 1821.* The only episcopal place of worship exclusive of the parish church, is the chapel of Leck. The Catholics and dissenters have no places for worship in Tunstall. Tunstall Parish.

The charities of Tunstall, reported by the parliamentary commissioners for inquiring concerning charities,[a] are summarily as follows:— Charities. [a] Rep. XV. p. 301-306.

*School.*—In an old parish book, dated 1751, is an account of £65, in several sums of money, belonging to Tunstall school, and of a bequest of £200 for the purchase of land. The income of the school, in interest and rent of lands, amounts to £26. 9s. 6d. per annum, and, on an average, about 24 children attend the school.† Parish.

*Gift of Tatham, and others.*—Several sums, amounting to £2, are mentioned in the same account book, but the poor have received no money from these gifts for many years.

*Forton's Gift*, 1817.—£100, for the benefit of the poor. Tunstall.

*Donor unknown*, 1694.—Two cattle-gates, for the poor, which yield an annual sum of 16s. Leck.

*Charities of Elizabeth Welch, and others*, 1764.—Parcels of land for the poor, called the Hopper full of Stones and Chapel Wood, which let for £4 a year. This rent, and the 16s. in the preceding charity, are distributed together, at the chapel.

The parish of Tunstall comprehends the townships of TUNSTALL—CANTSFIELD—LECK—NETHER BURROW, AND OVERBURROW. Townships.

CANTSFIELD.—Thurland Castle, the foundation of sir Thomas Tunstall, who obtained permission from Henry IV., to fortify and kernell it, then newly erected, stands in Cantsfield, on a slightly elevated site, which rises from a monotonary flat, bounded on the south by the Greta, and on the north by the Cant. It encloses an irregular angular court, which is approached through a gateway, on the west. The wings, towers, and battlements, surrounded by a deep circular moat, give it a fortress-like aspect. The defences enabled it to sustain a long and obstinate siege, which left it a ruin, during the civil wars. The account of this siege, as given by Colonel Rigby, in his despatch to the speaker of the house of commons, dated from Preston, on the 17th of October, 1643, is curious and characteristic.‡ The name of this castle and manor of which the descent has been already Cantsfield.

* See Vol. II. p. 100.

† The parishioners of Tunstall have placed a stone over the school door, in honour of the two founders, and inscribed it thus:—

"Johanni Farrer Gen° et Johanni Fenwick Armig°. qui ut adolescentiæ virtutis decus, et literarum lumen accederent, huic scholæ benefecerunt; hoc Saxum honoris et gratitudinis ergo, lubenter poni curavit parochia de Tonstal, 1753."

‡ See Vol. II. p. 26, 27.

Tunstall Parish.

described, occurs as Thurgoland, Thorsland, Thursland, and Fyrreland, for Tyrreland by Leland, who designates it, "an ancient castle or manor-place of stone of the Tonstalls."* It is evidently the land of Thor, or Tor, a Saxon proprietor. The erection of the modern buildings, about the castle, in a style corresponding with that edifice, was commenced about twenty-three years ago, and the south wing was built about 1826-7. Cantsfield with Farlton was held by Hugh de Morwyc, of William de Lancaster;† and Adam de Montebegon gave to Geoffrey de Valons 6 carucates in these townships, to be held by knight service.‡ Cantsfield had,therefore, been alienated at that time from the fee of Lancaster, and annexed to Hornby, where it is named among the places granted, in 11 Henry III., to Hugh de Burgh, the chief justice.§ It gave name to an ancient family, whose heiress, married one of the Harringtons of Aldingham; and was in possession of the Tunstalls in the reign of Edward III. The act of resumption, passed 7 and 8 Edward IV., confirmed letters patent granted to John Tunstall, apparently uncle of sir Richard, "of the manor of Lek, with th' appurtenauncez, in the Counte of Lancastr', xvj Mees', cclx Acres of Lande and Medowe $_{IIII}^{M}$ Acres of Pasture, More and Turbarie, and a Watermylne, with th' appurtenauncez, in Lek aforesaid and halfendele of the Manere of Cauncefeld, with th' appurtenauncez, in the Counte aforesaid, and xii Mes', c and $_{IIII}^{XX}$ Acres of Lande Mede, cc Acres of More, with y' appurtenauncez, in Cauncefeld aforesaid," "which were Richard Tunstall knyght and came to oure hands by the forfaiture of the same Richard Tunstall."‖ A younger branch of the Cantsfields, who were also of Robert Hall, in Tatham, inhabited, in the 17th century, the hall of Cantsfield, now a farm-house belonging to sir John Gerard, bart.; one of the Catholic gentlemen who solicited Charles I., when at York, to avoid civil strife, was John Cansfield, esq. Mary, the daughter and heiress of sir J. Cansfield, married sir William Gerard bart., father of the knight of the same name, who was born in 1697. Of Cantsfield, Mr. Holland Watson[a] says, that it "probably had its name from some remarkable battle fought there, and from being most likely the place where Canutus vanquished Uhtred, count or tane of Northumberland. We are told by Cressey, in his Church History, b. 38, c. 31, that Canutus was met by this earl (though he mentions not the place) in order to stop, if possible, his further progress into the north. What makes this opinion the more probable is, that there is a large place, adjoining to the town, called the Barrows, where tradition says abundance of men were buried, after a battle." From the statement of the Saxon Annalist, it does not appear that Uhtred ever engaged with Canute in Northumberland unless the solitary expression, ⁊ beah þa for nýðe, (he submitted through necessity,) be considered to imply a battle;¶ and as to the name, it seems to be taken from the little river Cant, or Kant.

[a] MS. 87.

Leck.

Leck.—The townships of Leck and Burg anciently belonged to the Gernets of Halton, and by a writ, dated 26 July, 17, John, the sheriff of Lancashire was directed to give to Roger Gernet the custody of the lands and heir of Matthew Gernet, in Burg and Lek, which had been taken into the king's hands, on account of the fee held in chief by Matthew.** William Gernet gave two bovates to his sister Margery, and to Osbert one bovate, in Lecke.†† Roger died in possession of these places, in 36 Henry III.,‡‡ which, in the reign of Edward III., had passed to the Tunstalls. The abbot of Croxton had lands in Leck, which is among the places in which the abbot of Furness, in the reign of Edward I., claimed to exercise various feudal privileges.§§ The family of Welch, who purchased the

* Itin. Vol. VI. p. 59.
† Testa de Nevill', fo. 398.
‡ Ibid. fo. 406.
§ See parish of Melling.
‖ Rot. Parl. Vol. V. p. 605.
¶ Chron. Saxon. ad Ann. 1016.
** Rot. Lit. Claus. 17 Joh. m. 26.
†† Testa de Nevill', fo. 404.
‡‡ Escaet. 36 Hen. III. n. 59.
§§ Placit de Quo Warr. Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 2.

possessions of the Girlingtons, still reside at Leck, and are represented by Robert Henry Welch, esq., a magistrate, the son of George, whose father, Robert, sold the manor of Tunstall to Miles North, esq., Hipping Hall has long been a seat of the family of Tatham, and is now occupied by Edward, the brother of Richard Trotter Tatham, esq., of Summerfield House, in Overburrow. Tunstall Parish.

Nether Burrow and Over Burrow.—These villages are united into one township, commonly denominated Burrow with Barrow. The long, fertile bank on which is placed Burrow, or Overburrow Hall, is the site of the Roman station of Bremetonacæ, already described. Leland, who appears to have had no knowledge of its rank in antiquity, gives a very meagre notice of it, as a village in which square stones were sometimes found, in ploughing the ground:— Nether Burrow & Over Burrow.

"*Borow* now a Vyllage, set in *Lunesdale* a vi. Myles beneath the Foote of *Dentdale*, hath beene by likelyhod sum notable Town. The Plough menne find there yn ering *lapides quadratos*, and many other straunge thinges: and this Place is much spoken of of the Inhabitans there."*

The names of the two villages demonstrate the possession of the place by the Saxons, after the Romans. In Norman times, as mentioned in the preceding township, Burgh belonged to the Gernets, from whom it passed through the Neviles. When held by Francis Tunstall, in the reign of Elizabeth, both Overburowe and Netherburowe were styled manors.† Francis Tunstalls, of Thurland, living 1637, is said to have sold the estates to the Girlingtons, by one of whom this township was alienated to the Tathams, by an heir female, of which family, says Dr. Whitaker, they passed to the Fenwicks.‡ The descent of the Fenwicks, procured from an authentic source, represents John Tatham, of Cantsfield House, esq., to have married a sister and coheir of Nicholas and Robert Fenwick, esqrs., the issue of which marriage was Nicholas Tatham, esq., who succeeded his cousins and maternal uncle at Burrow, and took the name of Fenwick. He was followed by his cousin, Thomas Lambert, now Thomas Fenwick, esq., the present owner of Burrow Hall estates, together with Wrayton, the manor of Claughton, and the estates of Nunriding, in co. Northumberland, and elsewhere.§

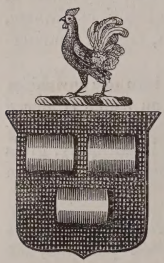
A few years ago, a mill for the spinning of flax existed in this parish, but it has been discontinued, and there is now no manufacture here, with the exception of a mill for the turning of bobbins, to which a small steam-engine is attached. Agriculture principally prevails, as an employment for the labourers; but the district is more pastoral than arable, in the proportion of, at least, four to one. Grit-stone, of an inferior kind, and nearly of a red colour, is procured on the hills, and lead has been met with in Greygrith Fell, but no attempt has been made at mining. The greater part of the parish is undulating, declining from the mountainous ridge to the flat and fertile meadows on the banks of the Lune. The land is, of course, very variable in quality, but its average annual value, throughout the parish, may be estimated at 24s. the statute acre.

* Lel. Itin. Vol. VII. p. 48. † Duchy Rec. Vol. XIV. Inq. 30 Eliz. n. 6. ‡ Richm. Vol. II. p. 273.

§ Another account of the succession of the lords of Burrow is, that a Brian Tunstall sold Burrow to a Thomas Fenwick, in the early part of the last century.

Tunstall Parish.

# Tunstall, of Thurland Castle.



Thomas, or William, Tunstall,* descended, in the 3d generation, from Sir Thomas Tunstall, founder of Thurland Castle, and grandson of Henry de Tunstall, 17 Edw. II.

- Thomas, eldest son, ob. s. p.
- Marmaduke Tunstall, Knt.
- Cuthbert Tunstall, bp. of Durham, the friend of Erasmus, died under confinemt. at Lambeth, Nov. 18, 1559.†
- Sir Brian Tunstall, Knt., 2nd son & h. of his father, was slain at Flodden, Sept. 9th, 1513. Inq. p.m. 5 Hen. VIII. = Isabell, d. of Sir Henry Bointon.
  - Agnes, mar 1st, — Kirkby; 2dly, — Copley.
  - Agnes = John Baynes, of Lanc., Esq.
- Joan, abbess of Little Maries, co. York, from 1507 to 1521.

Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, Knt., of Thurland Castle and Howdonshire, was witness of the surrender of Furness Abbey, 1537. Will dated 1566. = Alice, dau. and coheir of Robert Scargill, of Scargill Castle, Richmondshire, co. York.

Sir Brian Tunstall, Knt., of Rhodes.

Anne.

- Sir Francis Tunstall, of Thurland Castle and Scargill. Inq. p. m. 30 Eliz. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Radcliffe, of Ordsall.
- Sir John Dawney, of Sezay, co. York, ancestor of Lord Downe. = Anne.
- — Middleton, Esq. = .... 2d dau. of Marmaduke.

Francis Tunstall, of Thurland Castle, Esq., living 1601. = Anne, dau. of Richard Bold, of Bold, Esq.

Sir Francis Trollope, of Thornley, co. Durham. = Bridget.

Francis Tunstall, of Thurland Castle, said to have alienated the estates; living 1637. = Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Gascoyne, of Sadbury, co. York.

William Lascells, of Brackenburg, co, York. = Elizabeth.

William Tunstall. = Alice.

Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq., eldest son, of Scargill and Wickliffe in right of his wife; died Aug. 16, 1657, having suffered severely by sequestration during the civil wars. = Catherine, dau. and co-heiress of Wm. Wicliffe, of Wicliffe, Esq., mar. 1606.

- John.
- Thomas.
- John, son & heir of Sir John Claxton, in co. Durham. = Jane.
- Thomas, son and heir of Sir Nich. Wray. = Frances.
- Mary.
- Elizabeth.

* The discrepancies between the printed pedigree and the inquisition post mortem Will. Tunstall, 15 Hen. VII. (Duchy Records, Vol. III. n. 37.), are so great, as to be wholly irreconcileable, without other lights; it has, therefore, been thought proper to commence the pedigree from sir Brian Tunstall, about whose descendants there appears to be no difficulty.

† Sir Thomas More, writing to Erasmus, gives the following character of this prelate:—"Tonstallo, ut nemo est bonis literis instructior, nemo in vita moribusq severior, ita nemo est usquam in convictu jucundior."

Ireby in Thornton.

**Ireby in Thornton.**—Ireby, the only township in Lancashire in the parish of Thornton in Lonsdale, which is principally in Craven, in the West Riding of the county of York, is a small obscure village, on the banks of the Cant; it is four miles S.S.E. of Kirkby Lonsdale; and adjoins to Leck and Burrow, in the parish of Tunstall. The name of Ireby is in most of the topographical works, which copy each other's blunders, associated with Tatham, and the township is represented to be in that parish, though it is separated from it at a distance of upwards of five miles. This retired mountainous village is the "Irebi" of the Domesday Survey, and then comprehended three carucates of land. In the reign of James I. lived Thomas Cooke de Irebye, gent. The family of Cook, the possessor in former times of Irebye Hall, sometimes called Tottersgill Hall, sometimes Nether Hall, is extinct; the property is now vested in the lord chancellor, as guardian of Oliver Marton, esq., the owner, a lunatic, whose ancestors possessed the estate; and their descendants continued the principal landowners in this north-eastern border township.

# Tatham Parish.

Tatham Parish.

N the north, the west, and the south, the parish of Tatham is bounded by the parish of Melling, and on the east, by the parish of Bentham. The length of the parish from the extreme point, above Tatham church, on the north, to the cross of Greet, on the south, is about nine miles; and the breadth, from the rivulet Hindburn, on the west, to the Great Stone of Four Stones, on the east, is three miles. Within this area are comprised 6759½ statute acres.

Boundaries and extent of the parish.

The river Wenning flows through the north of the parish, which it partly bounds; and the Hindburn, a mountain torrent issuing from the moorland ravines south of Lowgill, flows into the Wenning between the parishes of Tatham and Melling.

Waters.

Tatham was, at the Conquest, one of the four manors of Benetain belonging to Chetel.* Tatham, Dr. Whitaker reasonably explains to mean the habitation of Tata, a personal name,† which was continued in that of the local family. In, and no doubt before, the reign of Richard I., a family of the local name possessed either the manor, or considerable estates in Tatham, under the lords of the fee; for king John, when earl of Morton, gave the services of William de Tatham, in Tatham and Ileby, value 18s. 8d.; to Roger de Monte Begon, the seisin of which, in the 17th year of his reign, he commanded to be delivered to him.‡ By the Testa de Nevill, we learn that Richard had a son, William, who held in thanage two caracates in Thatham and Greby (Ireby), by a rent of 28s.; and that William, his son, gave to William Fitz Adam 22 acres of land in marriage with his sister, and 4 acres to Elyas de Wenigton.[a] The possession of Ireby, which is in the parish of Thornton, by the mesne lords of Tatham, has misled topographers, among whom is Dr. Whitaker, and induced them to make it a township of the parish. Tatham passed from the local family before 34 Edward III., in which year, Thomas de Dacre, third son of Ranulph de Dacre, covenanted as lord of the manor of Tatham, with Richard de Towneley that he would settle on his son Edmund Dacre, on his marriage with Richard's daughter, the manor and advowson of Tatham, with other manors. Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of Thomas, son of Edmund Dacre, married sir Thomas Harrington, of Hornby, and died 2 Richard III. Since this acquisition of the manor and advowson, Tatham has passed invariably with the honor of Hornby, not as an integral portion, but as an independent and distinct manor held by the lords of Hornby.

Lords of Tatham.

[Fo. 407.

* See Domesday Survey, Vol. I. p. 110, 111.

† Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 263.

‡ Rot. Lit. Clausar. 17 Joh. P. 1. m. 31.

Tatham Parish.

Parish church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. James, is a small but neat building, in view of the towers of Hornby Castle, and the mountain of Ingleborough. The windows are mostly small and semicircular, and the tower of the church is coated white. The channelled doorway of the church is attributed, by Dr. Whitaker, to the Norman period, but the narrow arch, which he is inclined to pronounce Saxon, no longer exists. In the interior, the nave, which is the largest portion of the church, is separated from the north aisle by three deeply channelled arches, sloping inwards at their intersection with the pillars. The church was renewed at an early period of gothic architecture; within the tower a stone bears the inscription, —"This steeple built in A.D. 1722.—Leo. Jackson, Rector de Tatham, &c." Three churches are named in Domesday for the four manors of which Tatham was one, and it is not unlikely that the church of Tatham is included. Within the choir are three ancient gravestones, one of which exhibits a plain shaft, another is decorated with a cross and sword, and the third by a triangularly shaped book, with clasps; "proofs" says Dr. Whitaker, who mentions two of these stones, "if any were wanting, that the beneficed ecclesiastics of the north, in those days, did not hold themselves excused, either by the immunities or the decencies of their profession, from defending themselves in person against the rapine and violence to which they were exposed from their proximity to the borders." The following is a list of the successive incumbents, derived from the registers of the episcopal office at Chester.

RECTORS OF TATHAM,

IN THE DEANERY OF KIRKBY LONSDALE, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | RECTORS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1573 | Nicholas Clifton. | | |
| | Thomas Stanley . . . | John Clifton, of Hornby | Death of Nich. Clifton. |
| | Richard Dewhurst. | | |
| April 10, 1629 | Richard Newton . . . | Henry, lord Morley . . | Death of Rich. Dewhurst. |
| | Philip Dewhurst. | | |
| April 25, 1629 | Gilbert Nelson . . . | Henry Parker, of Hornby Castle, knt. | Death of Philip Dewhurst. |
| Feb. 21, 1660 | Thomas Sharpe . . . | Thomas, lord Morley and Monteagle | Death of Gilbert Nelson. |
| Feb. 3, 1669 | Leonard Jackson . . | Mary Parker, lady Monteagle | Death of Thomas Sharpe. |
| Dec. 7, 1726 | Robert Jackson . . . | Robert Gibson . . . | Death of Leon. Jackson. |
| June 20, 1734 | James Moore . . . . | Archibald, earl of Isla, & the hon. Duncan Forbes, advocate in Scotland, & the hon. And. Fletcher, one of the lords of session | Death of Robt. Jackson. |
| Aug. 10, 1750 | George Bruce . . . | Hon. Francis Charteris, of Hornby Castle | Death of James Moore. |
| Jan. 20, 1781 | Richard Wilson . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of George Bruce. |
| July 7, 1794 | John Tatham . . . . | John Marsden . . . | Death of Rich. Wilson. |
| June 29, 1809 | Anthony Lister . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of John Tatham. |
| Aug. 13, 1823 | John Marsden Wright, present incumbent | Do. . . . . | Resign. of Anth. Lister. |

The first entry in the parochial registers is dated March, 1558, and the excellent state of the books supplies the whole of the returns complete. Tatham Parish.

| | 1558—1559. | | 1600—1601. | | 1700—1701. | | 1800—1801. | | 1834—1835. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . | 7 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 21 | 18 | 13 | 10 | 13 |
| Marriages . . | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Burials . . . | 8 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 16 | 12 | 8 |

The population of Tatham has scarcely varied from the time of the first census, in 1801.*

One charity alone is the subject of the report of the parliamentary commissioners for inquiring concerning charities.[a] Charity.

[a] Rep. XV. p. 301.

An endowed school, which is reputed to have been intended for the benefit of the inhabitants of the lower division of this parish, has existed for a long period; but no deeds or documents relating to its foundation were discovered. The property consists of a house, barn, cottages, and about four acres of land, the rents of which produce for the schoolmaster a yearly income of £28. 4s.

The parish is divided into Higher and Lower Tatham, each governed by its own officers. A moat, yet remaining near the farm-house, called Hall Barns, marks the spot where the manor-house stood, at the time it was noticed by Leland, who, with his usual inaccuracy in distances, says— Division of parish:

"The Harringtons had of ancient time a faire manor place, within a mile of Horne[b] Castelle, caullid Tateham, now in a manner desolatid."†

[b] Hornby.

Robert Hall is a venerable building, formerly the property of the Cantsfields, from whom it passed, by marriage, to the Gerards, and now belongs to William, the brother of sir John Gerard, of New Hall, bart. The domestic Catholic chapel is now in a state of neglect. Near the small Episcopal chapel of Tatham Fell the Roman road from Ribchester to Overborough passes, on the north side. At the little village of Lowgill, the "capital" of the fell, an annual fair is held, on the 12th of March, for the sale of cattle only. On the summits of the lofty ridges which form the boundary of the counties of York and Lancaster, vast piles of stones are placed at unequal distances, and bear distinct and striking appellations; such as, "The Great Stone of Four Stones;" "Queen of Faries' Chair;" "Lee Tongue;" "Standard of Burnmore;" "Raintree Cat Stones;" "Long Grain Beacon;" "Raven Castle," "Rocky Ruins;" "The Haunt of Ravens;" "Cross of Greet," (or grit,) a pillar of grit stone, well known as near the pass into the forest of Bowland, and Cat Stones, a mountainous border crag.

A court leet, view of frankpledge, and court baron, are held for the manors twice a year, at Easter and Michaelmas, when a constable is appointed for the higher division, in the south, and another for the lower division, in the north of the parish, the lord appointing his own bailiff.

* See Vol. II. p. 100.

† Itin. Vol. VI. p. 59.

Tatham Parish.

This parish forms a long boundary slip, separated from Yorkshire by an imaginary line, nine miles in length, extending from Tatham Fell, southward, by the seat of "The Queen of Fairies," to the foot of "Graygarth Fell," at the north-eastern extremity of the county of Lancaster. The face of the country along this line, on which are the piles of stone just mentioned, is extremely rugged, but the scenery is frequently grand, and, in some parts of the parish, highly beautiful. Hornby Castle, the admiration of the neighbourhood, is seen in many situations to advantage; and, in clear weather, Ingleborough, presenting its immense mass and well-defined summit in the distance, imparts a degree of sublimity to the scene.

This parish is wholly agricultural and pastural. The land in some parts is sufficiently productive to yield a rent of 45s. the statute acre; while, in other districts, the rent does not exceed 18s. per acre, the average being about 31s. Of trade, manufacture, and commerce it is totally destitute, with the exception of a bobbin mill, at Malt Houses, and a corn mill, now Low Gill. There was formerly a slate and flag quarry in the parish of Tatham, which has ceased to be worked; but there are here two collieries, one near Tatham school, and the other at Clincefield, near Robert Hall. The veins of coal are from twenty-five to thirty inches in thickness, chiefly of an inferior quality, though a small quantity of good coal is frequently brought up. All the farming operations of this parish and district are conducted upon the principles of the old school, unmixed with the *alloy* of modern improvements.

# Whittington Parish,

## And Part of Burton in Kendal.

Whittington Parish.

OUNDED on the east by the river Lune, the parish of Whittington has its northern limit defined by the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, the western by Burton in Kendal, and the southern by the parish of Melling, which circumscribe an area of about 8,400 statute acres. The length of the parish, from Thirnby Wood, on the north, to the verge of Arkholme, on the south, is three miles and three-quarters; and the breadth, from the Lune on the east, to the Keer on the west, is about three miles and a half.

Boundaries and extent of the parish.

Waters.

The Lune, flowing along the whole of the eastern side of the parish, is the principal river. The fishery on the Whittington side of this river, valuable on account of its salmon, is claimed by the owners of the estates adjoining the stream. In Arkholme the Lune receives School Beck, a rivulet which runs out of Whittington. The Keer takes its rise from several little brooks in the hollows beneath Docker, and becomes a limit between Whittington and the parish of Burton in Kendal.

Manor.

The manor of Witetvne, of the Saxon era, was of considerable extent; it included Neutune, Ergune, Ghersinctune, Hotune, Cantesfelt, Irebi, Borch, Borctune, all in Lancashire; and Bernulfesuuic, Inglestune, Castretune, Berebrune, Sedberge and Tiernibi, in Yorkshire; all these villages, says the Domesday Survey, belong to Whitune,* but it is now shorn of all but the townships of Whittington and Newton. According to the Testa de Nevill',[a] Robert Fil. Gilmuth held one carucate in Whytington for 40d. per annum, and this must have been about the reign of John, for in 38 Henry III. this township was the property of Ralph Bethum,† from whose family it had passed, in 17 Edward II., to that of Gynes, or de Coucy, by whom it was held by homage and the service of 3s. 4d. per annum, as an appurtenance of the manor of Wyersdale,‡ probably so stated because that manor belonged to the Coucy family. William de Coucy, in 14 Edward III., had a grant of free warren in Whittingtone.§ The manor of Whittington was held under the great fee of Hornby. In 36 Edward III. sir John de Haryngton, of Farleton, held the manor of Whitington,‖ and in 49 Edward III. sir John de Coupeland, the successor of

[a] fo. 407.

* See Vol. I. p, 108, 109.
† Esc. 38 Hen. III. n. 41.
‡ Esc. 20 Edw. III. n. 63—49 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 29.
§ Rot. Chart. 14 Edw. III. n. 7.
‖ Esc. 36 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 99.

Whittington Parish.

De Coucy, was lord of the third part.* It was therefore held in portions, but when they were united does not appear. In the reign of James I. the lord of Hornby claimed Whittington as a mesne manor. The family of Bordrigge are said to have been lords of Whittington in the last century; and James Bordrigge, in 17 Charles I., had estates in Tunstall, Burrowe, and Whittington.† A heiress of this family married Richard North, esq., a descendant of the Norths of Docker, and grandfather of the present lord of the manor.

The forms and customs of the court baron, which was formerly convened at the manor-house, are not singular; a few chief rents are the only services due to the lord; and the estates are for the most part free from suit and service. Whittington gave name to a family who had estates in the parish in the reign of Henry VIII.‡

Halls and families.

West Hall, within Whittington, existed in the fifteenth century, and was alienated to the Huddlestons in 21 Henry VIII. by Thomas Stanley, lord Monteagle, to be holden of his manor of Whittington by knight's service, on which terms it was held as a manor, in the reign of Elizabeth, by Miles Huddleston, the patron of Whittington church.§ The Crofts succeeded, but, in the reign of James I., West Hall was the seat of Thomas Carus, esq., and at present it forms part of the estates annexed to Whittington Hall, which appears to have been originally erected by Miles Huddleston, and rebuilt in 1831. It is now the property, by purchase, of Thomas Greene, of Slyne, esq., M. P., by whom it is occupied. The hamlet of Docker contains two halls, both designated Docker Hall, one known to have been in existence before the reign of James I., and the other an erection of the sixteenth or seventeenth century. The first was the residence of Thomas North, in that reign; his descendant, of the same name, dying in July, 1790, the estate was sold to Mr. Joseph Gibson, of Kirkby Lonsdale, whose nephew, Joseph Gibson, esq., is the present owner.

The other Docker Hall is supposed to have belonged to the Brabines, but is now the property of the Rev. James Long. "A long race of gentlemen," says Lucas, "of the name of Baynes, resided at Sellet Hall,"‖ an erection probably of Robert Baynes, who, in 34 Elizabeth, held messuages, lands, woods, and rents in Whittington, Cartmell, and Hyesame,¶ or of his son, Robert Baines, in 1 James I.** The list of ancient gentry of South Lonsdale, flourishing in this reign, records Johannes Baynes de Sellet, armiger," the son of Robert Baynes. A branch of this family resided in Kirkby Lonsdale; Baynes, of Hegholme Hall, esq., built the south porch, or quire, of Kirkby Lonsdale church.†† Sellet Hall is now the property of Miss Harrison, of Kendal, by whose family it has long been enjoyed.

* Esc. 49 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 29.
† Duchy Rec. Vol. XXX. Inq. n. 5.
‡ Ibid. Vol. IV. Inq. n. 86. n. 90.
§ Ibid. Vol. XV. (33 Eliz.) n. 36—(34 Eliz.) n. 8.
‖ Sir William Banes, chaplain, was vicar of Whittington in 4 Rich. II.
¶ Duchy Records, Vol. XV. Inq. n. 11.
** Ibid. Vol. XIX. n. 1. n. 75.
†† The inscription over the porch given by Nicholson and Burns, Hist. Westm. & Cumb. Vol. I. p. 246, is very inaccurate.

Whittington Parish.

The village of Newton seems to be the mansion Neutona, which, with the mansion of Aldecliua, was conferred by Roger de Poictou upon the priory of Lancaster.* The hall, now in ruins, belongs to Richard Toulmin North, esq., the owner of High Hall, as part of his manor of Thurland.

Parish church.

The name of the saint to whom the parish church is dedicated, is unknown. The building is a plain specimen of late Gothic architecture, consisting of a tower, nave, side aisles, and chancel, which is separated from the nave by a screen of not much elegance. The south side was rebuilt about 1716, and several new pews were added in 1824.

There are no very early monumental tablets, nor any that claim particular notice, unless it be a black marble to the memory of a liberal benefactor of the parish—William Margisson, of Docker, who died Sept. 24, 1761, having by will, dated July 12, 1759, bequeathed £800 to the poor of Whittington, and for building and endowing a school for the education of the same class.

The church is named in the Valor of Pope Nicholas, in 1291, and the right of presentation, from that time to the reign of Elizabeth, was vested in the Coupelands, lords of part of the manor, the Hodlestons, lords of West Hall, under Hornby, and the Tunstalls, lords of Hornby. In 1292, by assent of sir Alan de Coupland, Edmund, the king's son, presented Mr. John Lovell; the archdeacon presented Reginald de Westbury in 1377; John de Hodelston presented William Banes in 1380; and Ralph Hodelston presented Edmund Yealand in 1419. Francis Tunstall, in 19 Elizabeth exercised this right, which, in 33 Elizabeth, was held by Miles Huddleston, and is now vested in Edmund Hornby, of Dalton in Kendal, esq. The following list, compiled from documents in the episcopal registry of Chester, exhibits the names of the successive patrons and incumbents, from 1576 to the present time.

RECTORS OF WHITTINGTON.

In the Deanery of Kirkby Lonsdale, and Archdeaconry of Richmond.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | RECTORS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 18, 1576 | Hugh Conwaie . . Daniel Moures. | Francis Tunstall, esq. . . | Death of last incumbent. |
| Oct. 6, 1640 | Richard Jackson . . | Edw. Middleton of Middleton | Death of Dan. Moures. |
| June 12, 1641 | Richard Jackson . . | The king, by lapse . . . | Simony. |
| June 30, 1681 | Thomas Bowth . . | Christ. Carus, esq. . . . | Death of Rich. Jackson. |
| Mar. 12, 1682 | Jones Gardner . . | Charles II. . . . . | Simony. |
| Sept. 17, 1716 | George Hornby . . | Edmund Hornby . . . | Death of Thomas Bowth. |
| Feb. 20, 1747-8 | Thomas Nicholson . | Susannah Hornby, widow, and Edm. Hornby | Death of Geo. Hornby. |
| April 10, 1755 | Robert Ravald . . | Edmund Hornby . . . | Resign. Thos. Nicholson. |
| April 2, 1768 | Robert Oliver . . . | Geoffrey Hornby . . . | Death of Robt. Ravald. |
| July 26, 1782 | Thomas Horton . . | Do. . . . . | Res. or Cess. of Rbt. Oliver. |
| May 6, 1791 | Benjamin Banner . . | Do. . . . . | Cess. of Thomas Horton.† |
| Aug. 21, 1793 | Thomas Butler . . | Do. . . . . | Cess. of Benj. Banner. |
| May 16, 1825 | Wm. Carus Wilson, present incumbent | Wm. Carus Wilson . . | Death of Thos. Butler. |

* See Vol. IV. p. 514.

† On succeeding to the title and estates of his brother, sir Watts Horton, of Chadderton, bart.

Whittington Parish.

The parochial register of Whittington, bearing date Dec. 13, 1538, 30 Henry VIII., is one of the oldest in the county. This description of record was not regularly appointed to be kept until 1580. The following are the results of an examination of the register of Whittington—

| | 1538-1539. | | 1560-1561. | | 1600-1601. | | 1700-1701. | | 1800-1801. | | 1834-1835. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 5 | 16 | — | — | 16 | 14 | 22 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 18 |
| Marriages . . . | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Burials . . . . | — | — | 3 | 2 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 14 |

The population has suffered a diminution of about 20, between the years 1821 and 1831.*

Charities.

[a] Rep. XV. p. 219-221.

The charities of Whittington, according to the parliamentary commissioners for inquiring concerning charities,[a] are briefly the following—

*Margison's Charity*, 1759.—This charity has already been noticed, (p. 619.) The income of Margison's school amounts to £41. 8s., of which £17. 15s. is paid to a master, who instructs six children; and out of the residue, a sum of £12, or upwards, but not exceeding £15, is distributed half yearly among poor housekeepers. The rest is expended in the remuneration of a trustee, and repairing the school.

*Hardy's Charity*, 1736.—£20, the interest to be paid to four poor women. It was laid out in land, which lets for £2. 2s. per annum.

*Redman's Charity*, 1756.—Interest of £20, to be laid out in bibles, &c. for poor boys.

*Hornby's Charity*, 1748.—A rent charge of £2 to the poor, discontinued since 1813, probably on the ground that the gift was void under the statute of 9 Geo. II. c. 36.

The poor of the parish are boarded and lodged in the workhouse of Kirkby Lonsdale; at the petit sessions of which place, the magisterial business of this part of Lancashire is transacted. The recent removal of the stocks is regarded as indicative of the decrease of petty crimes.

Although Dr. Whitaker represents the parish as divided into three townships, —Whittington, Newton, and Docker,† the parish and township of Whittington are co-extensive, and without any dependent township. There are, certainly, the three divisions named, but they are for highway, and not for parochial purposes.

The only manufacturer in the parish, except the usual village mechanics, is a linen-weaver; and of commerce there is a total absence.

The prevailing features of the country, in this parish, are undulating grounds, terminating on high naked heights, or declining into small fertile flats on the banks of the Lune. There are here several quarries of excellent freestone. The immediate substratum of this part of Lancashire is a metalliferous limestone. Micaceous earth has been detected in the strata underneath Whittington Hall, similar to that which is met with on Ingleborough. Thin veins of coal, beneath beds of limestone, are perceptible at Sellet Banks. Upwards of one-third of the cultivated land of the parish is arable, and the farmers are extensive cultivators of potatoes, with which the neighbouring markets are supplied. The average annual value of farming land is from 25s. to 27s. the statute acre.

* See Vol. II. p. 101.

† Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 281.

# Part of the Parish of Burton in Kendal.



The whole of this parish, excepting the township of Dalton, is in the county of Westmoreland; but the barony of Kendal, of which the seat was at Kendal, extended, as we have repeatedly seen in the course of this work, into the county of Lancaster.

Daltun, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was one of the nine manors held in Stercaland by the Saxon chief Gilmichael, in Stercaland.* It was afterwards annexed to the manor of Borton, in which two carucates were granted by Richard I. to Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfred, but the manor seems then, or soon after, to have been granted to a family of the name de Burton. In 4 Henry VII., after the attainder of sir James Harrington, the inquisition finds, that he was seized of a moiety of the manor of Barton in Kendal. Some time afterwards, the manor is found in the hands of the Middletons, of Leighton. The female heir of this family was married to Oldfield, who sold Burton to Thomas Benison, of Hornby, esq. whose daughter and heir conveyed it in marriage to John Fenwick, of Borrow Hall, esq. whose brother and heir, Thomas Fenwick, esq., in pursuance of an act of parliament for that purpose, sold it to Thomas Pearson, esq.† The pedigree of the family of Croft of Yealand Conyers, and Yealand Redmayne, and Leighton, mentions sir John Croft of Dalton, the brother of Roger Croft of Leighton, husband of Elizabeth Redmayne. His grandson, Nicholas Croft, of Dalton, living 7 Henry VI., left issue James, who married a daughter and heiress of Butler of Frekelton, by whom he had two daughters and coheiresses; Mabel married Piers Leigh, of Lime, and Alison conveyed Dalton in marriage to Geoffrey Middleton, of Middleton, in Kirkby Lonsdale, who became seated at Leighton. The property of the Middletons passed by sale into the hands of different purchasers; part of it, and apparently Dalton, came by this means to the family of Hornby, of Poulton le Fylde, Preston, and Scale. Edmund Hornby, of Dalton, esq., married his cousin Charlotte, daughter of Edward, 12th earl of Derby, and is father of Edmund George Hornby, of Lancaster, esq., the first member of parliament for Warrington. This gentleman is the reputed lord of Dalton, through no manorial rights are regularly exercised.

The township is a rocky tract, abounding in limestone, of which the high hill of Dalton Crag is almost entirely composed: there are two limekilns. Some topographical works represent Dalton as possessed of fairs, but this is erroneous. A juvenile pastime, for the sale of cherries, called Dalton Cherry Fair, is annually held on Sunday before Lammas-day. The poor are provided for in the workhouse of Milnthorp. There is no parochial connection with Priest Hutton, in the parish of Warton, but in some judicial processes the two townships are named in conjunction.

* See Vol. I. p. 110, 111.

† Nicholson and Burn's Westm. & Cumb. Vol. II. p. 237.

## LONSDALE NORTH OF THE SANDS.

# Lordship of Furness.

Furness Lordship.

HIS peninsular district is twenty-five miles in length, and six miles in width, and comprehends the whole of that division of the county of Lancaster which is called Lonsdale North of the Sands, with the exception of the parish of Cartmel. "The lordship of Furness consists of all that tract of land and islands included in the following limits:—the boundary beginning upon Wrinose Hill, in Little Langdale, descends with the water that divides Lancashire from Westmoreland to Elter Water; and from thence along the river Brathy into Windermere; then along the west side of this lake, and down the river Leven, over Leven sands into the sea; extending along the sea, it includes the Isle of Foulney, the Pile of Fouldrey, and the Isle of Walney; then ascends with the river Duddon, which divides Lancashire from Cumberland, to the place where the water of that river comes from Wrinose Hills, and from thence with the water which descends to Elter Water, as the boundary began. The liberty of the lordship of Furness extends itself over all the tract of land and islands called Furness. The several manors comprehended within this lordship and liberty are, the manor of Furness, the manor of Ulverstone, and the manor of Muchland with Torver; in each of which a court leet and court baron may be held: the manor of Dalton, the manor of Egton and Newland, and the manor of Hawkshead; in each of which a court baron only can be held; and the manor of Nevil Hall; all which manors belong to and are part of the demesnes of the lord of the liberty; the manors of Conishead and Bardsea, and the manor of Blawith, for which no courts are now held: the manor of Kirkby, for which a court baron may be held; the manor of Bolton and Adgarley; the manor of Dunnerdale and Seathwaite; the manor of Lowick; the manor of Broughton; the manor of Pennington; and the manor of Conistone; for each of which a court baron is now held; but in none of those manors belonging to other lands is there any court leet."[a] This district is divided into High and Low Furness. The division line cannot be very accurately drawn, but it may be taken generally that the parishes of Hawkshead and Coulton, with the upper parts of Ulverstone and Kirkby Ireleth, are in High Furness, or Furness Fells* and the parishes of Dalton (with its islands) Aldingham,

Limits.

Liberty.

Manors.

[a] West.

High and Low Furness.

* *Felz*, Teutonic, a rock, or rocky mountains; *Fels*, mod. Germ. a rock.

Drawn by T. Allom. Engraved by R. Sands.

CHAPTER-HOUSE, FURNESS ABBEY.

FISHER, SON, & Co. LONDON. 1830.

Urswick, Pennington, and the lower parts of Ulverstone and Kirkby Ireleth, in Low Furness. A line drawn obliquely, from south-east to north-west, between Ulverstone and Broughton, though it will not exactly mark the divisions of the two Furnesses, will approach to it sufficiently near to answer the purpose of a popular definition. The Romans, according to Mr. West, the historian of the district, had a castellum at Dalton, though this fact is not very clearly established. Since the time of this author, Roman coins have been found ten inches under the surface, at Elliscales, and an ancient British stone celt was found two miles from Dalton a few years ago. There is, however, no doubt but the Romans were in possession of the fertile lands of Low Furness, and a Roman road is shewn to have passed from the eastern coast, in the bay of Morecambe, at the point where Conishead priory stood in later times, by Street Yate, through Lindal, to Dalton, and from thence to the Boar Foot, on the left bank of the Duddon, pointing at Cumberland. Camden derives the name of Furness from its projection into the bay, and deems it equivalent to Foreland, or the *Promontorium Anterius* of the Latin.* The Saxon period may be considered as the first era of settled population in Furness, and the names of their chiefs are continually occurring in this district. William the Conqueror awarded the lordship to Roger de Poictou. In the Domesday Book, High Furness is call Hovgvn, or the Hill. At the taking of this survey, Furness was in the possession of the crown, owing to the defection of the Norman baron; it was afterwards awarded to Stephen, earl of Boulogne; this prince conferred the greater part of the district, excepting the land of Michael Fleming, on the abbey of Furness, by a charter, dated 1126, in which for the first time the name Furness, "Fudernesia," or the further nese,† is found. By this institution it was held till the dissolution; when it again reverted to the crown, and became parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. In the year 1662, it was granted away by Charles II. to the duke of Albemarle, and his heirs, with all the rights, privileges, and jurisdictions belonging thereto. The lordship is now held by the duke of Buccleuch and lord Beaulieu, to whom the property of the duke of Albemarle descended by marriage. In the early part of English history, the Fells of Furness formed the boundary between Scotland and England, and in 1138 a terrible irruption from the north laid the whole peninsula desolate. The ruins of the castle of Pile of Fouldrey form a monument of that invasion.

Furness Lordship.

Roman antiquities.

Saxon occupation.

Domesday Survey.

The abbey, situated in a valley called Bekansgill,‡ "the glen of the deadly nightshade,"[a] at a distance of about a mile to the south of the town of Dalton. Furness Abbey, which is dedicated to St. Mary, was founded on the nones of July, in the year 1127, by a body of Cistercian monks, with Ewan, the first abbot, at their

Furness abbey.

[a] A plant found here.

* Brit. Ed. 1590, p. 620. † Dr. Kuerden's Fol. MS. p. 215. In the Chetham Library.

‡ According to John Stell, a monk and poetical historian of Furness, living in the reign of Henry VI.:—

"Hæc vallis tenuit olim sibi nomen ab herba
Bekan, qua viruit, dulcis nunc, tunc sed acerba;
Inde domus nomen, Beckansgill, claruit ante."

Furness Lordship.

head. The holy brotherhood were affiliated with the monastery of Savigni, and on their arrival in England in 1124, they seated themselves in the centre of the county of Lancaster, in a monastic erection, already established, at Tulket, near Preston. The abbot, with the sagacious eye of a monk, fixed upon a site for the erection of his house where all the materials were at hand, and in a situation where the monastic authorities could reign monarchs of the district. Here stone, timber, iron, and lead, all presented themselves in abundance; and the patronage of Stephen, earl of Boulogne, afterwards king of England, furnished the means of erecting a sanctuary sufficiently stable almost to defy the corroding hand of time itself. Soon after the foundation of the monastery there arose between the monks and those of Waverley in Sussex, also of the Cistercian order, a contention for precedence, which for some time agitated the monastic world. Of this dispute, the annalist of Waverley has preserved a minute account. Furness abbey is there stated to have been founded a short time before Waverley, on which account the abbot of Furness laid claim to precedence; but Furness, being a daughter of Savigni in France, derived its origin from the Benedictines. The fourth abbot of Savigni, in a general chapter, surrendered his house, with all its dependencies, into the hands of Bernard, abbot of Clarevall, for the purpose of becoming Cistercians. Peter de York, the fourth abbot of Furness, with his convent, appealed to pope Eugenius III. against this surrender, and, going to Rome on this occasion, obtained from the pontiff a confirmation, that the abbey of Furness should remain of its original order; but, on his return, he was seized by the monks of Savigni, obliged to resign his abbey, and become a monk there, bearing the Cistercian order. His successor at Furness, John de Cauunsfield, to whom Eugenius III. granted a bull of exemptions, reconciled this house to the mother church of Savigni, and thenceforth it became Cistercian. At last it was determined that the abbot of Furness should have precedence through all the houses of elemosyna in England, but the abbot of Waverley was to have precedence in the chapters of the abbots through England, with a superiority over the whole order.*

Monastic feuds.

In 1153 the estate of Fordeboc, or Fordbotle, a place of which no trace remains, was added to the possessions of the abbey by Michael le Fleming, who had previously exchanged with the monks, Ros and Crimleton, for Urswick. The limits of Furness Fells, on the side which bounds the barony of Kendal, were the occasion of a dispute, in the early part of the reign of Henry II., between the monks and William de Lancaster, baron of Kendal. This dispute was at last settled, by a reference to thirty sworn men, and the agreement afterwards confirmed by the king.† The charter of Stephen, which conveyed to the abbot immense estates, and by which he claimed almost regal power, was confirmed successively by Henry I. and II.,‡ by Richard I., John,§ and Henry III.‖ These charters enumerate the fishery of

Chartered privileges.

* Manning, Hist. Surr. Vol. III. p. 144. Monast. Anglic. Vol. V. p. 237. Harl. MSS. Cod. 948, fo. 51.
† West, p. 27.
‡ Duchy Records, Repert. Orig. Bund. A.
§ Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 19. n. 38.
‖ Ibid. 11 Hen. III. P. 1. m. 20.

Lancaster, Staplethorne, Furneis forest, the isle of Wagney with the chase, Dalton, Wynterburne, Fordbotle, Crinelton, Rose, Berdesey, Neuby, and Sellesec, as possessions of the abbey of Furness. The abbot, by virtue of the foundation charter, claimed to have and exercise, among other privileges, sheriff's turn, assize of bread and beer, wreck of the sea, weyf, infangenetheof, and free chase in Dalton, Kyrkeby, Irelygh, Penyngton, Ulverston, Aldingham, Legh, and Ursewyk in Furness; to be free from county fines and amercements, and from county suits and wapentakes, for himself and men in those towns; and to have a market, fair, and gallows in Dalton, and to make summons and attachments, by his bailiff, in Furness. On the trial at Lancaster, in 20 Edward I., it appeared that no sheriff had made a turn in Lancashire before the reign of Henry III., when Matthew de Redeman began to hold a sheriff's turn twice a year, according to the custom of the realm at that time; that the coroner of Furneys began to hold a turn twice a year in Furneys, commanded the abbot's bailiff to summon juries before him, delivered articles, brought in the rolls, and made the turn as a sheriff does in a geldable county, without special warrant, receiving the issues and profits for the king's use. The abbot was, at length, amerced for a false claim, with respect to exemption from common fines and amercements, but was discharged, *sine die*, as to the other privileges,* which were subsequently confirmed, on condition of paying annually 6s. 8d. to Henry earl of Lancaster. Edward III. granted the monks of Furness free warren in their lands in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cumberland, and confirmed the grant of a coroner and sheriff's turn once a year, which had been made by Henry earl of Lancaster, 20 Edward I.† Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI., each confirmed former grants to this house; and Henry V., in the third year of his reign, exempted the abbot from personal appearance in any court of justice within the realm, with license to prosecute and defend all causes, in the courts within or without the county, by his attorneys appointed under the seal of the abbot and convent of Furness.‡

Furness Lordship.

The serjeanty or stewardship of Furness was an important office, and was usually held by men of high rank; in 13 Edward III. it was granted to sir Robert de Holland.§ There is in the Chapter House, Westminster, an autograph letter from Alexander Rawlinson, the abbot of Furness, to cardinal Wolsey, announcing that the convent, according to his request, would grant the stewardship of the monastery to

* Plac. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 2.

† Rot. Chart. 10 Edw. III. n. 10.

‡ The seal of the Abbey forms the initial letter of this chapter. Within the circle are the virgin and child, with a glory round her head, and a globe in her left hand. She stands between two escutcheons of the house of Lancaster, which are suspended by bundles of nightshade, and charged with three lions of England. At the bottom each shield is supported by a monk in his full habit; on the foreground are two plants of nightshade; and over the head of each monk is a sprig of the same plant, in allusion to Stell's description of Becan-Gill. A wivern, which occupies the lower compartment, was the device of Thomas earl of Lancaster, and the legend is "Sigillum. Commvne. Domvs. Beate. Marie. de. Furnesio."

§ Nich. Leicest. Vol. I. p. ii. App. p. 25.

Furness Lordship.

the earl of Derby, if they might have returned to them a grant "made and sealyd wyht oure Convent seale and delyu̅ed vnto the late erle of Darby by John Dalton p̅tensid Abbot in the tyme of his intrusion." The letter is dated merely, "Frome Furnes the xvj$^{th}$ day of July;" and it appears from it that the country was then suffering under the visitation of a pestilence. "I was comyng," says the abbot, "towarde youre grace by the space of xl myles and more, whereas I had knowledge how the Terme was adiorned and the greate Plage renyng, wherefore I retornyd to my mon$^{a}$stry."*

Through four centuries this religious house flourished, extending continually its revenues and its hospitality, and how much longer the monks might have kept their station, had not our eighth Henry and the pope come to issue about the divorce of Catharine of Arragon, it is impossible to say. Great events often arise from causes apparently insignificant. The fall of the monasteries was a consequence of the fall of the queen—

> "'Twas love that taught that monarch to be wise,
> And gospel light first beamed from Boleyn's eyes."

John Dalton does not occur in any of the lists of abbots hitherto published, for which a reason may, perhaps, be found in the custom related by Mr. West, that "the abbey of Furness had a very singular custom, in which it differed from every other abbey of the same order. This custom was, the registering of the names of such abbots only as, having presided full ten years, continued and died abbots there. The register was called the Abbots' Mortuary, or Dead Book. Those who, after having presided ten years, were either translated or deposed, and those who died before the expiration of the tenth year, were not entered in this book; so that, in the space of 277 years, there were only ten abbots recorded in the mortuary." The following list of the abbots of Furness is compiled from the collections of John Stell, Brown Willis, and Mr. West:—

ABBOTS OF FURNESS.

1. Ewan de Abrineis . . . . . 1127
2. Eudo de Soudervalle.
3. Michael de Lancaster.
4. Peter de Eboraco (York) . . . 1145
5. Philip de Baiocis (Bayeux.)
6. John de Cawncefield.
7. Walter de Millum . . . . 26 Hen. II.
8. Josceline de Penynton . . . . 1181
9. Conon de Bardoule.
10. Wilhelmus Niger.
11. Giraldus Bristaldun (Birstall.)
12. Michael de Dalton . . . temp. Ric. I.
13. Richard de St. Quintin . . . . 1191
14. Ralph de Fletham.
15. John de Newby.
16. Stephen de Ulverston.
17. Nicholas de Meaux, afterwards bishop of Man, in 1217.
18. Robert de Denton.
19. Lawrence de Acclom.
20. William de Midleton.
21. Hugh le Bron.
22. William de Cockerham.
23. Hugh Skyller (deposed) . temp. Ed. III.
24. John de Cockerham . . . . . 1340
25. Alexander de Walton.

* Cardinal Wolsey's Correspondence MS. Vol. V. fo, 85. In the Chapter House, Westminster.

26. John de Cockerham . . . . . 1362
27. John de Bilton . . . . temp. Hen. IV.
28. William de Dalton . . . . . 1412
29. Robert, abbot of Furness . . 2 Hen. VI.
30. Thomas, lord abbot—MS. in Chetham Library . . . . . 1424
31. William Woodward . . temp. Hen. VI.
32. John Turner . . . . . 1443
33. — Rawlinson . . . . temp. Hen. VI.
34. Lawrence, abbot . . . . . 1461
35. Thomas Chamber . . . . . 1491
36. John Dalton . . . . temp. Hen. VIII.
37. Alexander Rawlinson . . . . . 1527
38. Roger Pyle, who surrendered the abbey to the king . . . 9 Ap. 1537

Furness Lordship.

At the period of the dissolution, Furness abbey was endowed with a revenue of £805. 16s. 5d. per annum, according to Dugdale, and of £766. 7s. 10d. according to Speed; exclusive of the woods, meadows, pastures, and fisheries, retained by the monks in their own hands; and of the shares of mines, mills, and salt works which belonged to the abbey. This wealth enabled the inhabitants of the monastery to exercise a princely hospitality, of which Mr. West has preserved some remarkable instances, in the depositions taken in 1582, in the course of a dispute between the tenants of Low Furness, late holding under the abbot and convent, and John Brograve, esq., attorney-general of the duchy. One deponent, aged 78, said, that he had many times seen the tenants resort to the monastery, on tunning days, sometimes with twenty, sometimes with thirty horses, and had delivered unto every of them firkins or barrels of beer or ale, each containing ten or twelve gallons; and the same was worth 10d. or 12d. a barrel at that time. A dozen loaves of bread were delivered to every one that had a barrel of beer or ale, which bread and beer, or ale, was delivered weekly; and every dozen loaves was worth 6d. Another deponent had known divers children of the tenants and their servants to have come from the plough, or other work, into the said abbey, where they had dinner or supper; and the children of the said tenants came divers times to the said abbey, and were suffered to come to school and learning within the said monastery. This was confirmed by John Richardson, who said that there was both a grammar school and a song school in the monastery, which the children of the tenants that paid provisions, were free to come and resort; and that he was at the said school: and Richard Banks deposed, that the tenants, their families and children, did weekly have and receive, at and out of the said monastery, of charity and devotion, over and besides the relief and commodities afore rehearsed, to the value of 40s. sterling.*

The loss of so much power and of so much wealth very naturally excited the indignation of the holy brotherhood, and the heads of this house were of the number of those who favoured and excited the pilgrims of grace. The interval between abandonment and ruin of an edifice of this nature is generally short: soon after the appropriation of the funds to the use of the state, the building itself began to decay; and a structure that would have weathered the storms of a thousand winters, if cherished and supported by monastic hospitality and timely reparations, soon sunk into a state of dilapidation: "The magnitude of the abbey (says West) may be known

* Hist. Furness, Append. No. VIII. Sign. 3 E. 3 F. 2.

Furness Lordship.

by the dimensions of the ruins; and enough is standing to show the style of the architecture, which breathes the plain simplicity of that taste which is found in most of the houses belonging to the Cistercians. The round and pointed arches occur in the doors and windows, and the fine clustered Gothic and the heavy plain Saxon pillars stand contrasted. The walls show excellent masonry, they are in many places counter-arched, and the ruins discover a strong cement. The east window of the church has been noble; and some of the painted glass that once adorned it is preserved in a window in Windermere church. This window consists of seven compartments, or partitions, in three of which are depicted, in full proportion, the crucifixion, with the Virgin Mary on the right, and the beloved disciple on the left of the cross. The rest of the window is filled up with other scripture subjects, and the arms of several benefactors, amongst whom are Lancaster, Urswick, Harrington, Fleming, Millum, and others. On the outside of the window at the abbey, under an arched festoon, is the head of Stephen the founder; and opposite to it that of Maud his queen, both well executed. In the middle space, where the first barons of Kendal are interred, lies a procumbent figure of a man in armour, cross-legged. The chapter-house is the only building belonging to the abbey which is marked with any elegance of Gothic sculpture. The vaulted roof, formed of twelve ribbed arches, was supported by six pillars, in two rows, at fourteen feet distance from each other. This noble roof fell in about the middle of the eighteenth century, but the entrance or porch, which exhibits a fine circular arch, beautified with a deep cornice, and a portico on each side, is still standing. The only entire roof of any apartment now remaining, is that of a building within the inclosure wall, which was the school-house of the abbots' tenants." "There is a general disproportion prevailing here, as well as in the interior of all Gothic churches—the width is not suited to the height and length; but the most remarkable deformity in this edifice, and for which there is no apparent reason or necessity, is, that the north door, which is the principal entrance, is not directly under, but on the west side of the window above it. The tower has been supported by four magnificent arches, of which only one remains entire: these arches rest upon four tall pillars, whereof three are finely clustered, but the fourth is of a plain unmeaning construction."[a] The west end of the church seems to have been an additional part, intended for a belfry, to ease the main tower, but is now a ponderous heap of ruins. The east end of the church contains five altars, besides the high altar, as appears by the chapels, and there was probably an altar in the sacristy. In magnitude this abbey was the second in England belonging to the Cistercian monks, and the next in opulence after Fountains, in Studley Park. The church and cloisters were encompassed with a wall, which commenced at the east side of the great northern door, and formed the strait enclosure; and a space of ground, to the extent of sixty-five acres, luxuriantly wooded, was surrounded with a strong wall, which enclosed the mills, kilns, and fish-pounds belonging to the abbey, the ruins of which walls are still visible. This was the great enclosure, now called the

[a] West.

Furness abbey, A.D. 1774.

Drawn by T. Allom.

Engraved by R. Challis.

FURNESS ABBEY, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON 1833

Deer Park, in which terraces might be found, commanding views equal, if not superior, to any in England. The beautiful rivulet to the north, which constantly runs through the valley, is conducted by the east end of the church, and by the side of the cloisters is an arched subterraneous passage, or tunnel, and another temporary brook from the west has been conducted in a similar manner. Originally the abbey was of such a magnitude as nearly to occupy the whole breadth of the glen; and the extreme length of the church was 304 feet 6 inches. The finest view of the ruin is on the east side, where, beyond the shattered frame that contained the richly painted window, is seen a perspective of the choir and of the distant arches of the nave, with the rich foliage of the stately woods to the west, closing the vista. The structure is built with the stone of the district, strongly tinged with the iron ore, which imparts a sombre hue to the pile, and the climbing ivy, interspersed with tufts of moss, mixed with the towering nightshade, heightened the effect, and, combined with the stately building, "great in decay," carry the mind imperceptibly back to the ages of monastic dominion. The hand of decay is here continually at work, but, owing to the original strength of the erection, and to its seclusion from the busy haunts of men, the ruin will probably survive longer than the building stood in its pristine glory, when the abbot was monarch of Furness, and the abbey was the school and the tomb of successive generations of the most elevated portion of the inhabitants. Furness Lordship.

The present appearance of these celebrated ruins is thus described by a recent tourist:—"I turned from the high road into a lane shaded with oaks, running down a narrow valley or glen, called the glen of the deadly nightshade; and at the bottom of this glen, under the solemn shade of majestic forest trees, I came upon the ruins of the famous abbey of Furness. The first effect would be much more imposing, if you did not approach through a farm-yard, and by a small manor-house; but beyond them you obtain a full view of the venerable ruin itself, with a grassy area in front, and enclosed on each side by noble groves of the plane-tree, the ash, and the oak. The abbey, though much shattered, and having lost the central tower, is still extensive and magnificent. Lofty walls and arches, clustered columns and long-drawn aisles, remain; and the fine symmetry and noble proportions of the arches contrast most picturesquely with the rents and fractures of the pile. The former extent of the building may in some degree be judged of when I state, that what remains measures 500 feet from north to south, and 300 from east to west. At the southern extremity of the abbey, the glen makes a very sudden bend just below the ruin, which gives it the appearance of a *cul de sac*, terminating in a concave sweep of the hill, which might have served for the seats of an ancient theatre.—The abbey lies in a nook apparently so secluded that it might be deemed the utmost corner of the earth; yet you have only to ascend the hills on either side, and you look abroad on the wide world, embracing all the extent of sea and land prospect visible from the shores of the bay of Morecambe.—The college and the school-house are the most complete apartments remaining: the former has an arched roof still Present state of the abbey.

Furness Lordship.

quite perfect: its tall narrow windows have no arch, but terminate upwards in the shape of a pediment. The school-house is equally perfect, but is smaller and less ornamental. From these apartments we proceeded over a space where scarcely a fragment remains, to the kitchens, and thence to the refectorium, which has been a very spacious hall, with a row of columns in the centre supporting the vaulted roof, and the walls counter-arched. A few years since, this hall was filled with earth and fragments as high as the capitals of the pillars on the walls; of course the pillars were concealed, the arches lost their effect, the walls appeared comparatively low, and nothing was known of the row of columns in the centre. The removal of the rubbish [by the late earl of Burlington] has shown what the design and appearance of the hall have been. The proportions of the walls and arches are restored, and the bases of the central row of columns are all found, with considerable fragments of the columns themselves, which are placed in their proper situations. The chapter-house, the most sumptuous apartment in the building, is equally a gainer by the operations. The fretted roof, which fell in about the middle of the last century, was supported by six deeply channelled columns in two rows, considerable fragments of which have been rescued, and piled up in their places. The capitals and keystones are richly carved, and the arches in the walls are beautifully proportioned. The porch of the chapter-house has been adorned with small marble columns, and at the entrance are Saxon arches with very deep cornices. Two similar arches, but of smaller dimensions, lead from the cloisters to the refectorium. Passing through the cloisters, of which only the skeleton remains, we entered the church under the great central tower, the lofty arches of which are yet standing. The eastern window is of vast dimensions, and its ornamented frame was anciently filled with painted glass, some of which still exists in the church of Bowness. In the wall at the right of the window are four stalls, with a fretted canopy, where the priests sat at intervals during the service of mass. The church forms the northern side of the building; but one of its walls, and both its rows of pillars, are gone. Their bases, which remain, show that the pillars were alternately round and clustered. Four statues, of admirable workmanship, two of marble and two of stone, are shown to the visitor; one is in chain armour, two others also in armour, and the fourth is a lady; they are in the recumbent posture, and have lain upon sepulchral monuments. Near the central tower are three chapels, with pavements of ornamented brickwork, and traces of altars. At the western end of the church is a winding staircase, still perfect, ascending to the top of the building, whence there is an interesting view of the ruin. The head of Stephen, the founder of the abbey, and that of Maud, his queen, both crowned, are seen on the outside of the eastern window."*

Settlement of property by decrees in chancery.

In 26 Henry VIII., the sum total of all the rents belonging to the abbey of Furness was, £946. 2s. 10d. per annum. Some of the tenants paid their rent in provisions, but, in 6 Elizabeth, it was decreed, in the duchy chancery, that the copy-

* Companion to the Lakes, by Edw. Baines, jun. 3d edit. A.D. 1834. p. 240—245.

holders and customary tenants of Low Furness should thenceforwards hold and enjoy copyhold lands or customary lands according to the law or custom used for copyholds and tenants' rights within the realm. John Brograve, the attorney-general, about 25 Elizabeth, obtained a lease of the provisions that had been formerly paid to the late dissolved monastery, against which the tenants of Walney petitioned, and preferred a bill in chancery. The chancellor and court finally decreed, that the decree made in 6 Elizabeth should be affirmed, and that Brograve should deliver up his indenture and lease of the provisions, to be cancelled; and that no lease or grant for the future be made thereof, or of any part thereof, by the said chancellor or council. The customs of the manors of Plain Furneis, alias Law Furneis, and High Furneis, were further settled, by a decree of 28 Elizabeth, and affirmed by the verdicts of two juries.*

Furness Lordship.

The receiver's account of Furneis lordship, 1 James I., has recently been discovered in the duchy office, where it had lain many years inaccessible by office index or reference. This document, of which only a general outline can be presented, purports to be—"The account of James Anderton, particular receiver of the manors, lands and other possessions of the lordship or late monastery of Furneis in the county palatine of Lancaster, as the same came to the hands of king Henry VIII. by surrender of the abbot and convent of the same monastery, and thereafter under the survey of the chancellor, officers and ministers of the Court of Augmentations of the Crown Revenues until the 32 Henry VIII. 1540, when they became subject to the survey and receipt of the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy."

Receiver's account, recently discovered.

The arrears of account, for the year immediately preceding, are stated at upwards of £1200. The demesne lands at £370, and upwards, specifying Marton, Scalbancke, Lindall, Yarleth, Ramsyd, Newton, Ruse, Rusecote, Stancke, Insula Waynowe, or Waynoe Isle, Oldbarrey, Barryhead, Barrahawe, Hawcote, Newbarnes, Bothe, Salthowse, Cokand, Bolton, Bardsey, Augerton Mosse, Egton, Newland, Scarthwaite, the rectory of Urswicke, in Furnes Plain. The manor of Dalton and rectory, including the office of bailiwick, fines of lands, and profits of fairs; the bailiwick of the liberty of Furness, and of the waters of Furness; and the manor and bailiwick of Ulverston: total, in Plain Furness, £460, and upwards. *Furness Fells in Lancashire.* The manor of Hawkshead, with the hamlets there, the bailiwick of Colton, of Nibthwaite, of Haverthwaite, of Satterthwaite, of Grathwaite, and of Soray: total in Furness Fells, £292, and upwards. *Beaumond Grange cum alijs Extra Furness*, viz. Cartmeale, the bailiwick of Beaumond and Boston, and the bailiwick of Stalmyn: total, Extra Furneis, £79, and upwards. Total receipt, in the county of Lancaster, £725. *In the county of Cumberland.* The bailiwicks of Borrowdale and Millom: total, £78. *In Yorkshire.* Calterton. The bailiwick of Newby, the bailiwick of Winterburne, with the tithe of grain there, and lands, &c. within the suburbs of the city of York: total, £254. *The Isle of Man.* The Rectory S'ti Michiis Maholdi, Ronatswaith between Rushby, or Rushton, and Castletowne, and Great Bubecke, Marmaston, or Monascon and Dreghedd, or Dridgehead, in Ireland: total, £20.—Total charge of £2300, and upwards.

* Duchy Records, Red Repertory, Bundle H. n. 4. m.

Furness Lordship.

The discharge includes fees and wages to stewards, officers, and bailiffs, annual pensions to divers ministers, outgoings for repairs, and other expenses particularized; and divers arrears, fines, and amerciaments and profits of the manors, perquisites of court, wrecks, waifs and estrays, and other emoluments, not collected and realized. Among the items allowed in the accountant's discharge, there is a sum of £8. 13s. 4d. to Thomas Fanshawe, as auditor, for his expenses on his journey from London to Furneis, for hearing and declaring the accounts in Lancashire, and as allowed him by the chancellor and council of the duchy, the sum of £15 having been allowed in the preceding year; and also £2. 10s. or 2s. per day for the receiver's expenses of journey from Lancashire to London, to render his account.*

Assignment of the monastic site, and succession of property.

In 5 James I., an act of parliament passed, by which the site of the mnastery, and all other hereditaments, with the appurtenances, were assigned to Robert, earl of Salisbury, who passed his interest to Richard Holland and Robert Cansfield, paying yearly the sum of £70. 13s. 2d. The fishing of Ramshead and Walney, together with the fishing of the Oysterbank, and certain acres in Angerton Moss, with the herbage of Sourby Wood, were granted to John Preston for a term of years, and rents amounting to £5. 18s. 8d. The Prestons quitted Preston Patrick to live at the abbey, where John, son of the lessee, had erected a manor-house of the ruins, upon the ground where the abbot's quarters stood; and thence they were called Prestons of the Manor, and Prestons of the Abbey. Catherine, the only child of Thomas Preston, married sir William Lowther, burgess in parliament for Lancaster, in 1701, whose grandson, sir William, dying unmarried, in 1756, left his estates to his cousin, lord George Augustus Cavendish, from whom they descended to the present noble proprietor. The liberty and lordship of Furness remained in the crown from the period of the dissolution until 1662, when Charles II., granted them to general George Monk, duke of Albemarle, and his heirs, with all rights, privileges, and jurisdictions. His son, John duke of Montague, left two daughters, coheiresses; Isabella duchess of Montague, and Mary, wife of George, earl of Cardigan, created duke of Manchester in 1752. The earl's daughter and heiress conveyed those possessions, by marriage, in 1767, to Henry duke of Buccleuch, whose son Charles William Scott, the present duke, is lord of the liberty of Furness.

* Duchy Records, Repertory, Bundle A. n. 23.—The Register of Furness Abbey, a manuscript beautifully illuminated with royal arms, and other armorial bearings and devices, and commencing with the foundation charter in the reign of Henry I., forms number 3 of this collection in the Duchy office. As the charters and evidences concern lands, rights, and privileges, chiefly in Lancashire, they may probably be considered by the duchy board as worthy of an abstract after the manner of that directed for the Carta Regum. Some parts of this valuable MS. have sustained injury by negligence and accident, and by wilful mutilation. In some places, the ornamental lettering, on which the *illuminatores* of the monasteries in the middle ages were known to expend immense time and labour, have recently been removed with a knife or scissors, though the principal injury appears to be of more ancient date.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by W.Le Petit

LANCASTER SANDS, FROM LINDELL.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON. 1834.

Furness Lordship

Ancient & modern customs of the liberty.

The court of the sheriff or constable, granted and confirmed in the 13th century to the monks after the quo warranto 20 Edw. I., under the name of a turn, was held every year at Dalton, on the 13th October, unless it fell on Sunday, and then it was held the day following. It has cognizance of the assize of bread and beer, which the abbot possessed before the quo warranto. He had, by prescription, the appointment of a chief constable for the liberty, the attendance of the petty constables, the swearing of the constables into their offices, and all other matters incident to such court leets. The court baron was to be held twice in a year, with the right of holding pleas in it, every three weeks, of all actions for debt and trespass under 40s. within the precincts of the liberty. This privilege was claimed under the earl of Bologne's grant of soc and sac, which was confirmed in an action of debt for 20s., brought by the sheriff, in 14 Henry IV., when the abbot attended, and pleaded that he ought to have cognizance of the case in his court at Dalton, and likewise a gaol at Dalton Castle for debtors taken within the liberty.[a] The abbot, or lord of the liberty, being the immediate tenant of the king, and the immediate lord of all the sub-feudatories within the liberty, claimed and received the suit, service, and fealty of the lords of the several manors within his precincts, who, for this purpose, attended the court baron. These rights were confirmed by statute 32 Henry VIII., and by grant of Charles II., 1662, to the duke of Albemarle, whose representative is entitled to the fines and amerciaments assessed and imposed at the court leet and court baron, and to all forfeitures, waifs, estrays, goods of felons, deodands, wrecks, and anchorage, arising within the liberty. The court leet, in consequence of the reformation of the kalendar, is now generally held at Dalton on the 24th October; but the court baron, which had formerly been held on Saturday, every three weeks, at Dalton, and latterly at Ulverston, fell into disuse about 1827, though the right to hold it still exists. Anchorage is taken upon vessels at the Peel of Fouldrey, but not upon measurable commodities; and the bailiff or steward presides over the manorial courts.

[a] West.

The Sands

Three different tracts of sands interpose in the direct communication between Lancaster and the south-eastern part of Cumberland, namely—Lancaster Sands, Leven Sands, and the Sands of Duddon. All these sands are famous for the production of cockles, and those collected on Duddon Sands are the largest and finest-flavoured in the kingdom. Plaice and flounders, of superior quality, are also taken here. The distance over the first of these tide-washed paths, which is by far the most formidable, is nine miles; over the second, four miles; and over the third, three miles.

Few years pass without several valuable lives being lost in crossing the sands in the bay of Morecambe. According to a petition from the abbot of Furness, in 19 Edward II., the number of sixteen at one time, and six or more at another, were sacrificed in this way; and in order to eschew the great mortality of the people of Furness on passing the sands at ebb of tide, he prayed that he should have a view of frank-pledge and coroner of his own; "for every where," he says "it would be the

Furness Lordship.

salvation of one soul at least."* A similar representation was made to the king in 13 Henry IV., when the abbot stated, that the abbey was situated in an island, and possessed lands in the wapentake of Stainclife and Friendless, in the county of York, at the distance of forty miles, with two dangerous arms of the sea intervening, in which many persons frequently perish by drowning. The abbot prays, that as he cannot appear at the said wapentake without danger to his person, he and his successors may appear in the courts there by their attorneys; which was granted.†

Stupendous projects for conquering land from the sea, and making a permanent road over the sands.

The late Mr. Wilkinson, of Castle Head, who realized a large fortune in the iron trade, projected two great improvements in this district, by the first of which it was proposed to gain several thousand acres from the sea, and by the second to make a permanent road over the bay of Morecambe, nearly in the present line of crossing the sands. Among other plans which have been suggested for this purpose, is that of making railways from Warton Cragg, in the parish of Warton, and other lime-stone hill adjoining the sands, from which large fragments of rock might be conveyed in wagons, moved by their own gravity, down to the sands, wherein embankments might be formed under the direction of skilful engineers, to keep off the tide generally, but so as to admit it up the rivulets, and at certain distances with flood-gates, to be shut at high water, and thereby occasion successive deposits of mud, which, it is supposed, would soon raise an immense tract of rich alluvial soil of such value as to afford ample remuneration to the undertakers of so patriotic a work. These projects having failed, and the dangers of crossing the sands still continuing, it has been suggested that much greater precautions and safeguards might be used for the assistance of travellers in crossing the sands than are new resorted to. An erection has been lately placed on the long sands of the port of Lynn, which seems peculiarly applicable to those between Lancaster and Ulverstone. This life preserver, consisting of a number of ladders, supporting each other, was erected in July, 1820, by Mr. George Holditch, keeper of the buoys and beacons at that port, at an expense of £80; and persons overtaken by the tide can flee to it, and ascend the steps to a sufficient height to place themselves above the reach of the water. Three of these beacons at least ought to be fixed at convenient distances upon the Lancaster Sands, and one upon each of the Sands of Leven and Duddon.

Mineral productions of the district of Furness.

The mines and quarries of Furness are amongst the most interesting characteristics of this part of the country. It has already been observed that the iron ore obtained in this alpine district is the most valuable in the united kingdom.‡ Mr. West described Whitrigg as the Peru of Furness, and seemed to consider its ore as unlimited, but the works at Cross Gates were suspended in 1824 on account of the exhausted state of the mine. The iron mines at Lindal Moor are, however, in full operation, and the mineral has that unctuous quality and kidney form which gives it the desig-

* Car par tout serroit meinte alme salvee. Rot. Parl. 19 Edw. II. Pet. n. 24. Vol. I. p. 436.

† Rot. Pat. 13 Hen. IV. m. 11.

‡ See Vol. II. p. 92.

nation of the *Lapis Hæmatatis* ore. The convolved ore is also found here, and is esteemed rich and excellent. It is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the total quantity of iron ore raised in Furness; but the average quantity shipped annually by the firm of Harrison, Ainslie, and Co. of Newland, Nibthwaite, Blackbarrow, and Spark Bridge, is 10,000 tons. In some years they have raised 15,000 tons, and twice that quantity may be supplied. Furness Lordship.

The copper mines at Birkrigg, which had been for some time disused, have again been put in motion by the public spirit and enterprise of Mr. Braddyll. The mines of this description at Coniston and in the neighbourhood are in two distinct lordships, the one belonging to lady le Fleming, of Rydall Hall, and the other to lord Muncaster. Messrs. Taylor and Co. of London, work those of lady le Fleming; and Michael Knott, of Waterhead House, esq., those in lord Muncaster's lordship.

The most considerable slate mines in the kingdom are in the Fells of Furness, from which slate is carried by water into the estuaries of the Leven and the Duddon, and thence shipped to various parts of the kingdom, at the rate of about 300 tons weekly. The green slate of Coniston, which is now obtained with more difficulty than formerly, is frequently forwarded to Kendal, and thence by the Lancaster canal, and the other inland navigations with which it is connected, not only into south Lancashire and Yorkshire, but also into the midland and southern counties.

The manors of the people of Furness are more primitive, perhaps, than those of the inhabitants of any other district in Lancashire; they are frank, hospitable, and engaging: "The modesty of the female sex, and the sobriety of the men," says Mr. West, "prevent irregularities before marriage, and secure conjugal love and affection after it. The women are handsome; the men in general robust: and as the air of Furness is salubrious, so the inhabitants live to a good old age." Their exercises are athletic and manly. They are given to field-sports, and hunting, in particular, is their favourite amusement. Without any very high degree of polish, their minds are both in strength and culture equal at least to those of their fellow-subjects in the same class of society in other parts of England. The face of the country is much diversified; in Low Furness it is in general tame, but interesting from the fertility of the soil and the never-ceasing change of scene occasioned by the ebb and flow of the tides; in High Furness there is an irregular and romantic mixture of craggy hills, deep glens, and verdant valleys, interspersed with brooks, rivers, and lakes. To men of active and enterprising minds, "the sons of commerce," as they are not inaptly called, Furness is not a proper sphere of action; but for the admirers of the picturesque beauties of nature, as well as for men of science devoted to the pursuits of botany and of geology, this division of Lancashire is to be preferred to any other part of the county.

# Aldingham Parish.

Aldingham Parish.

ALDINGHAM parish, having the bay of Morecambe along the whole eastern line of coast, is bounded on the south-west by the parish of Dalton, and on the north-west by the parish of Urswick. The extreme length, from Sunbreak on the north, to Roosebeck on the south, is estimated at 5½ miles; and the breadth, from Dendron on the west, to Aldingham church on the east, at about 3½ miles, comprising an area of about 7500 statute acres.

Boundaries and extent.

Waters.

The only stream bearing a distinct designation is Tarn Beck, which flows from Urswick Tarn southwards to Gleaston, where it receives the name of Gleaston Beck, and falls into the bay near the small hamlet of Roosebeck. The waters of Morecambe have for ages been making their encroachments, and, since the Norman conquest, this parish is supposed to have surrendered half its lands to the dominion of the ocean. At the Moot, the sea has approached within ten yards of Aldingham Old Hall; and the tide, at high water, flows within a few feet of the parish church and rectorage house. The spray of the waves washes the walls of the church, in the vicinity of which the encroachments were formerly very serious. The churchyard is protected by an artificial rampart of stone, which appears to be of some antiquity; but those, by which the church and rectory are defended, were raised about twenty years ago, by the Rev. Dr. Stonard, the rector, who has thrown out large projections, by which the shingle and gravel are caught, and made to strengthen the other defences. The land near Baycliff is invaded by the waters.

Dr. Whitaker observes, that it is extraordinary that several names, confessedly Saxon, as Kirkby, Ulverston, Urswick, and Aldingham, are omitted in the Domesday Survey.* The copy of that record, consulted by the learned antiquary, appears to have been incorrect in many respects; for it omits other towns besides Kirkby, Ulverston, and Aldingham; Urswick is alone omitted in the Survey; while Aldinghā is stated to be a manor in the possession of Ernulf, who had six carucates to be taxed.† The name of this Saxon manor may be a compound of the words ealð, old, ing, a meadow, or pasture, and ham, a habitation; but Dr. Tould derives it from *Hald-hing-ham* (oppidum ad lapides antiquum pensiles,) the habitation nigh the hanging stones,‡ probably in allusion to the circular ruin called the Mote, or Moat,

Name.

* Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 370.

† See Vol. I. p. 110, 111.

‡ Nicholson and Burns' Westm. & Cumb. Vol. II. p. 448.

which he appears to consider as a Druidical relic. Immediately after the Conquest, Aldingham was granted to Michael Flandrensis, or le Fleming, sometimes called Michael de Furness, who is supposed to have accompanied William I., and to have been living so long afterwards as 1153;* though a more reasonable conjecture would have been, that there were two persons, father and son, within that space of time. In the charter of Stephen, earl of Bologne, in 1126, he excepts from his grant of Furness to the abbey of that name, the land of Michael le Fleming, "præter terram Michaelis Flandrensis;"† hence, in all probability, his land was called vernacularly Michael's land, to distinguish it from the abbey lands; and, as West observes, now it is called Muchland, from a corruption of the word Michael.‡ This is very probable, for, in the Duchy Feodary of the age of Edward III., it is stated, that the abbot of Furness, the superior lord, held the land and tenements which were Michael Flemynge's, "in Mychelande in Furnes;" and in an inquisition of the date 19 Henry VIII. the same estate is termed "Mychel-land maner' et dominium infra Furneis."§ In a roll of pleadings, 27 Henry VIII., occurs the term "Michell's Land,"‖ so that the corruption is not of very ancient date. The manor of Muchland includes not only the whole parish of Aldingham, but part of Urswick, in like manner called Much Urswick, and Bolton. King John, in 1199, granted a court leet and baron in the manor of Aldingham, with all other liberties and privileges commonly appurtenant, except wreck of the sea, reserving a rent of £10 per annum, to William le Fleming and his heirs. In 34 Henry III. the rent, homage, and service due for the manor were granted to the abbot of Furness. Sir Michael, son of William le Fleming, being drowned in the Leven, and dying without issue, his sister Alice carried the inheritance by marriage into the family of Cancefield, of Cantsfield, in Tunstall parish. She survived her husband, Richard de Cancefield, and confirmed in her widowhood a grant of land in Thurnham from William, son of Michael de Furneys, to the abbey of Cockersand.¶ In an inquisition signed by J. de Curwen, rector of Aldyngham, she is named Alina, sister and heir of Michael, and her husband is named John, 1270; and, says the record, the abbot of Furnes demised the manor of Aldyngham to sir Robert Haverington, A.D. 1273, having come to his hands by the death of William, brother of John de Cansfeld.** The word "uxor" should probably be read "mater;" for, in the pedigree drawn by the monks of Furness, John is said to be the son of Alina and sir Richard de Cansfeld, her husband. Sir Robert Harrington was succeeded by his son John, who, if the preceding dates be correct, was the John de Cauncefeld who, in 13 Edward I., sued the abbot for the manor, which had been seized on account of his minority, and

Aldingham Parish.

Successive lords.

* West's Furness, p. 24, 25. † Dr. Kuerden's Fol. MS. p. 215. In the Chetham Library.
‡ Ut supra. § Duchy Records, Vol. VI. n. 15. ‖ Ibid. Vol. III. Plac. N. n. 1.
¶ Dr. Kuerden's Fol. MS. p. 221. ** Whitaker, Richm. Vol. II. p. 387.

Aldingham Parish.

recovered possession, with damages to the amount of £160.* There is also a William de Cauncefeld, who, in 20 Edward I., claimed to have free warren, wreck of the sea, weyf, infangenethef, and assize of bread and beer, in his manor of Aldingham. On the trial he produced a charter, of 1 John, to William de Furneys, his grandfather, granting to him and his heirs, soch, sach, toll, theam, infangenethef, trial by iron and water, and by battle, gallows, and all other liberties, except those which belong to the king's crown and sword, paying to the king £10 for all services. He also produced another charter, dated 34 Henry III., which granted to William de Furneys and his heirs free warren in the manor.

The several liberties above enumerated, after a long trial, were separately confirmed by the jury.† The abbot of Furneys claimed these and other privileges throughout Furneys, excepting the manor of Aldingham, unless, in the case of assize of beer, William de Cauncefeld should sue his tenants in the abbot's court.‡ William de Cancefield, the last of the male line, was succeeded by his sister Agnes, who, marrying Robert de Harrington, of Harrington in Cumberland, constituted him lord of Aldingham. He was succeeded by his son, John de Harrington, in whose minority, in 1291, Hugh abbot of Furness leased to sir William de Daker that portion of the manor which the monks held for five years, beginning with 1291, for the sum of 65 marks sterling; together with the dowries of Joan and Agnes, the two wives of John de Cancefeld and sir William, his brother and heir, deceased.§ Sir John de Haverington, as he was then more usually styled, had a license for making a park in his manor of Aldingham, 14 Edward III.,‖ and was summoned to parliament as a baron, from 18 Edward II. to his death, in 21 Edward III. In 47 Edward III., the manor being then held by sir Robert Harrington, the abbot of Furness paid, for reasonable aid towards the marriage of John of Gaunt's eldest daughter, 15s. and 15d. for one fee in Aldyngham, and the 16th part there.¶ The only daughter and heiress of the Harrington of Aldingham married William Bonvile, who took the title of lord Harrington. This nobleman fell in the battle of Wakefield, in 1460, leaving an only daughter, Cecilia, who was married to Thomas Grey, created, by Edward IV., marquis of Dorset, to whom she conveyed, among others, the manors of Aldingham and Mychelland.** His grandson was Henry Grey (the father of lady Jane), created, by Edward VI., duke of Suffolk, and beheaded by queen Mary, in 1554, for high treason. By his attainder, the

* Placit. Hillar. 13 Edw. I. Min. Rec. Rot. 4. A John de Cancefeld, son and heir of John de Cancefeld, unnoticed by the genealogists, who state the latter to have died without issue, purchased the wardship and marriage of Adam, son and heir of William de Warde, of Bardesey, in 1290—"Ego Johannes, filius et hæres Johannis de Cancefeld," &c. Vide West, App. XI. n. 21. Ex. Bibl. Cott. Cleop. E. IV. It does not seem possible to reconcile these discrepancies, and we must follow in the track of monkish genealogists, who lived nearer the time, whatever use they made of their materials. † Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 3 d. ‡ Ibid. Rot. 2.
§ West, App. XI. n. 51. ‖ Rot. Chart. 14 Edw. III. n. 2. ¶ Richmondsh. Vol. II. p. 209.
** Duchy Records, Vol. VI. Inq. 19 Hen. VIII. n. 15.

manor was forfeited to the crown. It afterwards formed a part of the provision for Charles I., and, subsequently, for Henrietta and Catherine, the successive queens of Charles II. William and Mary granted the same manor for 99 years, to be dated from queen Catherine's decease, to George and John Sayer; and the remainder of the lease was afterwards assigned to the duke of Montague. The duke's lease expired in 1804, when his daughter Elizabeth, duchess of Buccleuch, became lessee. It was subsequently in lease to Michel Knott, of Waterhead House, Monk Conistone, esq., the assignment of whose grant passed to Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll, of Conishead Priory and Bardsea Hall, esq., the present lessee. The manor is retained in trust for the crown by the commissioners of woods and forests. Courts leet and baron are held twice a year in the court room at Seawood in Aldingham. Aldingham Parish.

The church and parish of Aldingham are, no doubt, to be assigned to the first Michael le Fleming as the founder, although the first mention of the eccleciastical edifice is no earlier than the commencement of the 13th century, when the abbot of Furness demised the vicarage of Dalton to William de Horhampt, on condition of paying annually 100s. to H. parson of Aldingham.* The church was probably, rebuilt by one of the first of the Harringtons, by whose descendants, about the reign of Henry V., it was renewed and repaired, parts of the older building being retained; and the parish is noticed in the Valor of Pope Nicholas in 1291.† The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is a low, long, and narrow structure, between the Rectorage and Aldingham House, the two only dwellings, which the sea has left to form the village of Aldingham. The walls are whitened, the windows narrow, with pointed tracery, and the chipstones are of red stone. The interior is chiefly remarkable for the three cylindrical columns of the south aisle, the deeply channelled arches resting upon them, and a circular door—all parts of the original structure. The chancel is separated from the nave by a deep and strong arch. The tower, supported by buttresses, and surmounted by pinnacles, is strong and bulky. The arms of the Harringtons appear in the east window,‡ but neither a cumbent statue nor a crossed slab remains for any of the lords of Aldingham, who, it is not improbable, found a resting-place in the conventual cemetery of Furness. A Latin inscription in the choir records that Thomas Shaw, A.M. having laboured in the ministry of this church, died 19 Oct. 1677, aged about 70 years. There is also an epitaph on John Ashton, A.M., 16 years rector of Aldingham, who died May 13, 1759. The church.

A monument of white marble is erected on the north side of the chancel, in memory of the learned Roger Baldwin, D.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. Prebendary of Carlisle, &c., who, having been for 39 years rector of Aldingham, died 28th August, 1801. In the yard is an upright stone, commemorative of James Hornby and Thomas Miller, husbandmen, who, while employed in the work of harvest at

* Whit. Richm. Vol. II. p. 375.

† See Vol. II. p. 116.

‡ Sa. a fret, arg. differenced by a mullet; the same arms, differenced by a label, were in a north window of the chancel.

Aldingham Parish.

Seawood farm, on the 24th Aug. 1835, were struck dead in a storm of thunder and lightning.

The living of Aldingham is in the presentation of the crown: the following names of incumbents, from 1546 to the present time, is taken from the episcopal registers of Chester.

RECTORS OF ALDINGHAM,

IN THE DEANERY OF FURNESS, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | RECTORS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 20, 1546 | Robert Broke . . . | Wm. Harper & Rbt. Good | Death of last incumbent. |
| Feb. 13, 1562 | John Robinson. | . . . . . | Resign. of Robert Broke. |
| Jan. 20, 1567 | Richard Gurlpin . . | Q. Elizabeth, the see of Chester being vacant. | |
| Feb. 17, 1614 | Geoffrey King . . . | George, bp. of Chester . | Death of last incumbent. |
| Mar. 27, 1614 | John Bowthe . . . | Francis Wharton. | |
| April 22, 1617 | John Rowthe . . . | Timothy Hutton. | |
| July 10, 1623 | Geoffry Kynge . . Thomas Valentine. | King James. | |
| Sept. 13, 1625 | Thomas Shawe . . Michael Stanford. | King Charles . . . . | Resign. of Thos. Valentine. |
| May 14, 1683 | William Thompson . | The King . . . . . | Death of M. Stanford. |
| May 2, 1694 | Thomas Tully . . . | King and Queen. | |
| April 20, 1727 | Thomas Tullie . . . | The King . . . . . | Death of Thomas Tully. |
| July 12, 1742 | Thomas Assheton . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Thomas Tullie. |
| Mar. 27, 1749 | John Ashton . . . | Do. . . . . | Res. of Tho. A. his brother. |
| Sept. 6, 1759 | Edward Smalley . . | Do. . . . . | Death of John Ashton. |
| Oct. 20, 1760 | Roger Baldwin . . | Do. . . . . | Cess. of Edward Smalley. |
| Sept. 14, 1801 | James Barton . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Roger Baldwin. |
| Aug. 19, 1814 | John Stonard, present incumbent | Do. . . . . | Death of James Barton. |

Population.

The population of the parish of Aldingham is small, but it has had some increase within the last twenty years.* From the representation of Dr. Stonard, the rector, it appears that the parochial registers, which, West states, commence in 1538, are in such a decayed state as to render it very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain from them correct information, but the reverend incumbent reports the result in these terms: From 1538 to 1541, inclusive, there were 55 funerals; from 1550 to 1553, inclusive, 101 baptisms; from 1554 to 1557, inclusive, 115 baptisms; from 1558 to 1577, inclusive, 442 baptisms; from 1603 to 1610, inclusive, 268 baptisms; from 1701 to 1709, inclusive, 99 baptisms; and from 1762 to 1777, inclusive, 172 baptisms.

There are few public charities in the parish of Aldingham; those noticed by the parliamentary commissioners for inquiring into charities,[a] are—

[a] Rep. XV. p. 181-182.

*Preston's Charity*, 1625.—For the maintenance of twenty poor people of Dalton, Aldingham, and Urswick, 100 marks; but, since 1810, the parishes of Aldingham and Dalton have rated the estate instead of receiving their respective shares.

* See Vol. II. p. 99.

*Poulton's Charity*.—Origin unknown. Small sums are given to the poor annually on St. Thomas's day, to an amount varying from £3 to £5. Aldingham Parish.

*Robert Dickenson's Charity*, 1644.—£200, of which the interest is paid to the curate of Dendron, who officiates in the chapel, and keeps a school, at which all the children of Leece, Gleaston, and Dendron, are taught free. Dendron.

*John Simpson's and Thomas Troughton's Charity*, 1770 and 1774.—For the schoolmaster of Dendron, £110; produces annually . . . . . £3. 9s. 6d.

Customs of the manor.

In the manor of Muchland, the tenant, on being admitted to his tenements, pays to the lord of the manor two years' rent, over and above the usual annual rent. Every tenant paying 40s. rent, was formerly obliged to find a horse and harness for the king's service, on the borders, or elsewhere.—Every tenant, who paid 20s. a year's rent, was to furnish a man harnessed for the king's service.—Every old tenant paid a gressom* of one year's rent on the death of the lord, and every new tenant pays two years' rent to the next heir. The widow, in this manor, has one-third of the tenement during her chaste widowhood. If a tenement be not presented within a year and a day after the death of the tenant, or if it be sold, set, or let, without paying the fine or gressom, for a year and a day, then the lord, if there be not good distress upon the grounds, may seise such tenement into his hands, as a forfeiture. The customs of this manor were confirmed by queen Elizabeth, on the 3d of March, in the 9th year of her reign.

Encroachments of the sea.

During all the changes which took place in the property of the manor, the parish itself was disappearing, as has been already intimated, under the incursions of the waters. The encroachments, says West, "have been progressive; for great part of the parish of Aldingham has been swept away within these few centuries. There is a tradition in Furness, that the church of Aldingham stood in the centre of the parish; at present it is within reach of the high tide. It is within the memory of man, that some part of the ruins of the village called Low Scales was visible on the Sands; and the villages of Crinleton and Rose, which the first sir Michael de Fleming exchanged with the monks (of Furness Abbey) for Bardsey, are only known in record. The mote of Aldingham, where, in very early times, the lord held his gemote, is in the same predicament with the church and parsonage house. The soil is a friable loam and marle, which is constantly melting down, and the repeated encroachments of the sea threaten greater ravages." The village of Aldingham is now reduced to two houses, with the church standing between them. At a little distance from the farm-house called Call Park is a small square plot surrounded by a ditch, upon which Aldingham Hall, the residence of the Flemings, is supposed to have stood, but which is now known by the name of Moat or Mote. The same is still called Aldingham Hall in the lease from the crown to the tenant. Its situation is at the foot of a gentle slope, rising to the south-east, and which is terminated by a precipice formed by the waste of the sea. On the summit of the elevation are the remains of a circular artificial mount of considerable height, surrounded by a deep trench, but the object and date of these works are alike unknown. The Moat.

* Gersuma, a fine, Spelm. Gloss. This custom is lost to the lord by disuse.

Aldingham Parish.

It is well known, that the druids in this kingdom performed their adorations in the open air, and within circular inclosures. The Wilder Lads, on Rivington Pike, were surrounded by a moat of this form; a circular inclosure of stone still exists in the parish of Urswick; and there are others at St. Buriens, in Cornwall, and Rolbrich, in Oxfordshire, which are supposed to have been dedicated to the worship of Belus, or Belenus, the Celtic personification of the sun. Subsequently, in the time of the Saxons, many of these places became the site of courts of judicature; and here the ancient lords of Aldingham held their gemote, whence the term moat, now applied to this relic of a very distant age.

The parish of Aldingham comprises four townships: Upper Aldingham—Lower Aldingham—Leece—Gleaston.

Upper Aldingham.

Upper Aldingham.—In this township are situated the villages of Baycliffe, Sunbreak, and Scales; the parish church; the farm-house called The Moat; the rectorage, and Aldingham House. At Scales, in 1803, an urn, containing some pieces of calcined bones and ashes, was found under a small heap of stones in a field lying close by the eastern side of the road, about twenty yards from the wall dividing the common called Scales and Baycliff-haggs. There was nothing to indicate the nation of the deceased person. At a short distance from the place where the urn was deposited, the labourers found a tomb, in which two persons had been interred, having a broad flat lime-stone laid over it upon two upright stones at the end. Some years ago, two labourers, employed in excavating the side of the hill upon Scales Green, found, under a stratum of solid rock, a quantity of fine mould, containing two skulls and, it was supposed, the rest of the bones of two human skeletons, one having been deposited above the other. By removing the earth, they obtained entrance into a cavern consisting of three cells, communicating with each other by a descending passage; but the way by which the dead were introduced was never ascertained.* The Moot, which has been described, lies half a mile south of Aldingham church.

Lower Aldingham.

Lower Aldingham.—This township includes the villages or hamlets of Newbiggin and Rosebeck. Two carucates in the former, called Neubiggin juxta Singelton, although the latter is across the Sands, were granted, 17 John, to the abbot of Cockersand, at a fee farm of 20s. per annum,† and confirmed 11 Henry III.‡ and 40 Henry III.§

Leece.

Leece.—Two places called Lies, one containing six carucates, and the other two carucates, occur in the Domesday Survey, where they are placed in the manor of Hovgvn, held by the Saxon earl Tosti.‖ One of these villages, perhaps the smaller, has been overwhelmed by the sea, and the existence of the other seems to have been unknown to the Rev. W. Bawdwen. Leece, included in the chapelry of Dendron, is a small township, containing a few detached farm-houses, in one of the most fertile and salubrious parts of Low Furness, where the eminences are gentle swelling mounts, and the vales narrow and winding.

Gleaston.

Gleaston.—Glassertun, in the Domesday Survey of the manor of Hovgvn, is estimated to contain two carucates.¶ There are in the villages of Gleaston several neat houses, at the foot of a rising ground; and the mouldering ruins of Gleaston Castle, which, according to tradition, was erected by the lords of Aldingham immediately after the sea had swept away the lower part of the parish, where their original residence was fixed. The date of the erection is, consequently, uncertain; but the style of the architecture, as yet to be dis-

* Close's West, p. 394. † Rot. Chart. 17 Joh. m. 5. n. 32. ‡ Ibid. 11 Hen. III. m. 21.
§ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 7. ‖ See Vol. I. p. 110, 111. ¶ Ibid.

cerned in the dilapidated remains, points to the Harringtons as the founders. The area of the castle is a square, and the ruins consist of two towers, nearly perfect, on the west side, with the falling stones of a wall which connects them; there are traces of towers on the east: on this side the greater part of the ruins are at the north-east angle; the north and south walls are nearly razed to the foundations. The interior is now a browzy pasture, of uneven surface, covered in many places with masses of fallen stone. The tower at the south-west corner is large and high; the north wall, clothed in ivy, contains a pointed doorway of red-sand stone. The staircase within is perfect. The walls are of loose grout-work, and of little strength. The tower at the north-west is firm and massive. In the south wall is a narrow aperture, and below is an almost shapeless doorway. On the whole, the ruins form a picturesque object; but it is not known for what purpose the castle was erected. Aldingham Parish.

Of the Harrington family, and the remains of Gleaston castle, Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII., gives the following account:—

"The Lord *Harington*, a Man of fayre lands in *Lancastreshire* and othar Partes, marid the Heire of the Lorde *Boneville* of *Devonshire*, by whom he had the Lordeshipes of *Winchecombe* and *Shoute* with othar Landes. The last Lorde of the very name of the *Haringtons* was slayne *bello civili* betwixt Kynge *Henry* the vi. and *Edwarde* the 4. whos Wife the Lord *Hastinges* that was beheddid by *Richard* Duke then of *Glocester* in the Toure of *London* did marie. Sens I hard that one *Neville* haud *Horneby*. Harington of *Hornby*. There was a yonger Brother of the *Haryngtons* that had in Gifte *Horneby* Castelle: and an Heire Generall of this Howse was aftar maried to one of the Standeleys, after Lord *Mountegle* that had a Child, but dead borne, as sum saye, by hir: whereupon he required the Lands for Terme of Lyfe, and being in Pocession aftar bought the Inheritance of it to hym & his Heirs.

"The sole Dowghtar and Heire of the Lorde *Harington* cawled ..... was maried to *Thomas* the first Marquese of *Dorset* that favourid the cummynge of Henry the vii. and he had by her 14. Children, bothe Men and Wimen, of exceedinge goodly Parsonage, of the whiche the first Sune lyvyd not longe, and then had *Thomas* the name of Lorde *Harington*, and aftar was the second Marquese of *Dorset*.

"There is a Ruine and Waulles of a Castle in *Lancastreshire* cawlyd *Gleston* Castell, sometyme longynge to the Lorde *Haringtons*, now to the Marquise of *Dorset*. It stondithe a 2 Miles from *Carthemaile*."*

There is no commerce upon the coast of this parish, except that which consists in the importation of such small cargoes of coal as the wants of the limited and scattered inhabitants may require. The district is equally destitute of manufacturing employment, so that the cultivation of the soil is the principal business of the parish. A small quantity of copper has been recently obtained by Mr. Braddyll, but there is no iron, and the repeated efforts made to discover coal have all proved unsuccessful. Some quarries of lime-stone are worked in the parish, which contains about a dozen lime-kilns. Several neat farm-houses have recently been erected by the earl of Burlington; and, though the spirit of agricultural improvement is not very general, there are many individual instances of good management, and of neat farms. The average annual value of land here, is about forty shillings the statute acre.

* Itin. Vol. VIII. p. 94.

# Fleming of Aldingham, and Harrington of Aldingham and Hornby.

Sir Michael le Fleming. = ....

William le Fleming, of Aldingham, son and heir. = ....

Richard, 2d son, from whom proceed the present family of Rydal, co. Westm.

Daniel, a priest, namd. in Sir Michael's 1st charter to Furness.

Anselm de Furness, living 13 Joh.

Jordan de Furness.

Goditha, had three carucates of land, from her father, in Adgarley.

Sir Michael le Fleming, de Furness. = ....

Thomas de Haverington, temp. Hen. III. = ....

William le Fleming, son and heir. = ....

Michael de Harrington. = ....

Sir Michael le Fleming, drowned in Leven Water, 1269. s.p.

Alicia, succeeded her brother. = Richard de Cancefield.

John de Cancefield, living 1256, ob. s.p.

William de Cancefield, heir to his brother, ob. s.p.

Agnes, heiress to her brother William. = Sir Robert de Harrington, lord of Aldingham in right of his wife, temp. Edw. I.

Juliana, dau. of Richard Berlingham. = John de Harrington, of Aldingham, &c. by gift of his mother; knighted 34 Edw. I.; baron in parliament, by summons, from 18 Edw. II. to his death, 21 Edw. III. = Johanna, living 15 Edw. III.

Sir Robert Harrington, died before his father. = ....

Sir John Harrington, of Farlton, 2d son, ob. 33 Edw. III. = Katherine, dau. of Sir Robert Sherburne.

Thomas Harrington.

Sir John Harrington, of Aldingham, Lord Harrington, eldest s., died 37 Edw. III. = Johanna, dau. of Walter Bermingham, living 11 Edw. III. and 24 Edw. III.

Robert Harrington, ancestor of the Lords Harrington of Exton, co. Rutland.

Simon, ancestor of Harringtons of Bishton.

Thomas Harrington, of Farlton, ob. 35 Edw. III.

Sir Nicholas Harrington, of Farlton, 2d son, a knt. 49 Ed. III., living 15 Ric. II. = Isabella, dau. & h. of Sir William English.

Sir Robert Harrington, Lord Harrington, ob. 7 Hen. IV. = Isabell, d. and coh. of Sir Nich. Loring, K.G.

Elizabeth, married Sir John Stanley, K.G., of Lathom.

Sir Wm. Harrington, of Hornby castle, Farlton, &c., standard-bearer at the battle of Agincourt, ob. 29 Hen. VI. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Robert Neville, of Hornby castle.

Margaret, w. of Rich. Huddleston, of Millum.

Sir James H., of Wolfage. = ... dau. of Sir Rd. Molineux.

Nicholas, ancestor of Harrington of Heytonhey.

Margaret, 3d dau. & coheir of Thos. Latham.

Eleanor. Mary. Agnes.

Sir John, Lord Harrington, mar. Elizabeth ...., & d. 5 Hen. V.

William Harrington, of Aldingham, Ld. Harrington, d. 15 Mar. 36 Hen. VI. = Katherine, eldest dau. of Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devon.

Sir Thomas Harrington, of Hornby castle, slain, with his son John, at the battle of Wakefield, 1460. = Elizabeth, dau. & coh. of Thos. de Dacre, ob. 8 April, 2 Ric. III.

Katherine, w. of Sir Ric. Molineux, of Sefton.

Agnes, w. of Alex. Radcliffe of Ordsall.

John Harrington, of Doncaster. = Isabell, dau. & h. of Rich. Sewer, of Doncaster.

Elizabeth, only child, and heir expectant, died in her father's lifetime. = William, Ld. Bonville, of Chuton, co. Somers.

Margaret.

Joan, w. of Sir John Savile, of Thornhill, co. York.

Anne. Katherine. Agnes.

Sir John H. slain at Wakefield. = Matilda, dau. of Thomas, Ld. Clifford.

Edmund Dudley, 2nd husb.

Sir James H. of Brierley, co. York, attainted 1 Hen. VII., died in poverty. = Joan, d. & h. of John Nevile, of Oversley, co. Warw.

Sir Robert H. of Buddesworth, co. York, attainted 1 Hen. VII. = Isabella, d. & coh. of Wm. Balderston, of Balderston.

William Bonville, Lord Harrington, d. 1 Edw. IV. = Katherine, d. of Rich. Nevile, Earl of Salisbury.

John Stanley, of Melling, nat. son of Jas. S., bp. of Ely. = Elizabeth, younger dau. & coh. d. 7 Hen. VII.; 2nd w. to both husbands.

Richard Beaumont, of Whitley Beaumont, 2nd husband; Dec. 1540.

Anne, dau. & coheir, 1st wife of Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle. Issue.

John Harrington, poisoned at the Temple, 2 Hen. VIII. s.p.

James, rector of Baddesworth, and dean of York, died 1512, s.p.

Jane Harrington, sister and heir, married Edmund Talbot, of Bashall, living 13 Hen. VII.

Cecilia, dau. and heir. = Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset.

Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, died 22 Hen. VIII. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Robert Wotton.

Henry Grey, created Duke of Suffolk by Edward VI., beheaded 23 Feb., 2 Mariæ, 1554, on account of his daughter, Lady Jane Grey.

# Urswick Parish.

Urswick Parish.

Boundaries and extent of the parish.

URSWICK parish is situated immediately north of the parish of Aldingham, with the bay of Morecambe along the whole of its eastern shore. This parish is bounded on the west by Dalton, and on the north by the parishes of Pennington and Ulverston. The length, from north to south, is three miles, and the breadth, from east to west, is two miles, comprising an area of about 3,500 statute acres.

Waters.

The only river, or rather rivulet, is the Tarn Beck, which forms a large pool at Much Urswick, half a mile in diameter, and surrounded on the banks by reeds, rushes, and brambles. The fishery of this lake is vested in the earl of Burlington, by grant from the crown. The stream issuing from the southern extremity flows, through Aldingham parish, into the bay of Morecambe. A low tract of rich land, on the borders of the beach of the Leven, into the estuary of which the bay contracts at the north, has suffered from encroachments of the sea, a short distance south of Bardsea Hall, notwithstanding the erection of a wall by Mr. Braddyll. It has been remarked by Mr. West, that a fine tract of meadows, unless prevented by securing the headland and banking, against the back-water, will be probably swallowed up by one outrageous tide, when Plumpton will become an island, and Ulverston a seaport town.

Saxon name.

Local family.

Descent of property.

Urswick, the village of Urse, though a pure Saxon name, is not named in the Domesday Survey, being probably included in the originally extensive manor of Aldingham. The local family were long diseised of their possessions, which, soon after the Conquest, were vested in the monastery of Furness. Michael Flameng gave Ros and Crenelton, two villages which have now disappeared, to the abbot and convent of Furness in exchange for Bardsey and Urswic, with the fishery and all appurtenances, except the church, which the abbot, John, had given to Michael's son Daniel, clerk.* Michael de Fourneys also gave to William, son of Edward, half a carucate of land in Vrswyk in marriage for 5s. per annum by charter; and to Adam, son of Bernulf [de Urswick,] two bovates in the same vill by charter for 32d per annum.† Adam had Gilbert, whose son, Adam de Urswick, had two sons, Adam and John, de Urswick, and a daughter Elizabeth, eventually heiress of her brothers, and married, in the reign of Henry III., to sir Richard le Fleming, who, by this union,

* Dr. Kuerden's Fol. MS. p. 215. In the Chetham Library. † Lansd. MSS. Cod. 559, fo. 42.

Urswick Parish.

acquired the manor of Coningston, and other possessions. By a deed without date, John de Urswick, brother of Elizabeth, granted to her and her husband, sir Richard, all the land which had been Adam de Urswick, his brother, in Urswick, Coningston, Claughton, Kernford, in exchange for other lands.* A deed without date, from N. abbot of Furness, confirms to Michael, son of William, son of Michael Flameng, the fosse with appurtenances and Urswick which Jallenus the abbot gave to William, son of Michael and his heirs, for his homage and service, and for a pound of wax to make the abbot's candles at Candlemas.†

The Flemings' portion of Urswick was in all probability that which is now termed Much Urswick, and originally Michael's Urswick. It is part of the manor of Muchland, which has been described in the preceding parish. The family of Urswick long retained a considerable rank in the county; in 6 Edward III., Adam de Urswick, above mentioned, was chief forester of Bowland; sir Robert de Urswick was knight of the shire in 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 Richard II., and 1 and 2 Henry IV.‡ Sir John de Urswick served the same office, 14 Richard II. Rymer has published a letter, from the king to the privy council, dated 21 July, 2 Henry IV., 1401, commanding that a certain number of esquires should be summoned to the council,§ and the record commissioners have published a second list of names, among which are, for the county of Lancaster, Mons. John Stanley, Mons. Rich. Lyghton, senr. Mons. Robert Urswyk, Mons. Rich. Tempest, and Mons. Robt. Standyssh.‖ In 1417 and 1418, Robert Urswick served the office of high sheriff, which was occupied, in 1466, by sir Robert Urswick;¶ but the most distinguished of the name was Christopher Urswick, chaplain to Margaret, countess of Richmond, who is called sir Christopher by Shakspeare,** and who was the "faithful, unambitious, and disinterested chaplain of Henry VII." He was a doctor of laws;†† almoner of Hen. VII., according to his epitaph in Hackney church, of which he was rector, and eleven times sent on embassies to foreign kings, on behalf of his country: he died 24 October, 1521. Thomas Urswyk, who died in 11 Henry VIII., had possessions in Mykkyl and Parva Urswyk, Over Kellet, Ulverston, Rossett, and Saynton.‡‡ Their arms were arg. on a bend sa. 3 fusils of the 1st, charged with as many saltiers gu. The present lord of Much Urswick is Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll, esq., who holds it in fee from the crown of the manor of Muchland. The manor of Little Urswick, Angerton Marsh, and the manor of Bolton, were held by Richard Lumbard, and others, in 27 Edward I., for the abbot of Furness.

Urswick family.

The following statement of the customs of the manor of Much Urswick, not before printed, contains some curious particulars respecting feudal privileges.

* Nichols and Burns' Cumb. & West. Vol. I. p. 155.
‡ See Vol. I. p. 312—314.
‖ Proceed. & Ordin. of Privy Coun. of Engl. Vol. I. p. 164.
** Rich. III. Act V. s. 5.
‡‡ Duchy Records, Vol. V. Inq. n. 17.
† Whit. Richm. Vol. II. p. 402.
§ Fœdera, tom. VIII. p. 213.
¶ See Vol. I. p. 205.
†† Lord Bacon's Hist. Hen. VII.

"Lordship and Manor of Much Urswick within Furness. Urswick Parish.

"Rents, £2. 2s. 10½d.; carriage money, 9s. 8d. per annum.

"The customs of the manor or lands called Westbye Lands, in Much Urswick, in the county of Lancaster, held by the heirs of the late Robert Westby, esq., of Mowbreck Hall, Kirkham, who died 1762.

"These lands were leased in the year 1610, for a great number of years, by Thomas Westbye, of Mowbreck, who was living in 1638, son of John Westbye, of Westbye, co. York, and of Mowbreck and Bourne, co. Lancaster.

"*Customs.*

"On the change of every tenant, by death or alienation, a twenty penny fine, or a fine of twenty times the lord's rent, or customary rent, then becomes due and payable to the lord. Manorial customs.

"The like fine becomes due from each tenant, except one house in Much Urswick, which pays four shillings, lord's rent, and a five penny fine, or five times the lord's rent, as a fine upon the death of the lord, or change of tenant by death or alienation.

"On the decease of a tenant, his widow is entitled to a moiety of the estate whereof her husband was tenant, but forfeits her right thereto upon marriage or breach of chastity.

"The tenant cannot by will devise his estate, so as to deprive the heir at law, nor can he charge the same with the payment of debts or legacies, without making a conveyance to some other person, to the uses mentioned, or to be mentioned, and set forth in such will under which deed the grantee, before or after the death of the grantor, must be admitted tenant in trust, and a twenty penny fine is paid to the lord.

"The tenants are obliged to carry a single horse load (anciently fish) once a year to Mowbreck Hall, near Kirkham; that service is now commuted, and the tenants pay a small rent, called carriage money, in lieu.

"A tenant may, whenever he pleases, by deed or conveyance, give and convey his tenement, or any part thereof, to any of his sons, in default of sons to any of his daughters, as he thinks fit, but he cannot thereby deprive his wife of her dower.

"A tenant may let or mortgage all or any part of his property, without license, and may sell his whole tenant-right, or any part of it, with license from the lord, but he cannot thereby deprive his wife of her dower.

"If the tenant mortgages his tenement, and dies leaving a widow, who joined not in such mortgage, she shall, notwithstanding such mortgage, be entitled to a moiety of the estate.

"When the estate is the property of the wife, it can neither be mortgaged, sold, or devised, by her, without being privately examined apart from her husband, by the lord, his deputy, or agents, and fully consenting.

"Tenements in this manor are, by treason or felony, forfeited to the lord.

"A tenant convicted of wilful perjury, forfeits to the lord twenty years' rent, and, for petty larceny, ten years' rent."

In 1774, a labourer, in dressing an old ditch, or drain, about 150 yards to the north-east of Urswick church, found a tripodal copper urn, resembling a coffee pot,* weighing 3 lb. 2 oz., and of the capacity of 1½ pint, wine measure. Its origin and use are equally unknown; but it is conjectured to be Roman. A silver coin, of the emperor Otho, was found in 1798, beneath the soil of an orchard in Little Urswick. The impression of the head is very prominent: on the reverse is a female figure, holding a spear in one hand, and a branch of laurel in the other. "The inscription," says Mr. Close, "is in many places almost obliterated, but has probably been as Antiquities.

* A drawing of which is exhibited in the initial letter of this parish.

Urswick Parish.

follows: Round the head, IMP. M. OTHO CÆSAR AUG. TRIB: on the reverse, SECUR. POP. ROM.: which may be read, Imperator maximus Otho Cæsar Augustus tribuit securitatem populo Romano.

Ancient ruins.

On an eminence, north of the village, are the remains of the foundations of the walls of an angular inclosure, three of its sides measuring 67 yards each, and the fourth 52. The walls appear to have been composed of loose stones, and have been ten feet in thickness. Two openings, or gates, appear to have been on the side opposite to the village. About twenty yards to the north-west of this inclosure, are the remains of a wall, encompassing a circular plot of ground, 94 or 95 yards in diameter. It appears to have been divided into several compartments by interior walls. These inclosures are called The Stone Walls, and the circular one is nearly of the same size as the circle at Mayburgh, in Cumberland, which is supposed to have been of Druidical origin. Near the entrance of the circular inclosure is a large stone, which, at one end, rests upon two or three smaller, and has evidently been raised out of its natural position. Mr. Close's conjecture, that the present name of Urswick, perhaps a compound of the Latin words, *orbis* and *vicus*, was probably suggested by this circle, will not meet with ready acquiescence.

The church.

The church of Urswick, as we have seen, was named about fifty years after the Conquest, when it was excepted from the exchange of land between Michael Fleming and the abbot of Furness. The advowson, though claimed by Henry Fitz Hervey, as regardant of the manor, belonged to the monks of Furness, to whose use, W. archdeacon of Richmond in 1288, confirmed, together with Dalton, the church of Urswick, saving the vicarage of twelve marks, after the decease of W. de Bovill. Dr. Whitaker is at a loss to account for the expression, "Ecclesias de Dalton et Urswick cum capellis," as proving that Urswick had a chapel or chapels, even then.* In fact, the monks of Furness at this time claimed a right to the churches of Ulverston and Pennington, as chapels depending on the church of Urswick,† and to those chapels the grant of the archdeacon evidently refers.

The advowson of Urswick continued in the abbots of Furness until 1535, in which year they presented a vicar: the queen, 1 Mary, presented in right the duchy of Lancaster, as did queen Elizabeth in 1579; and in 1585 bishop Chaderton presented. The right of presentation is now vested in the inhabitants, by whom it appears to have been exercised for the first time in 1681.

The present edifice, situated on the banks of the Urswick Tarn, at a distance from any habitations, is dedicated to St. Mary, and has been named the church of St. Mary in the Field.‡ It is a low and venerable pile, having a large and massive tower, with an embattled parapet. Some of the windows are narrow and lancet-shaped, ornamented with tracery, others are plain and square. The building, of which the interior is small in breadth and devoid of decorations, consists of a nave and a chancel,

* Richm. Vol. II. p. 402. † Dodsworth's MSS. p. 171. apud West, p. 48.

‡ In the recent parliamentary returns, it is said, probably from Carlile, to be dedicated to St. Michael.

which is separated from the body by a very strong and deeply pointed arch. In the steeple is a bell, which, by the inscription upon it, appears to have been the gift of William de Harrington, and his wife, lady Margaret, and is consequently upwards of 356 years old. An ancient figure of the Virgin and Child, much defaced by the weather, is cut in stone on the western side of the steeple. There are no monuments within or without this edifice which demand particular notice, but, among the fragments of stained glass in the east window, is a cross-moline, or, for lord Molineux of Bardsea-hall. The living is a discharged vicarage, named Wurswythk, in the Valor of pope Nicholas, where it rated £5. 6*s.* 8*d.* The tithes of the rectory, in wheat, barley, and oats, amounted, in 26 Henry VIII., to £21.* From the episcopal registers of Chester, the following incumbents and patrons are extracted :— Urswick Parish.

VICARS OF URSWICK,

IN THE DEANERY OF FURNESS AND CARTMEL, AND ARCHDEACONRY OF RICHMOND.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Thomas Harteley. | | |
| Jan. 11, 38 Hen. VIII. | Wm. Sawrey . . . . | Hugh and Walter Askue, for this turn only, on grant of Roger, late abbot of Furness. | Death of Thos. Harteley. |
| May 12, 1 Mary | Henry Woodbury . . | Queen Mary, on account of her duchy of Lancaster. | |
| Sept. 30, 4 & 5 Phil. and Mar. | Thomas Dobson . . . | Philip and Mary. | Death of last vicar. |
| 22 Elizabeth. | James Saier . . . . | Queen Elizabeth. | Ditto. |
| May 22, 1585 | Wm. Lindowe. . . . | William Chaderton, bishop of Chester. | |
| Jan. 29, 1620 | Nicholas Marshall . . | Robt. Curwen and Christopher Warner. | Death of Willm. Lindowe. |
| | George Inman. | | |
| Oct. 16, 1681 | Thomas Inman . . . | Anthony Turner, vicar of Dalton, and others. | Death of George Inman. |
| Sept. 21, 1696 | Richard Swainson . . | Rectors and parishioners of Urswick. | Resign. of Tho. Inman. |
| Oct. 26, 1713 | Alexander Bagot. . . | Inhabitants . . . . | Resign. of Rich. Swainson. |
| July 30, 1714 | Henry Holme . . . . | Do. . . . . | Ditto. |
| Dec. 21, 1747 | John Addison . . . | Charles Wilson, and other inhabitants,' in full right. | Death of Henry Holme. |
| Sept. 17, 1788 | Wm. Ashburner . . . | Inhabitants and landowners in the parish. | Death of John Addison. |
| April 26, 1800 | John Bailes . . . . | Do. . . . . | Resign. of Wm. Ashburner. |
| June 8, 1805 | William Ponsonby, present incumbent. | Do. . . . . | Resign. of John Bailes. |

* West, p. 106.

Urswick Parish.

The population of the parish has undergone a trifling reduction since the census of 1821. The earliest parochial register commences in 1608, and the following are the results of an examination of the entries.

Population.

Parish Registers.

| | 1608—1609. | | 1700—1701. | | 1800—1801. | | 1833—1834. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms | 19 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 14 | 18 | 21 | 15 |
| Marriages | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| Burials | 9 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 10 |

The service of the established religion is occasionally performed at Bardsea, but the parish church is the only regular place of worship in the district.

Charities.

The following charities appear in the Report of the parliamentary commissioners for inquiring concerning charities.[a]

[a] p. 228.

Parish.

*Grammar School*, founded by will, 1580, by William Marshall, and endowed with a rent charge of £15, out of an estate in the county of Norfolk. There are about forty scholars, some of whom are taught classics; and the school has been repaired by subscription among the inhabitants.

*John Preston's Charity*, 1625. See *Aldingham*. From this charity, Urswick receives £5 per annum from lord George Cavendish, proprietor of Preston's estate.

Bardsea.

*Wilson Braddyll's Charity*, 1781; a rent charge of £8 for a school, in which there are about twenty children.

Townships.

The parish of Urswick comprises the townships of Much or Great Urswich—Little Urswick—Bolton with Adgarley—Stainton—Bardsea.

Much Urswick.

Much Urswick.—The old edifice, supposed to have been anciently called Urswick Hall, belongs to Mr. William Croudson, nephew of John Fleming, esq., the late owner. Redman Hall is very ancient, and said to have been enjoyed by nineteen generations of the family of Fell, whose heir, Robert Geldart, esq., is the present owner. A large estate is held by George Westby, esq., of Upper Rawcliffe in the Fylde,* of the customary tenure of the manor of Muchland.†

Little Urswick.

Little Urswick is styled a manor in 27 Edward I., and was held, as before mentioned, by Richard Lumbard and others, for the abbot of Furness. In the reign of Edward III. the Harringtons had estates in this township. Bank Field, a modern seat, is occupied by Richard Smith, esq., grandson of the late admiral Smith.

Bolton with Adgarley.

Bolton with Adgarley.—This township is sometimes named Adgarley with Bolton. Sir Michael le Fleming gave three carucates of land in Adgareslich, in marriage with his daughter Goditha,‡ and half a carucate in Hursewic, in marriage with William son of Eward or Edward; probably the husband of Goditha. The manor of Bolton was early in possession of the Couplands. In the former part of the reign of Henry III. Robert (de Denton),§ abbot of Furness, granted to sir Richard, son of sir Alan de Coupland, a chantry in his chapel of Bolton in Urswick: ‖ the said sir Richard gave annually four pounds of wax to the mother church of Urswick, on the feast of St. Michael.¶ By an inquisition, 28 Edward III., it appeared that Hugh de Dalton, alias Schillar, the deposed abbot of Furness, had formerly purchased the manor of Bolton, for a sum of money, from sir Alan de Coupland, and that John Kirkby, baron of the exchequer, married his sister to sir Alan, who so repeatedly

* See Vol. IV. p. 448, 449.

† For the customs and lord of the manor, see p. 650, 651.

‡ Land. MSS. Codex 559. f. 42.

§ West, p. 84.

‖ Ibid. p. 50.

¶ Whit. Richm. Vol. II. p. 402.

troubled the abbot John, that he returned the feoffments to sir Alan, who was succeeded by Richard, his grandson, against whom the abbot, Alexander de Walton, brought a writ.* Richard de Coupland granted the manor to the abbey of Furness; from whence it passed to the family of Broughton; and it now belongs to the earls of Derby, by the forfeiture of sir Thomas Broughton. Bolton is a single messuage. The arches, doors, and windows of the ancient chapel may yet be traced, as well as part of the dwelling-house or chantry. The digging of iron ore in Adgarley has lately been resumed. Urswick Parish.

Stainton.—The village of Stones, like Adgarley, is noted for its iron mines. Stainton.

Bardsea.—Mr. West fondly conjectures, that the name of Bardsea points to a druidical establishment in this township, but as druid and bard are not synonymous terms, the latter is most likely a Saxon proper name. The manor was formerly a member of Muchland, and afterwards of Furness, retaining its manorial court till the beginning of the last century, when the customary tenants became free, and the hamlet, with the exception of the hall and its farm, again merged in the manor of Muchland. Adam de Bardsey was a witness to the charter of Ingelram de Gynes to his burgesses of Ulverston. The family of Bardsey, or Bardsea, held the manor till the reign of Charles I.; Nicholas, the last of the line, dying in the 18th of that king. The elder heiress, Elizabeth, married —— Anderton, of Clayton. William and Christopher Anderton, who were living in 1672, occupied the manor of Bardsea.† In the same century lord Molineux purchased it for a hunting seat, and soon afterwards it became the property of Christopher Wilson, who married Margaret, daughter of John Braddyll, of Conishead Priory, esq., and his descendant, Thomas Richmond Gale Braddyll, esq., is the present possessor. Bardsea.

The principal mineral production of this parish is iron, and the ore was formerly obtained in such abundance that the mines of Stainton and Adgarley were esteemed the richest in the lordship of Furness. One shaft has been known to yield 140 tons in twenty-four hours! but these beneficial operations were interrupted about twenty years ago by streams of water bursting into the shafts. Recently the works have been resumed in Adgarley by Messrs. Huddleston and Co., lessees under the earl of Derby. Copper ore has also been found in Birkrigg, but the mining here having proved unsuccessful has been abandoned. Limestone is amongst the geological strata of Much Urswick, which supplies three public limekilns. Excellent materials for fence-walls are found in the stone quarries of Birkrigg and Little Urswick. Minerals.

Comparing the arable to the pasture lands, the former is in the proportion of about one-third to the latter. A few spirited farmers have introduced modern improvements into this parish, but there is no very general disposition to depart from the old system of husbandry, nor any great encouragement from the present rate of agricultural produce to stimulate enterprise. The average rent of land in the parish is thirty shillings the statute acre, which is five-and-twenty per cent. less than was paid at the commencement of the present century. Agriculture.

* West, App. xi. n. 25. † See Vol. III. p. 466, 7.

# Dalton Parish.

Dalton Parish.

Boundaries and extent.

DALTON, abounding in objects of interest to the historian, contains, besides several ancient mansions, the Abbey of Furness, the Castle of the Peel of Fouldrey, and the ancient Tower of Dalton. This parish was originally of great extent, and stretched, with the intermission of one or two small parishes, from the southern point of the Isle of Walney to the northern extremity of the county. Dismembered, as it has since been, it is still of ample dimensions in extent of land, but diminutive in the scale of population. All the islands to the south and to the west, on the coast of Furness, belong to the present parish of Dalton, and its upper boundary joins to the parish of Kirkby Ireleth on the north, and of Aldingham, Urswick, and Pennington on the east. Dr. Whitaker is inclined to believe Kirkby Ireleth of equal antiquity with Dalton, but the former is not entered as a parish in the Valor of Pope Nicholas. The length of Dalton, computed from Marsh Grange, in Ireleth, or Above Town, on the north, to Rampside, in Yarleside, on the south, is ten miles; and the breadth, from Roan Head, in Hawcoat, on the west, to the verge of Dalton, on the east, is four miles. The total number of acres contained in the parish is not mentioned in the Surveys; but, estimated by the area, they will be found to amount to from 22,000 to 23,000 statute acres.

Water.

The parish lies too low and too near the shore for the formation of any considerable streams, and the only running water, which attains to the rank of a rivulet, is nameless; it rises in the highlands of Kirkby Ireleth and Pennington, passes by Lindal, Dalton, and the ruins of Furness abbey, and discharges itself into the sea below Roose.

Ancient wells.

On the common, adjacent to the town of Dalton, are two ancient wells, one having probably been dedicated to the Virgin, named Mary's Well, and the other the Church Well.

Saxon origin.

Dalton, in Saxon times, was one of the twenty-six towns or townships which constituted the manor of Hovgvn, held by earl Tosti.* Sixty-one years after the Conquest, the religious establishment at Tulketh was removed to Dalton, where, taking the name of the district, Furness abbey contributed to the increase and prosperity of the town, which soon became the capital of North Lonsdale. From

Descent of property.

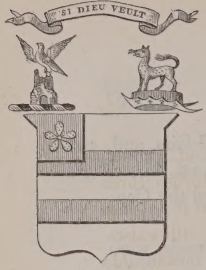
* See Vol. I. p. 110, 111.

the period of their first settlement here, the monks introduced markets and fairs, and, in 23 & 29 Henry III., the abbot obtained a royal grant to hold an annual fair, of three days' duration, on the eve, the day, and the morrow of St. Edward the Confessor, at Dalton.* Dalton Parish.

The possessions of the abbey, or at least the site and immediate grounds, were purchased from the crown by Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick and Levens, with other estates, to the amount of £3000 per annum, on which he quitted Preston Patrick, to live at the abbey. His descendants were called Prestons of the Manor, and of the Abbey, in distinction from the Prestons of Holker. John Preston, of the manor, was created a baronet, April 1, 1644. On the death of sir Thomas Preston, the last baronet, without male issue surviving, his estates in Furness were, after much litigation, granted by George I. to the heir of Christopher Preston, whose grandson, Thomas, left a daughter and heir, who married sir William Lowther, bart., who died 1705, leaving Thomas his heir. Sir Thomas married lady Elizabeth, daughter of the duke of Devonshire. His son, sir William, died unmarried in 1756, and left his estates to his cousin, lord George Augustus Cavendish, who died unmarried in 1795. He was succeeded by his brother, lord Frederick, who also died unmarried, and was succeeded by another brother, lord John, who died without issue. The estates then passed to their nephew, lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, third son of the fourth duke of Devonshire. He was born March 31, 1754; married, February 27, 1782, lady Elizabeth Compton, daughter of Charles, earl of Northampton; was created earl of Burlington at the coronation of William IV., Sept. 8, 1831; and, dying May 9, 1834, was succeeded by his grandson, William, the present earl, lord of the manor and abbey of Furness. From the Prestons of the Abbey the Prestons of Hilholm House, Cockerham, deduce their descent, and are the only remaining male branch of this ancient and considerable family.

* Rot. Chart. 23 Hen. III. m. 4. Confirm. 29 & 30 Hen. III. m. 6.

# Preston, of Cockerham.




JOHN PRESTON, of Preston Patrick and Under Livins Halls, co. Westmorland, and Furness Abbey, co. Lancaster; high sheriff of Lanc. A.D. 1569. (13th in descent from Sir Rich. de Preston, lord of Preston, Richard and Preston Patrick, temp. Hen. II.) = MARGARET, dau. of Sir Thomas Curwen, of Workington, co. Cumberland, (by Agnes, dau. of Sir Walter Strickland, of Syzergh Castle, co. Westmorland,) and granddau. of Sir Thomas Curwen, by Ann, dau. of Sir Thomas de Lowther, of Lowther Hall, co. Westmor., Knt.

THOMAS PRESTON, of Ellel, in the parish of Cockerham, co. pal. Lanc.; 3d, but 2d. surviving son: buried at Cockerham church, 10 Dec. 1516. = MARGARET, dau. and heiress of Roger Fytche, of Cockerham, co. Lanc.

WILLIAM PRESTON, of Ellel & Hilholm House, in Cockerham; son and heir; bur. at Cockerham church, 22d May, 1623. = .... dau. of ..., bur. at Cockerham, June 11, 1612.

NICHOLAS PRESTON. JOHN PRESTON. ROGER PRESTON. THOMAS PRESTON. CHRISTOPHER PRESTON.

CLEMENT, 1st wife, dau. of —— Braide, of Cockerham; married at Cockerham church, 24th July, 1613. = WILLIAM PRESTON, of Ellel and Hilholm House, in Cockerham, who, upon the breaking out of the civil wars, espoused the cause of Charles I., and thereby greatly encumbered his estate: his name was included in the list of loyalists whose estates were declared to be forfeited to the parliament by an act passed 19th November, 1652. = ELIZABETH, 2nd wife, dau. of —— Denys, of ——; married at Cockerham church, 9 May, 1642.

ALICE, 1st wife, dau. of ——, buried at Cockerham church, 12 Feb. 1678. = WILLIAM PRESTON, of Ellel and Hilholm House, in Cockerham, baptised at Cockerham church, 20 Jan. 1632; who, succeeding to the estates heavily mortgaged, allowed Hilhom to fall into decay, and resided, during the latter part of his life, at his estate of Nathurst, in Ellel: buried at Cockerham church, 24 April, 1685. = JANET, 2d wife, dau. of — Walker, married at Cockerham church, 22 Feb. 1679: administered to her husb.

ANN, wife of Wm. Carter, of Pilling, co. palat. Lanc.

GEORGE PRESTON, buried at Cockerham, Nov. 14, 1639.

ROBERT PRESTON, eldest son and heir, bur. at Cockerham, 12 July, 1658.

DOROTHY, 1st wife, dau. and coheir. of Rbt. Dennis, of co. Glouces. = RICHARD PRESTON, of Hilholm House and Ellel, in Cockerham, son and heir, baptised at Cockerham church, 22nd Sept. 1661; sold the Hilholm estate, to pay off incumbrances and his own debts, and died at Coleraine, in Ireland, A.D. 1721, æt. 60. = MARY, 2d wife, dau. and coh. of Henry Hastings, of Dublin; a branch of the noble house of Huntingdon: ob. 7 Mar. 1765, æt. circa 100.

JOHN PRESTON, bapt. at Cockerham, 6 May, 1666; a naval officer in the serv. of France; mar. & had issue.

ELLEN PRESTON, bapt. at Cockerham, 19 Ap. 1668; ux. of Thos. Parkinson, of Ellel, co. Lanc.

ALICE PRESTON, bapt. at Cockerham, 19th June, 1670; ux. 1st, of — Minshull, of Cheshire; 2dly, of Nath. Calvert, of Cockerham Hall; was living a widow in 1761.

ALICE MANTEVERER, 1st wife, brought to her husb. lands in Preston Patrick, formerly the inheritance of his family. = JOHN PRESTON, of Ellel, in Cockerham, co. Lanc., &, jure uxoris, of Preston Patrick, co. Westm.; only surviving child of 1st mar. born Oct. 1690; sold his estate at Ellel, & thenceforth resided in Westm. = .... dau. of .... 2d w. = ANNE, dau. of ——, 3d wife: her arms were, Azure a fess collised betw. 3 fleur de lis argent. She died Ann. Dom. 1767, æt. 72.

ROBT. PRESTON, of Hincaster, co. Westmor., & Billing, co. pal. Lanc., b. May 29, 1713, obit 18 Mar., 1788, æt. 74. bu. at Billin. = MARGARET, only child of Robert Bouker, of Broughton, co. pal. Lanc., by Jane, dau. & h. of And. Sykes, of Jamaica, mer., ob. July 1805, æt. 65.

Two sons, died infants.

ELIZABETH, w. of Capt. Brabazon, of Ireland.

LETTICE, ux. of — Briggs.

MARY, ux. of Joseph Blaker, of Grange, co. pal. Lanc.

ALICE, only child & h. of her mother; was 1st wife of Rd. Johnson of Old Hall, co. Westmor., & had issue one dau., who marr and had issue.

Three daus. 1 of whom mar. John Preston, grndson. of John, 2nd son of Wm. Preston, of Hilhom House and Ellel, co. Lanc.

WILLIAM PRESTON, D.D., Ld. Bishop of Ferns, ob. 1789, æt. 60, unmar.

THOMAS PRESTON, of Leargill, co. Westm. 2d son. = .... dau. of ....

ROBERT PRESTON, of Lower House, West Derby, co. pal. Lanc., born 21 Ap. 1761; many years an eminent merch. in Liverpool; succded. to representation of family on the d. of his kinsman, John Preston, in 1816; died 19 Novemb. 1833. = JANET, dau. of Thomas Wilkinson of Hamilton; born Feb. 1758; liv. 1836; mar. May 4, 1788.

RICHARD, born 3 Mar. 1779, d. 1, Nov. 1820; mar. 1st, Mary, sole d. of John Collins; & 2dly, Isabella, eldest dau. of Edw. Rushton, of Liverpool, (who mar. 2dly, Wm. Lowes, of Liverpool, who d. 10 Jan. 1831,) had issue.

WILLIAM, born 26 Mar. 1781, died 16 May, 1828, leaving 4 surviv. childn.; of whom, Wm. Robt. Preston, the eldest son, married Ellen Sarah, relict of Robt. Preston, jun., and has issue several children.

THOMAS PRESTON, JOHN PRESTON, ANDREW PRESTON, & several daughters, who are all deceased, excepting JANE, the widow of Thomas Hardman, of Holleth, co. pal. Lanc.

JOHN PRESTON, of Leasgill, co. Westm. only son, died June 28, 1816; bur. at Haversham. = MARY, dau. of — Lawrence, living 1836, a widow.

A dau. wife of — Henderson, of —

JANE, only child, mar. —— Nunns, and died s.p.

ROBERT PRESTON, younger, and only son and heir app. born 26 Ap. 1792, married 14 Sept. 1819; died whilst on his passage to France, 22d July, 1825. = ELLEN SARAH, 2d dau. of Peter Bethon, of Glenadda, co. Carnarvon, & granddau. of Peter Bethon, of Walthamstow, co. Essex, (who was the first of his family that settled in England, being descended from an ancient family, of French extraction, which fled to Portugal on the revocation of the edict of Nantes,) by Mary, sister to the late John Harrison, of Denehill House, Kent. = WILLIAM ROBERT PRESTON, of Aigburth, co. Lanc. above mentd. b. June 22, 1808, mar June 21, 1831.

MARGARET, born 28 Oct. 1789, living 1836, the wife of James Dawson, of Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, and Low Wreay, Winandermere, co. Lanc., have no issue.

ELIZABETH, born 10 April, 1794, married John Jackson, of Hamburgh, merchant, and died 21 Ap. 1819, leaving one child, Mary Scaneath, born 6 April, 1817.

JUDITH, mar. Thomas Rodick, of Little Woolton, co. pal. Lanc., died 8 May, 1834, had issue.

ROBERT BERTHON PRESTON, son and heir, b. 25 June, 1820. ELLEN JANE B. PRESTON, b. 5 March, 1822. JEANNETTE B. PRESTON, b. 14 Sept. 1823.

A court leet of the liberty is generally held on the 24th of October, at Dalton. A court baron, for the recovery of debts under 40s., was held every Saturday three weeks, formerly, at Dalton, and, latterly, at Ulverston, until 1827, when it fell into disuse; but the right of holding this court, in any part of the liberty, still exists. Anchorage is taken upon vessels at the Peel of Fouldrey, but not upon measurable commodities. The lord also possesses the right of appointing his own coroner for the liberty. Suit and service are due to the court leet from the free homagers, or mesne lords, in the liberty, copyholders (customary freeholders, payers of bloom-smithy, or wood rent, nominal tenants), and customary tenants. The bailiff or steward of the liberty presides in the manorial courts. Besides these privileges, there are fines of court, waifs, strays, felons, goods, deodands, and execution and return of all writs, processes, and summonses, in the liberty, by its bailiff or bailiffs.

Dalton Parish.

Manor courts.

The manor of Dalton, belonging to the lord of the liberty, and co-extensive with the parish, comprises four unequal parts, Dalton, Ireleth, Hawcoat (including the islands), and Yarleside. The lands cannot be divided by the tenant; and when property is conveyed to a person by descent or devise, it cannot be devised by will; yet, if purchased, it is simply conveyed by grant. A court baron, or *byrelaw*, is held for the manor of Dalton only, twice a year—on Saturday following Ascension-day, and on October 20. On the same days, two courts baron, or byrelaw courts, are held for Low or Plain Furness, a manor of the lord of the liberty. These several courts are convened in the tower of Dalton. The estate of Furness abbey is freehold, and is merely called a manor from the circumstance of the mansion near the abbey being called the "Manor House."

The present castle of Dalton, which is a plain square tower, though bearing no marks of higher antiquity than the time of Edward III., is supposed to occupy the site of a Castellum, built when humble Britain was rendered dependent upon imperial Rome by the arms of Agricola.[a] The frequent irruptions of the Scots during the reigns of the early Edwards, and the exposed situation of the northern parts of Lancashire to their inroads, rendered frontier fortresses necessary for the protection of the inhabitants, and the Tower of Dalton, as well as the Castle of Peel, contributed to their security. In the district of Furness a number of beacons were erected, and when the hills of Langdale and Ormiston were illuminated with these ominous presages, the more opulent part of the inhabitants flocked to their castles, and removed their effects out of the reach of the unwelcome visitors. In more tranquil times, the abbots held their court in this building; and prisoners were confined here, who had either violated the criminal law, or failed to satisfy the demand of their creditors. A small door on the west serves for the principal entrance, and the rooms where the courts for the liberty of Furness sit are approached by a spiral staircase. Here a court of pleas for the baronial jurisdiction is held every three weeks for the recovery of small debts under 40s. and the courts leet and baron of

The castle.

[a] Tacitus, op. 387.

Dalton Parish.

the duke of Buccleuch and lord Beaulieu, the lords of the liberty and manor of Furness, assemble in the same place twice in the year. The landholders within the parish are principally customary tenants of the manor. The parish is divided into four equal parts, and the customary tenures in each township are of equal size; the same yearly rent is paid by each to the lords; but the lands cannot be divided by the proprietor, and are not devisable by will. According to an ancient usage, every tenant was required to furnish the abbot with a man and horse for the service of the king, but this feudal custom now no longer exists. Though the wars of the Roses never carried their devastations so far to the north as Furness, yet, in the reign of Henry VII., Lambert Simnel, the reputed duke of York, landed in this parish from Ireland, and marched from hence to claim the British throne.* In later times the parish was disturbed by the civil wars between privilege and prerogative, and "Thomas Park, of Millwood, high constable of Furness," has written an account of his dangers and labours, in the midst of all the turmoil of the times, in which he says, "there were never heard of such troublesome and distracted times as these five years, (from 1642 to 1647), but especially for constables." The high-constable narrates, with a good deal of particularity, how lord Molineux, sir G. Middleton, sir John Girlington, colonel Tidsley, Mr. Dalton, and others, chief commanders for the king, came into Furness on Holy Thursday, with a huge army of 1500 men, and "plundered the place very sore, and then retreated;" and, four months after, colonel Rigby came with 1500 men, on the side of the parliament, while the siege of Thurland castle was proceeding.† After praying upon Swartz moor, the Roundheads marched to Lyndal, to fight; here an engagement took place, when the Cavaliers, under colonel Huddleston, were put to flight, and the colonel himself, with Mr. Stanley, Mr. Latus, and Mr. Burton, along with 300 of their men, were made prisoners. In the rebellion of 1715 and 1745 the rebels, in their advance into Lancashire, skirted Furness without entering it.

Landing-place of Lambert Simnel.

Civil wars.

Plague.

In the reign of Charles I., but before the commencement of the civil wars, the plague broke out in Dalton and in Biggin, in the Isle of Walney; this visitation produced a dreadful mortality, and it is recorded that in the year 1631, "there died in Dalton of the plague three hundred and sixty, and in Walney, 120." The malady made its first appearance in July, and ceased about the Easter following. A mound of earth on the east side of the church yard is supposed to point out the burial-place of the victims of the prevailing pestilence.

The church.

The church of Dalton, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain neat ancient structure situated on the declivity of a hill; and within the precincts of the ancient castellum, built by Agricola, there appear, to the scrutinizing eye of an antiquarian, some faint remains of a fosse. A church, doubtless, occupied this site before the erection

* See Vol. I. p. 444.

† Col. Rigby's True Relation of the Great Victory obtained by God's Providence, &c. Printed by order of Parl. 1643.

Dalton Parish.

of Furness Abbey, but the first mention that occurs of it, as noticed in the parish of Aldingham, is in the donation of the abbot and convent of Furness, who gave to William de Horhampt the vicarage of the church of Dalton, excepting the chapel of Hawkset, and a bovate in Dalton, assigned to them by H. archdeacon of Richmond, so that this William should pay to H., parson of Aldingham, 100s. annually. This gift appears to have been made between 1198 and 1200. In May, 1228, the whole church was appropriated, by Walter de Gray, archbishop of York, to the monastery of Furness, saving the right of William, the vicar, and a reservation after his decease of 40 marks per annum, for future vicars. The body of the present church, occupying the summit of the eminence at the west end of the town, has, owing to recent improvements, a neat modern appearance. On the eastern side it is trigabled, and the pediments are surmounted by crosses. On the north, the Saxon arch of the door, rudely ornamented by figures and arched bands, has been preserved, in the restoration of the building. The castellated tower still exhibits its ancient walls, and appears to be the oldest portion of the edifice. A small well-toned organ, built by subscription, ornaments the gallery over the north door, and serves to elevate the devotional feelings of the congregation. A faculty for taking down the north side was obtained, Nov. 24, 1825, and it was rebuilt, in 1826, at a cost of more than £1000. The gables on the east were erected by rate, in 1830.

The present lay rector of Dalton is the earl of Burlington. The living is a stipendiary vicarage, of which the presentation has been retained in the crown since the dissolution, when it was annexed to the duchy of Lancaster; and the chancellor of the duchy presents, on behalf of the king, as duke of Lancaster. The following names, extracted from the episcopal registers of Chester, are those of incumbents and patrons.

VICARS OF DALTON,

In the Deanery of Furness and Cartmel, and the Archdeaconry of Richmond.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Roland Wright. | | |
| Jan. 5, 1 Eliz. | Thomas Besbrowne . | Q. Elizabeth, in right of her duchy of Lancaster | Death of Roland Wright. |
| Feb. 18, 1573 | James Leis . . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Thos. Besbrowne. |
| | Richard Gardiner. | | |
| June 9, 1617 | William Bowett . . | James I. . . . . | Death of Rich. Gardiner. |
| Mar. 26, 1631 | Richard Tomlinson . | King Charles . . . . | Death of Wm. Bowett. |
| (Ejected 1662 | Thomas Whitehead.) | | |
| 1671 | Anthony Turner. | | |
| | William Lodge. | | |
| June 23, 1756 | John Walker . . . | The King . . . . . | Death of Wm. Lodge. |
| Aug. 2, 1772 | Christ. Couperthwaite | Do. . . . . | Death of John Walker. |
| May 16, 1823 | Joseph Thompson Kirkbank, present incumb. | Do. . . . . | D. of Chr. Couperthwaite. |

Dalton Parish.

Like most of the churches in Furness, Dalton is destitute of any early memorials of ancient families, the abbey having been the chief cemetery in the district. A stone, on the north side of the nave, is inscribed :—"1760, the Vicarage of Dalton augmented; and 1764 lands purchased with £400; £200 given by queen Anne's bounty, £100 by lord Charles Cavendish, and £100 from the executors of Dr. Stratford." In the churchyard repose the relics of the celebrated Romney, under a plain stone thus inscribed—"Georgius Romney, armiger, Pictor celeberrimus obiit, Nov. 15, 1802.—Requiescat in pace."

Registers.

The perfect portion of the parish books, which were commenced in 1570, bears date 25 March, 1602, and they afford the following results—

| | 1570-1571. | | 1600-1601. | | 1700-1701. | | 1800-1801. | | 1833-1834. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 48 | 66 | 41 | 46 | 44 | 50 | 54 | 62 | 101 | 96 |
| Marriages . . . | 13 | 8 | 11 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 27 | 23 |
| Burials . . . . | 37 | 45 | 28 | 20 | 29 | 34 | 45 | 22 | 31 | 49 |

A small increase in the population is observable since the census of 1821.*

There are three episcopal chapels in this parish viz. Ireleth in Above Town, Walney in Hawcoat, and Rampside. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel, erected in 1823, in Dalton.

Charities.

The parliamentary commissioners for inquiring concerning charities, have reported the following benefactions :[a]

[a] Rep. XV. p. 199-205.

Parish.

*Richard Gaitskill's Charity*, 1626, and 1632.—The profit of lands, to maintain three poor people, apprentice children, and to further poor maids in marriage. This and another estate, adjacent, let for £251.; and the rent applicable to this charity, may be taken at £125. 10s; but so gross has been the misapplication of the funds, that, as far back as can be remembered, there has been only a distribution, in small sums, on St. Thomas's day, annually of £26. "We think," say the reporters, "that the management of this trust is a proper subject for the consideration of a court of equity."

*Sir Thomas Preston's Charity*.—The commissioners received information that, 60 years ago, sir Thomas had given iron ore, and other things, to the value of £650, for the benefit of the poor of the parish. A messuage in Billincoat was purchased with this money, and conveyed to Josias Heald, sen. and others, in trust for the poor, who had, till lately, received the profits. The estate descended upon Josias Heald (probably, son), who refused to permit the parish officers to receive the rent or to give up possession. No answer being put in to an information filed against him in chancery by the attorney-general of the duchy, and the above facts being taken *pro confesso*, a decree made against the defendant. The parish workhouse is built upon this part of Billincoat estate, which appears to have been purchased with sir Thomas's charity, and it is now let, with the other part, (see *Gaitskill's Charity*) for £251. The rent of this moiety has been carried in aid of the poor rate, and has, consequently, been hitherto misapplied.

*John Preston's Charity*.—See *Urswick*.

*For the Poor*—Fell, in 1638, left 10s. yearly: Sugdener, in —, 4s.—*For Bread*, Matson, about 1760, 10s.

*Dalton Free School*, 1622,— endowed with a farm, which lets for £137, paid to a master and assistant, excepting £2 returned to the tenant; average number of scholars, 80.

* See Vol. II. p. 99.

*School*, 1612.—The school, previous to 1637, was used as a chapel, but was interdicted by the bishop of Chester, as neither large nor decent enough. The master receives £8 per annum, and has about ten or twelve scholars. Dalton Parish.

*Richard Mellier's Charity*, 1752,—30s. a year, for a schoolmaster in Rampside; lost. The interest of £3 is appropriated to the poor of Northscales; and 2s. 6d. is annually given as the interest. Kirkby Ireleth chapelry. Rampside chapelry. Isle of Walney.

The face of the country in this part of Lower Furness is monotonous, but the want of variety in the scenery is compensated by the fertility of the soil. The town of Dalton, the ancient capital of Furness, is described by the historian of the district,[a] as pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity inclining to the east, in the midst of a tract of country almost unparalleled for the fertility of its soil, and the extent of its cultivation. It consists of one principal street, which, ascending to the west, terminates in a spacious market-place, where an ancient square tower, situated on the top of an eminence, overlooks the town, and gives an air of dignity to its appearance. The malting business is carried on here to a considerable extent, but Dalton has no manufacture, and very little general trade. Being situated on an eminence, with an absorbent lime-stone soil, the town is ill supplied with water, and a heavy tax is imposed upon the time of the female inhabitants of the humbler classes, who are obliged to carry this necessary of health and domestic comfort from a brook in the adjoining valley to their houses. The practicability of obtaining a supply of water for the town, at a moderate expense, has been frequently considered; and the person who shall successfully execute a plan for this purpose will deservedly rank in the list of public benefactors.

[a] West.

The country is peculiarly adapted to the sports of the field, and till of late years there was an annual festival called *The Dalton Hunt*, in which the gentlemen of the district partook of this favourite diversion by day, and joined the ladies in the ball-room at night. A suite of rooms was erected in the town, and handsomely fitted up for this annual jubilee, which existed as early as the year 1703, as appears from the columns of the London Gazette, in which it is styled the *Dalton Route*, and the pen of an elegant contributer to the Tatler has imparted to it additional celebrity. To the regret of the beaux and the belles of the neighbourhood, the *route* was discontinued in the year 1789, and has never since been revived. Singular customs.

Among the ancient customs of Dalton, is the practice of hiring reapers on Sundays in time of harvest. Endeavours have been made to abolish it; but, by the statute of 27 Henry VI.[a] for suppressing sabbath-breaking, four Sundays in harvest time are excepted from the prohibition against holding markets and fairs on ferial days, and the people of Dalton have construed it to the hiring of such servants. The Rev. Mr. Hodgson, in his description of Westmorland, says, that, "At Dalton, in Furness, the most singular mode of conducting funerals prevails. A full meal, of bread and cheese and ale, is provided at the funeral house; and, after the corpse is interred, the parish clerk proclaims, at the grave side, that the company must repair to some appointed public house. Arrived there, they sit down by fours

[a] cap. 5.

Dalton Parish.

together, and each four is served with two quarts of ale. One half of this is paid for by the conductor of the funeral, and the other half by the company. While they are drinking the ale, a waiter goes round with cakes, serving out one to each guest, which he is expected to carry home."

The ancient weekly market of Saturday has almost ceased to exist, and, at present, is frequented only for the sale of butcher's meat. The fairs take place on the 28th of April, established in 1803 for the sale of cattle and the hiring of servants, the 6th of June, and the 23rd of October. The market and October fair were granted to the abbot of Furness by charter, 23 Henry III., and confirmed 29 and 30 Henry III.

The ample produce of the best iron ore, produced by the neighbouring mines, tends to enrich the town; and several thousand tons are raised annually within little more than two miles of Dalton. For four hundred years these mines have continued to yield their ore, and they still seem inexhaustible. The deep red tint of the soil that overspreads almost the whole of this part of the country sufficiently indicates to the initiated eye the nature of the treasures beneath.

Dalton has the honour to be the birth-place and the place of sepulture of that highly gifted painter, George Romney. This celebrated artist was born at Cocken, in the township of Hawcoat, in this parish, on the 15th of December, 1734, of parents in humble circumstances.

"The future rival of Reynolds," as Romney has been called, was put to school at *Dendron*, where he remained till his eleventh year, when his father took him to his own trade, of a cabinet-maker and carver and gilder. Having an inclination for mechanics, George amused himself during his leisure hours in carving figures in wood, sketching on the walls, and decorating the furniture; and being also fond of music, he passed much of his time in making flutes and violins, of different shapes and powers, one of which he preserved as long as he lived. In the pursuit of carving, gilding, and cabinet work, Romney spent ten years; and the first incident that led him to a cultivation of the particular art which he subsequently professed and adorned, was his having observed a great singularity in the countenance of a stranger at church; being desired to describe the person, he seized a pencil, and delineated his features with such strength of resemblance as amazed and delighted his friend; and the applause he received from this accidental performance, excited him to a more serious application. The first artist who taught him the use and knowledge of his materials, was an eccentric itinerant of the name of Steele, to whom George was bound for a term of years. He accompanied Steele in 1755 through several towns in Westmorland, and the adjoining counties, till the ramble terminated at York, where his paintings attracted the attention of the celebrated Lawrence Sterne, who warmly expressed his approbation, and recommended him to several opulent citizens. Romney having freed himself from his indentures, now commenced the profession of a portrait painter on his own account, and made several excursions through the country.

While at Kendal in 1761, he produced a representation of the Death of David Rizzio, the unfortunate Italian musician, who perished by assassination in the presence of Mary Queen of Scots. This historical picture added greatly to the artist's reputation among his provincial patrons; but an event soon afterwards occurred which induced him to quit the northern parts of England, and seek higher reputation in the metropolis.

While Romney was intensely engaged in his favourite art at Kendal, he became indisposed, and, during his illness, was attended with the utmost care and solicitude by a young woman living under the same roof, named Abbott, whom he afterwards married; and immediately after the ceremony, in

Dalton Parish.

1762, set out for London, where, by painting portraits at five guineas a head, he soon got into practice. In 1764 he visited the continent, and, by an introduction to Vernet, the celebrated landscape and marine painter, obtained free access to the Orleans collection of pictures, to which he devoted much attention and study. On his return he settled in Gray's Inn, where he had soon an opportunity of distinguishing himself, by painting the portrait of Sir Joseph Yates, in his robes as a judge of the King's Bench. His success gained him many friends, and rendered him a favourite among the gentlemen of the law; and he afterwards executed many portraits of illustrious individuals of that profession, and considered himself from that time as completely and effectually established.

In 1765 he exhibited his picture of the Death of King Edward, and obtained from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, the second prize of fifty guineas. He exhibited again in 1766, 1767, and 1769, and his reputation continued to increase; but, conscious of the necessity of cultivating his taste by an inspection of the great works of art in Italy, he formed a design of foreign travel, and set out on the 20th of March, 1773, carrying with him a letter from the late duke of Gloucester to the Pope, which procured him permission to erect scaffolds in the Vatican, and thus he was enabled to copy to the best advantage.

Returning by Turin, Lyons, and Paris, he reached London in July, 1775, and settled in Cavendish Square, where he employed himself in taking portraits, and a large number of figures, from the admirable model of Lady Hamilton.

In 1788 he had a very severe fit of illness, partly from too close attention to study, and partly from the oppression of the London air, and he removed in consequence for a time to Eastham, where he remained till September.

In July, 1790, he again visited Paris, in company of Mr. Hayley, his biographer, and returned to Eastham at the end of the following month. At this time, Romney's health and spirits were so impaired, that he required the most soothing attentions of friendship. Like many other sufferers from hypochondriasis, he laboured under frequent dread of losing his talents, and actually, in contemplation of the approaching evil, entertained thoughts of leaving off his profession altogether, and retiring to privacy, before the awful crisis should overtake him. This disease continued to torment and impair his health and strength at intervals through the remaining years of his life, and left him, after the present attack, both weak and spiritless. In the commencement of 1797, Mr. Romney's spirits appear to have suffered a still deeper depression, and his future years grew more and more gloomy, from many symptoms of gradual decay. He felt a slight paralytic stroke, which affected his eye and hand, and prevented him from continuing his professional labours. Revisiting Hampstead in September, 1802, with a view to change of air, he found his health still decline, and returned to Kendal, where he died, Nov. 15, in the 68th year of his age. His only son and heir, the Rev. James Romney, erected a handsome cenotaph in Kendal church, with the following inscription:—

> "To the memory of George Romney, esq., the celebrated painter, who died at Kendal the 15th of November, 1802, and was interred at Dalton, the place of his birth. So long as genius and talent shall be esteemed, his fame shall live."

Of Romney, as an artist, it is by no means easy to appreciate the just character. The circumstances of his early life seemed wholly unpropitious to the study of painting, and his school education was but brief and common. Yet these obstacles were by him converted into so many steps in the ascent of excellence. He was happily endowed with an inquisitive mind, and possessed a versatility of genius which is exemplified by the variety of subjects which he chose for representation. For him both the comic and serious had charms. The executive part of his works was free, learned, and precise, possessing great simplicity, and exhibiting a purity of feeling consonant with the style of his compositions. He aimed at the best of all principles in the imitation of nature, viz. to generalize its effects; he even carried it so far as to subject himself to the charge of negligence in the completion of his forms; but the truth of his imitation is sufficiently perfect to satisfy those who regard nature systematically, and not individually, or too minutely. In a word, all who know how to appreciate the valuable in painting, will hold the name of Romney in increasing estimation, the more frequently and impartially his works are examined.

Dalton Parish.

The parish of Dalton contains four townships: DALTON, which has been described, YARLESIDE, HAWCOAT, and IRELETH, or Above Town, all ancient demesnes of Furness Abbey, and therefore descending in the same manner.

Yarleside.

YARLESIDE.—The township of Yarleside contains the ruins of the abbey, the village and chapel of Rampside, the hamlets of Newton, Stank, and Roosecoat, and the misapplied charity estate of Billincoat. Rosset, or Rose, in 1409, was held by Vane of Asmunderlaw in two parcels, for each of which he paid a rent of 6½d. to the abbot of Furness. In Rampside, which is frequented as a bathing-place, is an Episcopal chapel, erected about the close of the seventeenth century, and for some time used as a school.

Hawcoat.

HAWCOAT.—This is an extensive division of the parish, for, exclusive of Hawcoat proper, which is seated on the main land, it includes the several islands of Walney, the Pile or Peel of Fouldrey, Foulney Roe, Sheep, Old Barrow, Old Barrow Ramsey, and Dova Haw. Mr. West describes *Hawcoat* as one of the principal points of view within Low Furness. On a fine day the offscape here is circular, and takes in the whole extent of the Isle of Man, the Isle of Anglesey, and the Welch mountains. Looking to the south, the east, and the north, the view extends from Ashers Beacon to Rivington Pike, and comprehends Longridge, Bolland and Ingleborough, and the hills which divide Lancashire from Yorkshire, and Westmorland from Cumberland. *Barrow* is the principal port of Furness for the exportation of iron ore, chiefly from the mines of Whiteriggs or Whitridge, Lindal Moor, and Cross Gates; and is also visited for sea bathing. A rich corn country intervenes between Hawcoat and the Isle of *Walney*. This island contains several small hamlets, the principal of which are Bigger and North Scales; it is nearly ten miles in length, and varies from a quarter of a mile to a mile in breadth. By the Saxons it was called *Waghney*, *Woney*, and *Walney*, and by mistake written *Hougunai* in the Domesday Survey: it signifies "a walled island," or "a wall in the water."[a] The land is well cultivated; sea sand, or rather ouze, is used for manure, and plentiful crops of wheat and other grain are produced. At South End Haws, at the bottom of the island, a lighthouse, sixty-eight feet high, was erected in the year 1790, which is lighted by three reflectors, and has proved of essential service to mariners navigating the Irish sea, on their approach to the Bay of Morecambe. The inhabitants of the island have the accommodation of a chapel of ease, which is subject to Dalton, and under the patronage of the rector. Many of the fresh-water wells in the island of Walney are intermitting, and have their flow and their ebb regulated by the advance and recession of the tide. An immense ridge of pebbles, which the ocean has amassed, and is continually increasing, forms the southern barrier of this island, and this daily accumulation has elongated the island nearly 200 yards in about half a century.

[a] West.

The *Pile of Fouldrey* is a small rocky island, of a few acres, separated from the Isle of Walney, and about a mile to the north of the lighthouse. Here, according to Camden, one of the abbots of Furness built a castle on a rock, in the first year of the reign of Edward III., to guard the entrance to the harbour. The island is without vegetation, and the principal inhabitant is the keeper of a small inn. The castle has long been a ruin, and was probably originally built as a retreat for the monks and their vassals on the approach of an enemy, and as a place of security for their effects against the Scots invaders. The strength and magnitude of the castle prove how ample were the means of the monastic institution by which it was built. It appears that in the reign of Henry VI. the woollen merchants found "la peele de Foddray" a convenient place for the shipment of goods to "Ernemuthe in Seland," without paying the duty, and, says the French statute enacted

FILE OF FOULDREY CASTLE.

to restrain this species of smuggling, the merchants go to Develyn in Ireland, and there take their cockets, (certificates of discharge,) paying 2d. for every stone of wool, of which enormous deceit and fraud the king being fully informed in parliament, has ordained that any persons taking wools, without paying the customs, to other markets than Calais, shall forfeit the value of the goods, and be imprisoned until the fine be paid.* Here, in the reign of Henry VII., Lambert Simnel landed, and was joined by sir Thomas Broughton, in his attempt to dethrone the king.† An original report to the government of queen Elizabeth among the Burghley papers, of the date of 1588, states, that "Betwene Mylford Haven in Walles, and Carhill on the borders of Scotlande, ther is not one good haven for greate shyppes to londe or ryde in but one, whiche is in the furthest part of Lancashire called the Pylle of Folder. The same pylle is an old decayed castell of the dowchie of Lancaster in Furnes Felles, wher one Thomas Prestone (a papyshe Atheiste) is deputye stewarde and comaundes the menrede & landes ther, w^ch^ were sometyme members appertayninge to the Abbeye of Furnes." After noticing the landing of the insurgents in the reign of Henry VII. and mistaking Perkyn Warbecke for Simnel, the reporter describes the country, which, he says, "is rude & waste and vnprovided of gentylmen in those quarters. What the Spanyerd& meanes to do the Lord knowes, but all that countrye being knowen unto doctor Allen (who was borne harde by the pyle) and the inhabytentes ther aboutes all ynfected w^th^ his Romish poyson, yt is not vnlyke but his directione wilbe vsed for some landinge there," being "the very best haven for landinge w^th^ great shyppes in all the Southwest coste of Englande called S^t^ George Chanel."‡ The period when this castle was reduced to ruins is not well ascertained, but it is probable that it was one of the fortresses which fell under the dismantling ordinance of the Commonwealth. Great part of the ruins have been washed away by the sea. The falling walls rise in solitary and desolate grandeur above the waters between Walney lighthouse and the shore at Old Garth below Rampside. The port of the Pile of Fouldrey is very large and commodious, and would float a first-rate ship of war at low water. *Rampside* upon the main land, opposite to this harbour, is delightfully situated, and is resorted to for sea-bathing. The accommodations are good, but not sumptuous, and the expense nearly as moderate as in the Isle of Man. *Foulney*, or the isle of fowls, is held by farmers on the adjacent shore: there is no dwelling-house on this isle. *Old Barrow* and *Old Barrow Ramsey* are the property of Thomas Michaelson, Esq. *Sheep Isle*, one of the smallest of the islands, is in possession of Charles Dixon Archibald, of Rusland, esq. *Roe Island* is included in the estate of Rampside Hall on the main land; and *Dora Haw*, the smallest of this group of isles, is little better than a sterile rock.

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IRELETH, or ABOVE TOWN.—The chapelry of Ireleth contains a place near Titetup called Ogra Mill, which has been conjectured to be the Ouregrave of the Domesday Survey. Roanhead is the point of entering over Duddon Sands by the ancient road into Cumberland. At Elliscales, Roman coins and human skeletons, supposed to have been long interred, have been discovered. Upon the east borders of Ireleth are the iron mines of Whitridge, Lindal Moor, Cross Gates, and Inman Gill. The Episcopal chapel was erected in 1608, on an eminence in the village of Ireleth overlooking the Duddon.

Ireleth, or Above Town.

The richest and most productive iron mines in Furness are at Ireleth, or Above Town, in the parish of Dalton. The mines of Whitridge or Whitriggs, described

Mines.

* Stat. 2 Hen. VI. cap. 7.

† See Vol. I. p. 444, & p. 446.

‡ Lansdowne MSS. Cod. 56. See Vol. I. p. 556.

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by West as the Peru of Furness, are still worked, and yield valuable ore in large quantities, though the mine called Cross Gates became exhausted, and the works were suspended in 1824. The Lindal Moor mines and the Inman Gill mine continue productive, and the Burton-beck mine has been recently re-opened. It is estimated that about 20,000 tons of iron ore are raised annually in the parish of Dalton, and this is said to exceed the yearly production of any former period in this parish.

Manufactures.

The only manufactory in the town is a room where a number of hand-loom check weavers are employed. Dalton is one of the smallest towns in the county of Lancaster, and it is destitute of any flourishing business, except malting, by which eight kilns are employed. There are here neither navigable rivers nor canals, though some of the recent topographical works represent Dalton as connected with the sea by a canal, evidently confounding this place with Ulverston.

Agriculture.

Nearly two-thirds of the cultivated land of the parish of Dalton is arable. Much attention is paid, under the encouraging influence of the earl of Burlington, a large proprietor in the district, to a system of effectual drainage, one of the first requisites in damp soils, and it is probably owing to this cause that the average rent of land has suffered less depreciation in Dalton than in some other of the Furness parishes. The average annual rent here is from 30s. to 35s. a year the statute acre.

# Parish of Pennington.

THE parish of Pennington is bounded on the south and south-west by Dalton and Urswick parishes; on the north-west by Kirkby Ireleth; and on the north and north-east by Ulverston. The length is from three to four miles from north-north-west to south-east, and the breadth from a mile and a half to two miles, making an area of about 4,160 statute acres. Pennington is the smallest parish in the county, and contains fewer streams than any parish in North Lonsdale. The waters are small rills, which are for the most part nameless. Levy Beck flows to Ulverston, where it becomes Dragley Beck, and falls into the estuary of the Leven at Saltcoates, in Ulverston.

Pennington Parish.

Boundaries and extent of the parish.

Waters.

The Domesday Pennigetun, with two carucates in the Saxon manor of Hovgvn,* is a manner co-extensive with the parish. This survey does not mention the local proprietor, Gamel de Pennington, who, as appears by ancient rolls and registers, was a very considerable person both before and at the Conquest.† From him descended sir John de Pennington, who commanded the left wing of the army in an expedition into Scotland, under the earl of Northumberland.‡ Sir John was much attached to Henry VI., and gave him a secret asylum at Muncaster, for some time, when in his flight from his enemies. In return, the king presented sir John with a curiously-wrought glass cup, and a blessing to the family, so long as they should preserve it unbroken, which the superstition of the times imagined to carry good fortune, and called it the "Luck of Muncaster." The family still retain the glass, as a testimony of that prince's good will to them. Of the residence of the early lords of Pennington, the remains are yet conspicuous in the foundation of a square building, still called "The Castle," on the verge of a precipitous hill, at the foot of which a brook runs with great rapidity. The area of the castle yard appears to have been of only small dimensions; the south and east sides have been defended by a ditch about ten yards wide, and by a vallum, which, on the east side, is still four or five yards in height, and its base is seven or eight yards in thickness. The west and north-west sides have been defended by precipices.

Domesday survey.

Local family.

Luck of Muncaster.

The castle remains.

* See Vol. I. p. 110, 111. † Kimber, Vol. II. p. 402.
‡ Historia Anglo-Scotiæ, Lond. 8vo. 1703, p. 227.

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The grandson of sir John Pennington distinguished himself at the battle of Flodden; and was ancestor of sir William Pennington, who was created a baronet 21st June, 1676. He married Isabel, eldest daughter of John Stapleton, esq., and, dying in 1730, was succeeded by his son sir Joseph, M.P. for Cumberland, who married Margaret, daughter of John viscount Lonsdale. Sir John Pennington, the fifth baronet of this family, was created a peer of Ireland 21st October, 1783, by the title of Baron Muncaster, with remainder to his brother, Lowther Pennington, esq., a general in the army, and colonel of the veteran battalions, by whom he was succeeded. This baron left an only son, born 14th December, 1802, Lowther Augustus John, the present lord and baron, who succeeded his father 29th July, 1818; and in 1828 married Frances Catherine, youngest daughter of sir John Ramsden, bart.

Alliances of the Penningtons.

Customs of the manor.

Some feudal customs, obsolete in most places, are still observed in the manor of Pennington:—a tenant on admission pays a fine of sixteen years' quit-rent, on the death of the lord; and upon every change of lord by descent, the tenant pays a further fine of six years' quit-rent, and a running fine, town-term, or gressom, is payable every seventh year: the heir, where there is a widow, pays a heriot; every tenant must plant two trees of the same kind for every one that he fells; and formerly every tenant was obliged to carry a horse-load once a year to Muncaster, and half a horse-load to Lancaster. The customs of this manor were established by a decree in chancery, March 20, 1654, in pursuance of an agreement between Joseph Pennington, of Muncaster, esq., lord of the manor, and the tenants.[a] A court-baron is held occasionally, when required by circumstances, and consequently at no defined period.

[a] West.

The church.

The church of Pennington is of high antiquity, having been bestowed by Gamel de Pennington on the priors of Conishead; but about the year 1200 a controversy arose between the prior and the abbot of Furness, respecting the churches of Penyngton and Olverston, to which the latter laid claim. This dispute was heard and determined by a sort of ecclesiastical commission, and amongst the commissioners was Gilbert Fitz-Reinfred, as lord of Olverston. The award was in favour of the convent of Furness, which claimed it as a chapel; and in 1230, the archbishop of York confirmed to this house nine marks per annum, to be paid by the canons of Conishead, who were to remain in peaceable and perpetual possession of the churches of Ulverston and Penyngton. In 1290-91, a quo-warranto was served upon the abbot of Furness, requiring his right to have sheriff's turn, free chase, and other privileges in Penygton;* and in 1318, there was a dispute between the family of Pennington and the abbot of Furness, respecting boon services, which was thus finally decided:—"That the manor of Pennington was held by the service of 30s., and of finding yearly, for one day in autumn, a man and woman, sufficient to mow at the grange of Lindale for every house with a court-yard, except sir William de Pennington's capital messuage; the convent to find the daily refreshment of each

* See Furness.

mower while employed, according to ancient custom; and sir William granting, that all the tenants of the manor who had, or might have ploughs, should plough half an acre of the abbot's grange at Lindale." Pennington Parish.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is the only place of worship in the parish, and is an edifice of modern style, devoid of ornament. The "old church" was probably the remains of a larger structure. The present edifice was erected in 1826 by subscription, at a cost of about £550, to which George IV. contributed £50. The outer walls have a coat of rough-cast; the tower is deeply castellated, and the interior is well fitted up, but without any gallery. Church.

Pennington occurs in the valuation of pope Nicholas, and the living is a vicarage, of which the presentation must have been vested in either the monks of Furness or of Conishead, but according to tradition, it was anciently exercised by the inhabitants. It is now annexed to the crown as an appurtenance of the duchy of Lancaster; and in the ecclesiastical registry of Chester, the king is found to have presented the vicars from 1572 to the present time.

VICARS OF PENNINGTON.

In the Deanery of Furness and Cartmel, and Archdeaconry of Richmond.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | VICARS. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Thomas Fell . . . | | |
| Nov. 2, 1572 | Anthony Knipe . . | The king . . . . . | Death of Thomas Fell. |
| Aug. 27, 1582 | John Hay . . . . | Do. . . . . | Resign. of Anthony Knipe. |
| May 23, 1623 | William Collier . . | King James, in right of the duchy of Lancaster. | Death of John Hay. |
| | John Stainton . . . | The king. | |
| Feb. 7, 1767 | William Bissell . . | Do. . . . . | Death of John Stainton. |
| Feb. 12, 1787 | John Powell . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of W. Bissell. |
| Aug. 12, 1806 | John Sunderland, present incumbent | Do. . . . . | Death of John Powell. |

Access to the parish registers not having been obtained, we can state only, that the average number of baptisms is 20, marriages 2, and burials from 2 to 5 annually. The population has received an increase of 77 persons since the census of 1831.*

One charity alone is recorded by the parliamentary commissioners for inquiry into charities.[a] In 1743, James Fell left £60, the interest of one half to pay for schooling and books, and the rest for clothing the poorest people in the parish. This legacy was increased by subscriptions to £102 or £103, of which £80 was laid out for a poor-house, and the remainder has been almost entirely lost by a bankrupt trustee. Charity.

[a] Rep. XV. p. 221.

In a field called Ella Barrow, a short distance to the east of Pennington church, are the remains of a tumulus, now covered by trees, and known by the name of Tumulus.

* See Vol. II. p. 99.

Pennington Parish.

Conninger, or Conninsher Wood, but for what purpose, or when constructed, is unknown.

Inclosure.

By act of parliament, Pennington Moor, comprising 2000 statute acres, was inclosed in 1820. In this parish there is not any dependent township, or even a village of the same name; nor does it contain any ancient hall, the site of the manor house or castle, which was abandoned as early as 1242, being the only relic of that description in this parish.

The families in the parish have been resident on the customary tenements of their ancestors, which might be termed their own little properties, rendering their circumstances comfortable and easy.

Mines.

Iron is the principal mineral production of the parish, and the ore has been extensively obtained in the Pennington part of the iron mines upon Lindal Moor; but the works were discontinued in 1830-1, though the other portions are still in operation. As in all districts which abound in this ore, there are fissures in the earth called Sinks, in which the water disappears. A very small tract of peat land, called Rath Moss, adjoins the parishes of Kirkby Ireleth and Dalton. Most of the cultivated land is arable, so that only about one-fourth consists of pasture. The average rental of land for farming uses in this, as in the neighbouring parishes, is about 30s. the statute acre. This parish is totally destitute of manufactures.

Agriculture.

# Parish of Ulverston.

Ulverston Parish.

Boundaries and extent of the parish.

LVERSTON, or ULVERSTONE, has the rivers Duddon and Brathey at the north, at the east the parishes of Millom, Kirkby Ireleth, and Pennington, and the parish of Urswick at the south; while the Leven Bay, and river of the same name, the river Crake, Coniston, or Thurston water, and Yewdale Beck, form nearly the entire western boundary of the parish. Eighteen or nineteen miles are computed to lie between Tilberthwaite on the north, and Conishead Priory on the south; the greatest breadth is from two to three miles from Osmotherley to Lowick. Within this area are contained about 32,640 statute acres.

The Leven is the southern outlet of Windermere Lake, and its estuary is the southern boundary of Coulton parish, and the eastern boundary of Ulverston parish. This river, receiving the pool, and ultimately the Crake at Greenodd, below Pennybridge, widens into a large arm of Morecambe bay, and becomes from one to two, three, and four miles in width. The bay is crossed by travellers at the recession of the tide, when the only interruption to their safe passage over the sands is the channel of the Leven, now flowing broad and deep not far distant from the Ulverston shore. Here a guide, anciently an officer of Conishead Priory,* but now appointed by the duchy of Lancaster, conducts the passenger, for whose conveyance a covered car daily crosses the sands, which are also traversed by the Ulverston and Lancaster carriers. A recent tourist has the following description and remarks: leaving Cartmel, he says, "I here overtook a well-mounted farmer, who was returning from Appleby fair to Ulverston, and we crossed the sands together. He told me, that it is safest to cross the sands at the spring tides, as the water is then more completely out, and the force of the tide sweeps the bottom clean from the mud and sediment. The views on the river are fully as picturesque and grand, though not quite so extensive, as those at the mouth of the Kent. A bold woody promontory, projecting into the river above the ford, and narrowing it to less than half the breadth, constitutes the foreground; the two ridges of the Cartmel and Ulverston Fells, the former clothed with wood, and the latter with verdure, run up inland, and carry the eye back to the mountain, round the head of Coniston Water and Windermere: on the

Scenery.

* Called the "Custos de Leven Sands," whose fee at the visitation was found to be vi$^{l}$. xiii$^{s}$. iiii$^{d}$.

Ulverston Parish.

Ulverston shore, below the town, are the grounds of Conishead Priory, which adorn, with their rich woods and lawns, the gently waving side of the hill; and the mouth of the Leven opens out to the bay of Morecambe, the shores of which are visible to a great extent. At the channel of the Leven we found a guide on horseback, who escorted us over; the water was scarcely so deep as the Kent, though this might be owing to the tide being further out. The carriers had just passed over with their carts. As we rode on to Ulverston, my companion told me that he lived in the house formerly occupied by George Fox, the celebrated founder of the Society of Friends or Quakers. The house is called Swarth Moor Hall, and the meeting-house built by Fox himself, for the use of the Friends, is near it."*

Coniston lake.

The Crake, the second principal river in the parish, also bounds it on the east; and, like the Leven, is the outlet of a lake, being the southern issue of Coniston or Thurston Water. It falls into the Leven at Greenodd, below Pennybridge, forming what West terms, a charming bay. The lake of Coniston or Thurston Water, serves for one of the parish boundaries on the east, in its whole length. "Between five and six," says Mr. Baines, "I left Ulverston, and had a delightful evening ride of sixteen miles to Coniston Water Head. On the high ground, four miles from the former place, just where the Hawkshead and Broughton roads separate, the lake and vale of Coniston open to the view in their whole extent, forming a noble landscape. The lake is six miles long, and its foot is four miles distant. The ground below the foot of the lake is much broken and diversified: the shores of Coniston Water are enriched with wood, and the fells which rise above them are bold without sublimity: but the mountains at the head, now stand before you in all their stern grandeur. On the western side of the valley, near its head, the Old Man is seen from the base to the summit;† and being flanked by Walna Scar on the left, and Wetherlam on the right, he is not less a magnificent object from Coniston Water, than Skiddaw is when seen from Derwentwater. Scawfell Pikes, with their cloven summit, are also seen on one side of the Coniston mountains, and Helvellyn and Fairfield on the other, but all considerably in the rear."—"The head of Coniston Water deserves to rank with the finest scenes amongst the lakes, both in point of beauty and grandeur. Its broad margin of sloping fields, interspersed with villas and cottages, may vie with the borders of Windermere in richness; and the noble group of mountains which rise behind them, with their awful precipices, give to the scene all the advantage of the most striking relief and contrast. I should, however, strongly recommend a visitor to approach this lake from Ulverston, and not from Ambleside, as the scenery increases in grandeur all the way from the foot to the head."‡

* Baines's Companion to the Lakes, 236, 237.

† According to the scale in Mr. Baines's map, this mountain rises 2576 feet above the level of the sea.

‡ Companion, p. 247, and 249.

Other streams of this parish are Yewdale or Yellow Beck, erroneously called Udal and Ulldale Beck, running into Coniston Water, between Church and Monk Coniston:—the higher part of the Brathay, at the upper end of Tilberthwaite: the Low Water and Leves Tarn Becks, the Black Beck of Torver, and Beacon Tarn Beck, all affluents of Coniston Lake: Lowick Beck, flowing into the Crake, and Broughton Beck, afterwards Newland Pool, flowing into the Leven, of which Ulverston Town and Dragley Becks are branches. Ulverston Parish.

In the Domesday Survey, Vlureston occurs as a manor in the possession of Turulf.* Ulf, or Ulfa, was a Saxon chieftain, who seems to have communicated his name to several other parts of the north of Lancashire. Ulf, the son of Torolf, witnessed the foundation charter of St. Mary's Priory, at Lancaster.†

The next ancient orthography of this place is Olvestonam,[a] and the popular pronunciation is Owston. In the early part of the twelfth century, this lordship passed into the possession of Stephen earl of Boulogne, afterwards king of England, and on the erection of Furness Abbey, in 1127, it was presented by him to the monks as a part of the endowment of that foundation. William de Lancaster, the first of that name, (a descendant of Ivo de Taillebois), and who was the first baron of Kendal, had large domains in Furness,‡ and Helewise, the heiress of this Norman family, having married Gilbert, the son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, the possessions and honours centred in him. In the seventh year of the reign of Richard I. the abbot of Furness granted to this Gilbert and Helewise his wife, the *vill* of Ulverstone, with the inhabitants, who were at that time in a state of the most abject vassalage—transferable like beasts of burden. The baron seems to have been a man of enlarged views, and his first care was to enfranchise the people, and raise them to the degree of free burgesses, by granting them the charter of liberties, to which Walter de Lyndsey refers in his own charter to Wharton.§ In 51 Henry III. a charter was granted to Roger de Lancaster, of free warren in all his demesne lands, including Ulverston,‖ by virtue of which charter John de Lancaster claimed this privilege; but on the plea, in 20 Edward I., that Roger had only a life interest in the moiety of the manor, the warren was seized into the king's hands.¶ In 8 Edward I. the same Roger obtained a charter** for a market at Ulverston in Furneisse, every week on Thursday, and an annual fair on the eve of the day and the morrow of the Virgin's nativity.[a] This

[a] Stephen's charter to Furness abbey.

[a] Sept. 7, 8, and 9.

* See Vol. I. p. 110, 111. † See Vol. IV. p. 514.

‡ "This William," says the Register of Furness, "gave to Laurence de Cornubia (Cornwall), and his heirs, the mills of Ulverston, and certain lands and tenements there, for a yearly rent, and to be held by knight service. This Laurence had John, and John had Laurence. This Laurence having no heir, gave to Edmund de Nevyll and his heirs, the said lands and tenements, charged with the above rents and services, which were received by the abbot and convent of Forneys. Edmund had William; William had John; and John had Thomas, who now is, that is A.D. 1409."

§ See Vol. IV. p. 572, note. ‖ Rot. Chart. 51 Henry III. m. 5.

¶ Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 3. ** Rot. Chart. 8 Ed. I. n. 28.

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charter was confirmed by Richard II. to sir Robert de Haryngton.* Roger de Lancaster, in 13 Edward I., exonerated the burgesses of Ulverston from the charge of the office of chamberlain, as also did Ingelram de Gynes and Christiana his wife; and Henry IV., in the tenth year of his reign, by inspeximus, confirmed all the charters granted to the burgesses of Ulverston. In 1342, William de Coucy, into whose possession the Lancaster moiety of the lordship had come, dying without heir, it was escheated to the abbot of Furness as chief lord: but Edward III. suspended this escheat in favour of John de Coupland, the gallant soldier who captured David II. king of Scotland, in the battle of Durham. After the death of sir John de Coupland and Johanna his wife, this possession reverted to the abbey; but in the brief and violent reign of Richard III. the "Lordshipps of Ulverstone and Thirnam were assigned amonge othre for thexpencf of the kinges Housholde to be holden at the Castle of Sandall: yeven at yorke 20 day July a° 2ds Ric. III."† Ulverston again became the property of the abbey, and continued vested in that religious house till the dissolution, in the 31st of Henry VIII.[a] when it was surrendered, together with the other estates of the monastery, to the king. The other moiety of the manor of Ulverstone, which had descended from John de Harrington‡ to his heirs through successive generations, came to Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, the father of lady Jane, and was forfeited to the crown by his attainder, in 1553. In the "Liber Secundus de lez Rates, iii. & iv. Phil. and Mar.," a manuscript, formerly belonging to the Augmentation office, but now in the British Museum, the following entry occurs:—

[a] West.

Com. Lanc. — Parcel of the Possessions of Henry late Duke of Suffolk, attainted of high treason.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ulverston, within the Bailiwick of Torvor. | worth in | Tenements, mills, gardens, &c. in the possession of 11 persons, whose names and respective rents are mentioned . . . . . | iiijb. xiij. ixd. |

The above are let to John Sawrye for thirty years' purchase.

The clear yearly value (£4. 13s. 9d.) rated at 30 years' purchase, amounts to Cxli. xijs. 6d.

Dated xiij Agust.§

Up to the year 1609, the manor remained in the crown, when one moiety of it was granted to Salter and Williams, and three years afterwards the other moiety was granted to Whitmor and Verdon. After passing through the hands of a number of other individuals, money-lenders and money-borrowers, both Jews and Gentiles, it was conveyed in the year 1736, for the sum of £490, to the duke of Montague, and the manorial rights are now possessed by the ducal family of Buccleuch.

* Rot. Pat. 11 Rich. II. p. 1. m. 34.
‡ Esc. 6 Hen. V. n. 2. 25.
† Harl. MSS. Cod. 433. fo. 183.
§ Harl. MSS. Cod. 607. 100 b.

The profits arising to the lord of the manor accrue from various small, free, customary, greenhew, sheaving, moss, and salt-cote rents; from what is called the town term; from fines and amerciaments; from two court leets, and a court baron; from the profits of one of the fairs; and from free fishing on Thurston Water. Ulverston Parish.

The court of the liberty of Furness has been stated to be held at Ulverston, where are also held the following courts:—The yearly court leet and baron for the manor of Ulverston, on the last Monday in October; a court baron for Egton and Newland, on the day after the holding of Hawkshead court, which is the last Tuesday in November; an occasional court baron for Blawith, and a court baron for Torver, the day before Hawkshead court; an occasional court baron for Lowick, and another for Church Coniston, in June. A court has been opened for the manors, or reputed manors of Conishead and Blawith, and a court baron in behalf of the earl of Derby, for his manor of Bolton with Adgarley, in Urswick parish, is held at Ulverston occasionally, or, on an average, about once every three years.

The origin of the church of Ulverston is involved in considerable obscurity; it was probably coeval, at least, with the early ages of the monastic institutions in the district of Furness, and the rectory was appropriated to the priory of Conishead by the founder, William de Lancaster. According to the Coucher Book of Furness, the parish of Ulverston was originally part and parcel of the parish of Dalton, as was Urswick, from which Ulverston was separated. This edifice, reputed to be dedicated to St. Mary, stands at the distance of a few hundred yards from the town, at the bottom of an abrupt eminence, which is covered with tomb-stones and monuments. In the reign of Henry VIII. the ancient building gave place to a new fabric, which in its turn was completely re-edified in the beginning of the present century.[a] This is one of the handsomest churches in the county; it consists of a nave, chancel, and three aisles, and is adorned with several elegant, and some sumptuous monuments, The east window is of beautiful stained glass, representing the Four Evangelists, and Christ rising from the Sepulchre, after Rubens. The altar-piece of Christ taken from the Cross, attended by Faith, Hope, and Charity, is after sir Joshua Reynolds. The tower, which is destitute of the usual appendage of a clock, appears to be the most ancient part of the present building; on the south side is a precatory inscription for the good estate of Thomas Dodgin, who, if not the builder, was no doubt a large contributor to the erection of this part of the church. The arch of the principal doorway on the south side of the church seems to be of Norman workmanship, being evidently decorated with tracery, and deeply channelled, but its beauties are disfigured by whitewash. It is perhaps a relic of the earliest church. The exterior walls of the church are coated with rough-cast cement, and the parapets are coloured yellow. The chapel at the east end of the south aisle is ornamented by monuments and armorial bearings, in stained glass, of the families of Dodding and Braddyll, the owners of Coniside. The most ancient of these memorials is a record, that "Here before lieth buried the body of Miles Dodding, esquire, and Margaret his wife, who Parish church.

[a] In 1804.

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died in the year MDVI. after they had livêd married XLIII. years, and had issue X. children, and III. only survive them, Miles, Dodding, and Henrie." A Latin epitaph on the south side records, that John Ambrose, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Grasmere, and ancient lord of Lowick, who died Aug. 18, 1684, aged 78, having given £400 to his college, bequeathed £200 to the church of Ulverston, £100 to its poor, £200 to the chapel of Lowick, and £40 to the poor of the same place, and as much to the public school of Grasmere.*

The living, a perpetual curacy, is named in the Valor Beneficiorum and the Liber Regis. The rectory and church were appropriated to the priory of Conishead by William de Lancaster, the founder;† but the abbot and convent of Furness claiming the churches of Penyngton and Ulverston, a controversy arose about 1200 between the abbot and the prior of Conyngesheved, which was heard and determined in 1208 by the abbots of Jorevel, Stafford, Hoyland, and Cauldre, the archdeacon of Richmond, Gilbert Fitz Reinfred, and others; who awarded, among other things, that the canons of Conyngesheved were entitled to receive the tithes of Olverston. In 1230 Walter Gray, archbishop of York, confirming the chapels of Dalton and Urswick to Furness, declared that the canons shall for ever possess the churches of Ulverston and Penyngton, which the monks formerly claimed as chapels, saving to the said monks nine marks per annum. The canons having thus obtained the benefice of Ulverston, their own parish, would never permit an appropriation, but received the profits for their own use, employing, no doubt, one or two of their own number to perform the duties of the church. In consequence of this retention, no vicarage was ever endowed, and the minister of this large parish continues to be a perpetual curate only.‡ To this cause is also to be ascribed the paucity of incumbents found in the episcopal registers of Chester. After 27 Henry VIII. the interest and estate of the rectory, church, and advowson passed through several hands, and at last were purchased by the lord of the manor of Conishead.

PERPETUAL CURATES OF ULVERSTON,

In the Deanery of Furness and Cartmel, and Archdeaconry of Richmond.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | PERPETUAL CURATES. | ON WHOSE NOMINATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Joseph Croudson. | | |
| June 1, 1696 | Thomas Wildman . . | The Impropriators . . . . | Death of Joseph Croudson. |
| July 7, 1716 | Edmund Atkinson . | Dodding Braddyll, esq. . . | Death of Thomas Wildman. |
| Sept. 19, 1765 | Richard Scales . . | T. Braddyll, of Conishead, esq. | Death of Edm. Atkinson. |
| Jan. 27, 1786 | Edward Jackson . . | Wilson Braddyll, of Conishead, esq. | Death of Richard Scales. |
| Aug. 12, 1789 | Thomas Smith . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Edward Jackson. |
| July 11, 1807 | John Sunderland . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Thomas Smith. |
| Feb. 20, 1835 | Richard Gwillym, present incumbent | Thomas-Richmond-Gale Braddyll, esq. | Resign. John Sunderland. |

* Nicholson and Burns state £50. Hist. Westm. & Cumberl. Vol. I. p. 148.

† Confirm. per Inspex. Pat. 12 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 22. ‡ Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 394.

The earliest parish register commences in 1545, but, through injury and decay, it is illegible before the entries of the year 1550. The following are the results, from that year to the present time. Ulverston Parish.

| | 1550-1551. | | 1600-1601. | | 1700-1701. | | 1800-1801. | | 1833-1834. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 31 | 65 | 41 | 56 | 26 | 31 | 96 | 100 | 140 | 140 |
| Marriages . . | 10 | 23 | not ascertainable. | | 14 | 11 | 25 | 21 | 49 | 39 |
| Burials . . . . | 46 | 111 | 79 | 50 | 35 | 32 | 68 | 41 | 73 | 100 |

A note in the register, on the great number of burials in 1551, ascribing the cause to the visitation of the plague in that year, remarks, that, "there were 5 buried on the 17th, 2 on the 18th, 4 on the 19th, 11 on the 20th, 6 on the 21st, 6 on the 22nd, 2 on the 23rd, and 3 on the 24th of August, that year." When the plague raged at Dalton, in 1631 the market of Ulverston took precedence of Dalton market. Plague.

The population of Ulverston, like that of most of the parishes in the north of the county, is suffering a diminution in amount.* Besides the parish church, there are six episcopal places of worship in the parish; namely, the Holy Trinity, in Ulverston, Penny Bridge, in Egton with Newland; Lowick, Blawith, Torver, and Church Coniston: the Catholics have one chapel in the town of Ulverston; the Baptists one in Torver; the Independent and Wesleyan Methodists, one each in Ulverston; and the Quakers, or Friends, have a meeting-house at Swarth Moor, built under the direction of the venerable George Fox, being the first place of religious worship erected for the use of that community; over the door are the initials of the founder, "Ex dono G.F. 1688." The foundation-stone of the new church, in Fountain-street, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid Oct. 3, 1829, and the ceremony of consecration was performed in July, 1832. The Catholic chapel, in the same street, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the patroness of Furness, and was completed in 1823. The Independent chapel, in Soutergate, was erected about 1778; and the Methodist chapel, Ellers, in 1814.

The parliamentary commissioners for inquiring concerning charities[a] have reported the following:— Charities. [a] Report, p.221-228.

Parish. Township.

*Roger Sawrey's Bequest*, 1718.—For bibles, land, of which the yearly rent is £10.

*Townank School.*—In 1736 John Woodburn devised £3 a year for the use of the schoolmaster of the grammar school. Two closes belong to the school, of which the rents amount to £29. 15s., and there is a rent charge of 30s. on Swarthmoor Hall. There are about 80 boys and 20 girls in this school, and about 20 boys learn the classics.

*For the Use of the Poor.*—Several sums, amounting to £114, laid out, in 1784, in land called Mill Dam Close, which is occupied by the churchwardens and overseers, who pay yearly £4. 11s. among the poor; but the property is worth £10 or £12 a year. The poorhouse was purchased with £161. 3s.; the greater part, £121, arising from the sale of lands belonging to the poor, and, though worth £20 a year, nothing is given to the poor on account of the premises. In 1810 Mrs. Eleanor Bainbridge gave the interest of £50, to be distributed among distressed widows, and the poor of Ulverston.

* See Vol. II. p. 99.

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*Apprentices.*—A rent charge of £1. 10s. upon Swarthmoor Hall estate, left by Thomas Hall.

*Roger Fleming's, and other Charities*, 1699.—Several sums, for the purchase of sermon books, and distribution among the poor, amounting to £62, which, by the failure of the chapel warden, was reduced to £24. 5s. and the interest ceased to be distributed.

Church Coniston.

Torver.

*For the poor.*—£2. 10s. 6d., the interest of several sums, amounting to £60, left for the use of the poor, is carried regularly to the poor rate, and expended with the parish money. As it ought to be given in charity, there can be no doubt that this money is misapplied.

*Samuel Towers's Charity.*—The interest of £40, amounting to £1. 16s., to be given to the curate, clerk, sexton, churchwarden, and overseers, and the rest laid out in common prayer books, until every house of the church of England have two or three at least.

*John Middleton's Charity*, 1685, *and John Woodale's Charity*, 1729.—The interest of £65, in charitable and pious uses . . . . . £2. 13s. 6d.

*School.*—John Fleming, 1777, left £200, to be placed out at interest, to be applied towards establishing an English grammar school. The interest, £8. 2s. 6d., is paid to the schoolmaster, who teaches three free children.

Blawith.

*School.*—Margaret and William Lancaster, in 1772 and 1777, left the interest of £115, for the charitable use of a school, which was built by the inhabitants, and in which 4 poor children are taught.

*William Lancaster's Charity*, 1812.—The interest of £40, to be distributed among the poor.[1]

Lowick.

*For the Poor.*—Previous to 1801, the interest of £80, in the hands of the overseers, was regularly carried to the poor's rate. In 1801, a tenement at Knapperthaw was purchased for £51. 10s. of the money, and converted into a poorhouse; but nothing is given to the poor in respect of this occupation. The interest of £24, another part of the £80 poor's money, is also added to the poor's rate; and the remainder, £4. 10s., has been lost, by the sale of farming stock at Knapperthaw. The tenement at Knapperthaw was valued at five guineas a year, at a vestry meeting, at which it was resolved that this sum, and £1. 1s. 6d., the interest of the £24, should be applied to the benefit of poor householders.

*School.*—Before 1757, it had been usual, beyond the memory of man, for the curate to teach an an English school and grammar school at the chapel, and of late, at the school-house, at certain rates of quarterage. The curacy has been augmented by Queen Ann's bounty, by means of £200 advanced by Dr. William Stratford's executors, and the present incumbent teaches the school.

Osmotherley.

*School.*—Upwards of 60 years ago a school was established by subscription. The schoolmaster receives £9, the rent of a house and land, and £1. 5s., the interest of £30 of the original subscription money. There are from 20 to 25 children in the school.

Egton cum Newland.

*Henry Lindow's Charity*, 1735.—£5. 10s. 6d., interest, applied in schooling and buying books and clogs for poor children.

*Donor Unknown.*—£58, part of £82, belonging to the poor, was in the hands of a person who became a bankrupt, but who had previously paid, as interest £2. 12s. A very small dividend is expected. The holders of the remaining £24 are ready to pay their arrears of interest.

This district has contributed its full share to the eminent men of the county of Lancaster, and it has the honour to rank amongst its worthies, Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York; George Sandys, his son, a distinguished poet and traveller; Richard Ulverston, a celebrated antiquary, who flourished in the reign of Henry VI.; John Barrow, esq. the Eastern traveller; and George Romney, the painter.

Ulverston may now be considered as the capital of Furness; while the abbey, the

great centre of attraction, flourished, Dalton was not merely the feudal, but the actual head of the whole district. This place had, indeed, its charter for a fair and market,[a] but that document was then a dead letter. The dissolution of the monastery brought the two towns into fair competition; the advantages of the situation of Ulverston soon decided the preference, and constituted that place the emporium of Furness. The market is held on Thursday, and is well supplied with grain, and all kinds of provision. The annual fairs, of which there are five, are held on the 9th of March, the 29th of April, Holy Thursday, the 7th of October, and the first Thursday after the 23d of October, for cattle and horses; the chartered fair, appointed to be held in the second week of September, has become obsolete. The town, though ancient, consists principally of modern well-built stone houses, rough-cast and white-washed. There are four spacious principal streets, namely, King-street, Queen-street, Duke-street, and Market-street, and the smaller streets are kept clean and in good repair. A modern cross of cast iron, erected in 1821, stands in the old part of the town, and intersects two of the principal streets. Ulverston is sheltered from the north and the west by gentle eminences, and in the distance by the Fells. A clear rivulet of excellent water flows through a part of the town, and tends to increase the advantages which this place enjoys over its ancient rival. Strictly Ulverston is not now a sea-port, but a creek of the port of Lancaster; there is, however, here a considerable coasting trade.

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[a] Granted by Edw. I

The estuary of the Leven seems to have receded from Ulverston, and placed it at a distance of about a mile from the bay. To remedy this inconvenience, a canal, about a mile and a quarter in length, capable of affording navigation to vessels of 300 tons burthen, was cut in the year 1794-5,* under the direction of the late eminent engineer, J. Rennie, esq., and extends from the channel of the Leven to the town, where the vessels are safely moored in a capacious basin. Ulverston has long maintained a bustling if not an extensive coasting trade, and of late the foreign commerce, though still very circumscribed, has increased. The principal imports are coal and timber, with several articles of foreign merchandise. The exports are chiefly iron and copper ore, coppice wood, slates, and gunpowder. The export of iron ore is increasing, and twenty-six vessels have been loading at the same time with this mineral at Barrow. There are twenty-three vessels belonging to the port, varying in burthen from 50 to 150 tons. The manufactures carried on here are linens, checks, sail canvass, ropes, hats, and home-spun woollen yarn, which is rapidly giving place to the cotton manufacture in its various branches.

Owing to the fine salubrious climate, and healthy situation, the inhabitants are rather long-lived, particularly the females, but, by the ordination of Providence and

* The first sod was cut by Thomas Sunderland, of Little Croft, esq. on the 1st of June, 1793, and the second by Edward Banks, then a labourer, but whose talents subsequently shone forth with so much splendour in the erection of the Breakwater and other public works, that he attained an eminent rank as an engineer, and was honoured with the distinction of knighthood.

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the common laws of our nature, which have a great tendency to equalize the sum of human happiness, and the duration of human life, the effects produced by these causes are less powerful than is generally supposed.

Conishead Priory.

Conishead Priory, now the seat of the ancient family of the Braddylls, is in this parish. The priory was founded by William de Lancaster, or rather by Gabriel de Pennington, who erected a hospital here by the consent of William the lord, for the relief of poor, decrepit, indigent persons, and lepers. The pious founder endowed the hospital, which he gave to God and St. Mary, with all the land on both sides of the road which leads from Bardsea to Ulverston, and from the great road to Trinkeld to the sea banks; and the priests, in the benevolence of their dispositions, converted the hospital into a priory, and took charge both of the land and of the poor. The church of Ulverston, with its chapels and appurtenances, together with forty acres of land in Ulverston, and a salt work between Conishead and Ulverston pule, with divers other possessions and immunities, also belonged to the foundation, all which the canons of St. Augustine saw proper to appropriate.

In 34 Edward I. the prior of Coningesheved impleaded the abbot of Furneys and others for throwing down and rendering useless a dam in the water of Ulverston. The abbot maintained that he had erected the dam on his own property, on each side of the water; but the prior insisted that William de Lancaster, lord of Kendall, had given to a preceding prior the water and the fishery on both sides, as far as the tide ebbs and flows.* It appeared in 7 Edward II. that the prior had in 23 Edward I. recovered, by assize of novel disseisin against John de Lancaster, Ingelram de Gynes, and four others, common pasture in Ulvereston in four hundred acres of moorland, woodland, and marsh; by a second assize he recovered from the same parties the profit of the brushwood and wood, both green and dry, in 600 acres of woodland, to build, burn, and apply to other necessary purposes. The jury confirmed these recoveries, and a writ of execution was issued to the sheriff.† By an instrument preserved in the Duchy Office, with part of the royal seal appendant, and dated at York 12 Edward III., all former grants were amply confirmed to the prior and convent of Cuningeseued.‡ Henry VIII., whose right to these possessions was little inferior to that of the canons, swept away the endowment, with the smaller religious houses, in the 27th year of his reign.§ The priory itself was at the same time dismantled, and the lead, timber, and other effects sold for £333. 6s. 3½d. Not a vestige of the priory now appears to a common observer,

* Placit. Pasche. 34 Edw. I. Westm. Rot. 40.

† Placit. apud Westm. de Term Hill. 7 Edw. II. Rot. 74.

‡ Duchy Records, Repert. Bag B. n. 34.

§ A "Survey of the Demesne Lands late belonging to the dissolved Priory of Conyshead," taken 28 Henry VIII., and containing a terrier or rental of the lands called Glestonflate, Hedbanke, Litlehedde, Ladyflatte Magna, Eglesfelde, Lez Knottes, Gaslowe, Gaslowe Wood, and others, is preserved in the Duchy Office Repertory, Bundle G. n. 3.

but Dr. Whitaker says, that, by a very diligent investigation of the inner walls of the present splendid mansion, called Conishead priory, occupied by the Braddyll family, he discovered a few fragments of the old grout work, and there is in reality more of the ancient building existing than Dr. Whitaker describes. In the year 1823, the site of the church was accidentally discovered, on the lawn to the south of the present mansion-house, and it appears, from the remains of several pillars and other fragments, to have been of considerable magnitude. Within the south wall a range of vaults was opened, and to the right of the high cellar was a cemetery, which had been enclosed with iron railing: from the remains of coffin plates of gilt copper, and the bodies deposited there, which were those of children, as well as adults, this may be presumed to have been the burial-place of some family of distinction in the neighbourhood, perhaps one of the benefactors to the monastery. Ulverston Parish.

Until 30 Henry VIII. the profits of the priory were paid, by order of the king as duke of Lancaster, to the receiver general for the duchy. This house, with all its demesnes, was then leased to Thomas Stanley, the second lord Monteagle, and the father of the lord of this name, to whom the letter which led to the discovery of the gunpowder plot was addressed.* The manor and estate in 1 Edward VI. were granted to the right hon. William Paget and his heirs, to be held of the king, by military service, as part of the duchy of Lancaster.

The next year, with license of the king, he transferred his lease to John Machell, and William his son, of the family of Machell of Crackenthorp, Westmorland, who in the following year sold the site of the priory to William Sandes or Sandys, of Colton Hall, bailiff of the liberties of Furness, whose family was originally settled at St. Bees, Cumberland. Sandys died in 1 Elizabeth,† leaving a son Francis, who, in 13 Elizabeth, had livery of his father's estates in Furness and elsewhere. On his death, 26 Elizabeth,‡ he bequeathed the manor of Conishead priory to his two sisters of half-blood;—Margaret, married to Miles Dodding, son and heir of William Dodding, of Kendal, esq., and Barbara, married to Myles Philipson, of Crook, Westmorland. By agreement among those who had claims on the manor of Conishead, the whole became the property of Myles Dodding, who quitted London to reside at the priory. His last will is dated May 26, 1607. He was succeeded by his son Myles Dodding, and in 1608 it was certified by the steward and two justices of the peace, that there were then no copyholds in the manor, but that the custom of tenant-right prevailed, with fines arbitrary upon death and alienation. Under a commission of defective titles, the manor of Conishead, in 45 Elizabeth, was granted in perpetuity to Brownrigg and Harper, to be held by military service, of the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and a yearly rent of 16s. 8d. These persons conveyed the manor in moieties to Myles Dodding and Philipson, 29th March, 10 James I. The will of this Myles Dodding is dated April 11, 1629, in which

* See Vol I. p. 583.

† Duchy Records, Vol. XI. Inq. n. 59.

‡ Ibid. Vol. XIV. n. 18.

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year he died.* George, his son and heir, had a writ of livery, 10th June, 6 Charles I., and the following year purchased the other moiety of the site and manor of Conishead Priory from Myles, the grandson of Myles Philipson, for £1200. He was succeeded by Myles Dodding, who, in 24 Charles II., married Margaret, daughter of Roger Kirkby, of Kirkby Ireleth. All the issue of this marriage died except Sarah, who, as heir-general, conveyed the property of the Dodding family in marriage to John Braddyll, of Portfield, esq., descended from a very ancient Lancashire family. His son, Dodding Braddyll, M.P. for Lancaster in 1714, (styled Dodington Bradyll in the returns), succeeded, and, dying in 1748, was succeeded by his youngest son Thomas, who died without issue July 25, 1776, having devised his estates to his cousin, Wilson Gale, who took the name and arms of Braddyll by sign-manual, dated August 15, 1776. This gentleman was groom of the bedchamber, and colonel of the third royal Lancashire regiment of militia, and died November 19, 1818, leaving by his wife Jane, daughter and sole heir of Matthias Gale, of Catgill Hall, Cumberland, esq., six daughters, and one son, Thomas Richmund Gale Bradyll, esq., lieutenant-colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards. He married Frances, fourth daughter of Charles Bagot, of Chester, esq., brother to Walter, lord Bagot, of Blithfield. Their issue are Frances, Edward Stanley Bagot, Margaret Frederica, Louisa Mary, Sarah Jane, and Clarence, to whom the present king, when duke of Clarence, stood godfather. The priory having fallen into decay, was re-edified about the middle of the eighteenth century; but a few years were sufficient to prove that the dilapidations made by time were beyond the reach of partial repair, and, in 1821, colonel Braddyll was compelled to take down the whole pile, to be restored to its original character, under the direction of P. Wyatt, esq. The mansion, which is yet unfinished, abounds with clustered chimnies, embattled parapets, lanciform windows, wall mouldings and tracery, with a cupola on the roof, and an arcade on the west overrun with ivy.

Nevill Hall, on the eastern side of the town, now used as a poor-house, was a seat of the family of Nevill, who came into Furness in consequence of the grant before mentioned, of the mills of Ulverston, with some lands and tenements, by Laurence de Cornwall to Edmund de Nevill, who erected this capital house. Thomas Nevill lived at Nevill Hall in 1409, and the manor of Nevill Hall continued in the same family till 11 Elizabeth, when it appears to have been forfeited by the rebellion of sir John Nevill, who joined his kinsman, Charles Nevill, earl of Westmorland, and Thomas Percy, earl of Northumberland, whose proclamation for a rising in the north, in 1569, has been inserted.† The commission for surveying the manor of Nevill Hall bears date March 10, 1569. From that time the hall passed through many hands, until it was finally purchased by the town of Ulverston. The manor of Nevill Hall is within the manor of Ulverston, and has its own privileges and by-laws.

* Duchy Records, Vol. XXV. Inq. n. 47. † See Vol. p. 516.

Swart-moor Hall, to the west of Ulverston, stands on the borders of Swart or Swarth Moor, (now inclosed,) on which colonel Martin Swart mustered the forces of Lambert Simnel in 1486.* This hall, says Mr. Close, "about 150 years ago, was the residence of Thomas Fell, who was a barrister-at-law of Gray's Inn, afterwards justice of the quorum, a member in several parliaments, vice-chancellor of the duchy court, and one of the judges that went the circuit of West Chester and North Wales, and who was much esteemed for his justice, wisdom, moderation, and mercy." His wife, a daughter of John Askew, was a lady of exemplary piety and good understanding, and both "the judge and his wife being much respected for their observance of religious duties, and much hospitality being displayed in their house to ministers and religious people, George Fox, in the year 1652, on his first coming into Furness, called at Swart-moor Hall, and preaching there, and also at Ulverston, Mrs. Fell, her daughters, and many of the family, adopted his principles. The judge was then upon his circuit. On his return he seemed much afflicted and surprised, at the revolution in the religious principles of his family." George Fox, in a discussion of his principles and doctrines, answered all objections in so satisfactory a manner, that the judge "assenting to the truth and reasonableness thereof," became a steady friend to the members of the Society and its founder, on all occasions where he had any power, and even established a weekly meeting the first Sunday after, in Swart-moor Hall. In 1669, eleven years after the death of judge Fell, his widow married George Fox, whom she survived about eleven years, for she died at the hall, Feb. 23, 1702.† "In approaching Swart-moor Hall," says a traveller in 1828, "I crossed a narrow dell, shaded by a grove of fine beech trees, and watered by a murmuring brook. The old hall is overshadowed by two sycamores of large growth; but its dilapidated condition, the barns and stables by which it is surrounded, and the litter of a farm-yard, give it no very classical air." "I was taken into the study of George Fox, where he reposed and meditated, in the intervals of those laborious missions which he undertook to persuade men to make the gospel, in all its simplicity, the standard of their conduct, in opposition to human customs and inventions. The bed-rooms are spacious apartments, and have in former days been ornamented with carved work, (which George doubtless found there, when he succeeded to the wife and mansion of judge Fell). In one of them is a substantial old bedstead, with carved posts, on which, as I was assured, the proto-quaker used to repose, and which any of his followers is permitted to occupy for a night."‡ Swart-moor Hall is now a farm-house, in the occupation of Mr. William Dickinson, surgeon, of Workington, Cumberland. Ulverston Parish.

Plumpton Hall, seated on an insulated ground projecting into the Leven, was one of the forfeitures of the duke of Suffolk, and was rated with Ulverston in 1557, for John Sawrey, whose descendant, William Sawrey, left a daughter and heir,

* See Vol. I. p. 444. † West's Furness by Close, p. 601—406.
‡ Baines's Comp. to the Lakes, p. 239.

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Anne, married to Bacon Morritt, of York, esq.; and the hall and the estate are now the property of John Bacon Sawrey Morritt, esq.

On the last of September, 1643, colonel Rigby, with seven or eight companies of foot, and three troops of horse, all firemen, except about twenty, who had pikes, marched into Ulverston, and rested there that night; and early the 1st of October, being Sunday, they set forward and had prayers on Swart-moor, which being ended, they marched forward till they came to Lyndal. A few years ago, in making a new road on the moor, the labourers met with quantities of horse-shoes, all of a remarkably small size, but whether left there by this army, or that of Lambert Simnell, is unknown. The latter seem to have the best claims to them.

A Roman road skirted the lower part of the township of Ulverston, from the White Thorn on Conishead Bank, by Lindal, Dalton, and Goldmire, to Roanhead on Dudden bank. The shell of a tumulus is traceable in an inclosed ground near Mountbarrow House, in Ulverston, and part of the Roman road, paved with large stones, has been disclosed along the adjacent lane. A copper coin of Antoninus Pius was found in the lower part of the town, and another, inscribed OBVS, for the emperor Probus, was discovered beyond the town-mill.

In this parish are contained four townships, including Ulverston and five chapelries, namely :—Ulverston, T.—Egton with Newland, C.—Lowick, C.—Blawith, C.—Church Coniston, C.—Torver, C.—Suberthwaite, T.—Osmotherley, T.—Mans Riggs, T.

Egton with Newland.

Egton with Newland.—Strictly speaking, Egton, having a chapel at Penny Bridge, is a chapelry, and Newland a township, though both together are united as a township. The manor of Egton and Newland, having belonged at the time of the dissolution to the abbey of Furness,* has descended with its other possessions to the lord of the liberties of Furness. The neat village of Penny Bridge, so called perhaps from the British *pen* the head, was the seat of the family of Penny. James Penny is a witness to the grant from William Fynes to the monastery of Missenden. The family name was communicated to the place about the beginning of the seventeenth century: James Penny, in 1572, the queen's tenant for Crakeside Moss in Lowick, removed about 1587 to the old ford of Crake; and not long afterwards, a bridge was erected at the old ford, which was for some time indifferently called Crake Bridge and Penny Bridge. John Penny, of Penny Bridge, married Mary, daughter of John Atkinson of Torver, December 17, 1653, and the wedding is remarkable as the first that was celebrated in Ulverston, agreeably to the act of the Commonwealth parliament for the publication of the bans three days in three weeks immediately before the marriage, in the church and market-place. James, his son, settled his estate on his nephew, James Penny, whose youngest daughter, Isabella, married John, son and heir of James Machell, of Hallow Oak, esq; and John Machell purchased the estate at Penny Bridge of Jane Penny, the second daughter. The possessions are now vested in James Penny Machell, esq., son of John Machell and Isabella Penny. The Episcopal chapel of Egton was erected on the adjacent common a little before 1792, by subscription. Greenodd, at the confluence of the Crake and the Leven, is well known as a creek for the export of slate and the import of coal. The coasting trade is principally with Liverpool,

* Duchy Records, Repertory, Bundle A. n. 23.

but this little port has suffered injury from the changes to which the channel of the Leven is subject. Upper and Lower Seathwaite in Newland are named among the first estates conferred upon the abbey of Furness. At Newland, and at Spark Bridge in Egton, are the extensive iron forges of Messrs. Harrison, Ainslie, and Co. Ulverston Parish.

Lowick.—William de Lancaster, the first baron of Kendal, granted a portion of land on the south-east side of Kirkby Moor, near the river Crake, to Robert de Towers, temp. Henry II., which Gilbert de Towers conveyed to William,* son of Robert de Lofwic, in the reign of king John.[a] This estate, now called the manor of Lowick, was held by the family de Lofwick, whose arms, argent, two bars gules, in chief, three mullets of the second, denote alliance with the barons of Kendal, until it came by marriage, about or before the reign of Henry VI., to the family of Ambrose, in which it continued by descent till 1684, when, on failure of male issue, the manor was sold to John Latus, nephew of John Ambrose, the last possessor. His son, Ferdinand Latus, left a daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, whose second husband was William Blencowe, who was succeeded in the estate by his second son, William Ferdinand, and it is now held by James Everard, esq. his descendant. The greater part of the sculpture which once ornamented the ancient but dilapidated manor-house, has been destroyed or removed. At a short distance from the hall, the Episcopal chapel was erected previous to the year 1684. Lowick. [a] West.

Blawith.—Portions of the manors of Ulverston, Egton with Newland, Torver, and Conishead, constitute the township of Blawith, in which an Episcopal chapel was existing in 1715. Blawith.

Church Coniston.—The township and chapelry of Church Coniston, or Coniston Fleming, is the most northern division in the county, stretching to the shire stone near the hills of Wrynose and Hard Knot. The manor of Coniston passed by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Adam de Urswick, in the reign of Henry III., to Richard le Fleming, and Coniston Hall became the family seat for seven descents. In 10 Edw. III. the abbot of Furness had a grant of free warren in several places, among which was Kunygston.† About 10 Henry IV. Thomas le Fleming married Isabell, one of the four daughters and coheirs of sir John de Lancaster, by whom he acquired the manor of Rydal in Westmorland, and for seven generations more Rydal and Coniston vied with each other to fix the family in Westmorland or Lancashire. Daniel Fleming, knighted May 15, 1681, gave preference to the former, and died at Rydal Hall, March 15, 1701. His son and successor, sir William, was created a baronet October 4, 1704. Sir Daniel Fleming, bart. died in 1801, leaving his lady in possession of the estates, and was succeeded in the baronetage by his brother, the rev. sir Richard Fleming. Coniston Hall, a low antique mansion, with chimneys wrapped in ivy, on the borders of the lake, was some years ago adorned by carvings in wood, bearing the initials of William Fleming, who died about 40 Elizabeth, by whom it was probably re-erected or repaired. The parochial chapel was consecrated in 1586, and re-erected in 1819, when eighty additional free seats were provided. The population of the village has recently received an accession in consequence of the flourishing state of the copper-mines and slate-quarries; and an annual fair for cattle is now held here on the third Saturday in September. To the north-west of the village is the Old Man, the most elevated mountain in the county, being 2576 feet above the level of the sea: on the summit are three heaps of stones, called the Old Man, his Wife, and Son, but are doubtless to be classed with similar piles upon hills, which are considered Church Coniston.

* In a deed by which he gave to the monks of Furness 5s. rent out of his farm of Lafwyk, he is styled William de Lafwyk, son of Robert de Towers.

† Rot. Chart. 10 Edw. III. n. 10.

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to be relics of the Sabæan superstition. A beacon was formerly placed upon this mountain. In this chapelry are Yersdale, and the reputed lordship of Tilberthwaite, belonging to lord Muncaster.

Torver.

Torver.—The manor of Torver, which takes its name from the river Torver, belongs to the duke of Buccleuch, lord of the liberties of Furness. The Episcopal chapel was erected before 1661, and the Baptist chapel at Sunny Bank about the beginning of the last century.

Suberthwaite.

Suberthwaite.—The hilly, sterile, and uninteresting tract of Suberthwaite is included in the chapelry of Lowick, and lies principally in the manor of Broughton in Furness.

Osmotherley.

Osmotherley.—Osmotherley appears to be the Asmunderlaw of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries: William de Asmunderlawe was a witness of the charter of John de Lancaster to the burgesses of Ulverston, in the reign of Edward I., and to the charter of Ingelram de Gynes; and Laurence de Osmonderlawe witnessed a quitclaim of Christiana de Lyndesay, in 1303. By an escheat of 18 Edward III. it appears that Laurence de Asmondrelawe held Revesett in the township of Ulverston, and a messuage and garden in Asmouderlawe.* This race has been long extinct, and Osmunderley in 5 Charles I. belonged to Miles Droldinge of Conishead.†

Mans Riggs.

Mans Riggs.—The small township of Mans Riggs has been considered to be extra-parochial, but it is included in the parish, and pays a small proportion of the rates to the parish church.

Appearance of the country.

Though there is considerable variety in the face of the country in this parish, it is in general mountainous. In the northern parts of the parish the hills are lofty, and of a dark heathy appearance; towards the centre, they become elevated moors, sloping to morassy valleys; in the south, the hills are of moderate elevation, but not fertile; below the town, around Conishead priory, the land is rich, broken by gentle eminences shrouded in wood, and delightfully picturesque. Stretching by the side of the west shore of the Leven, from the vicinity of the same to near Penny Bridge, is a tract of Peat Moss, which again presents itself on the hills of Osmotherley and Suberthwaite.

Minerals.

This parish possesses in abundance the rich minerals of mountainous countries. Limestone is found in masses in several places, and, in others, intersecting the hills. The quarries, of blue and green slate, at Church Coniston and Tilburthwaite, are considerable and large quantities of slate are sent to Kendal, and from thence by canal to the south. The copper mines of Church Coniston are no less productive than the slate quarries. Iron was wrought at Plumpton 500 years ago, but an effort made by Mr. Braddyll, about three years since, to obtain iron ore at Ulverston, failed, as did also the search after coals. The dip of the mines, in this part of the country, is always to the north-east and the south-west.

Salt springs.

Upon the beach of the Leven, above Ulverston, are three springs of salt water, called Plumpton Wells, which are supposed to flow from the limestone rock, and have the medicinal effect of the sea-water.

* Edward II. confirmed the gift of Gamel, son of Bevin, of an acre of land with appurtenances in Asmunderland, to the priory of Conishead. † Duchy Records, Vol. XXV. Inq. n. 47.

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Cultivation.

About one-third of the cultivated land of the parish is arable, and the remainder pasture, wood, and peat. Wheat is not so extensively grown here as in Low Furness. The farmers cultivate potatoes to so great an extent, that they become an article of commerce. Large quantities of larch, and other trees, from the coppice woods of Kirkby Ireleth, Hawkshead, and Coulton parishes, are exported from Ulverston. The average rental of land, in the parish of Ulverston, is from 25s. to 30s. the statute acre.

Manufactures.

The principal manufactures of Ulverston are linens, checks, and gingham; sail canvas, ropes, and hats, are made to a considerable extent. The domestic spinning of woollen yarn, once so prevalent, has nearly ceased, while cotton manufactures have been established with success, though so far removed from the principal seat of that manufacture, and unsustained by the vicinity of fuel. This trade was commenced at Ulverston by colonel Mordaunt, about the year 1781, and it is probable that it was against the colonel, Charles Lewis Mordaunt, esq., that sir Richard Arkwright instituted his memorable action for the infringement of patent right.* At present, there are two cotton mills in the town, deriving their motion from the combined power of water and steam; at Spark Bridge, in Egton with Newland, there is a flax mill, and there are smaller cotton works in other parts of the parish. Bleaching works have recently been established near the town, and the manufacturing operations of the district are increased by the iron forges at Newland and Spark Bridge. Owing to the distance of fuel, the steam-engines are few in number, but each of the two cotton factories in the town has one of the power of about twelve horses each.

* See Vol. I. p. 447.

# Kirkby Ireleth Parish.

Kirkby Ireleth Parish.

IRKBY IRELETH has the parish of Dalton on the south, and that of Ulverston on the east. Adjoining to the river Dudden, which bounds this parish on the north and west, the county stone separates the counties of York and Lancaster. The dimensions of the parish are not precisely ascertained; but 17 miles may be taken as the length from the county stone on the north, to Dunnerhelve on the south; the breadth may be averaged at three miles; and from these data the area may be estimated at 35,200 statute acres, though there is no parish survey to confirm the calculation.

Boundaries and extent of the parish.

Waters.

The principal river is the Dudden, which divides Cumberland from Lancashire. The estuary of this river, which in the upper parts of its course is little more than a mountain rivulet, becomes very spacious to the west of Broughton Bridge, receiving the Lickle and the Kirkby Pool, besides several nameless streams, by which this parish is irrigated. On the recession of the tide, this fine river, which is navigable for small craft from Broughton to Dudden bridge, flows in numerous channels over the sands, which are frequently crossed by travellers to Millom and Bootle, in the opposite county. Here the Sands, although three miles across, are destitute of a patent guide. For some distance, the Lancashire beach of the estuary is called Dunnerholm Sand Side, while the Cumberland beach receives the name of Barrick Railes. A small island, named Whelp's Head Isle, lies above the mouth of Kirkby Pool. The cockle fishery here supports many families; and though all the sands of the county produce an abundance of this shell-fish, the cockles of the Dudden excel in size, flavour, and quantity, and hence "Fresh *Dutton* Cockles" are sounded through the streets of all the towns in this and the neighbouring counties. A calculation has been made, that there are daily obtained 285,120, or, monthly 8,553,600, on the average of 90 fish to a quart measure. The Lickle, rising in the hilly districts of Torver and Dunnerdale, flows south-south-west to its confluence with the Dudden below Broughton-in-Furness. Four streams, descending from Woodland and Heathwaite, form Kirkby Pool, which joins the Dudden west-north-west of the parish church. The descent of the rivulets in stormy weather is frequently so rapid and violent, as to hurry huge masses of rock down the hills.

Antiquities.

Four Celts, three of them of rude workmanship, and the fourth polished, have been discovered at Haume, near Kirkby Ireleth; one of these instruments, nine

inches in length, was found at Broughton. Dr. Whitaker observes, that "the name of Broughton certainly indicates something Roman; and in whatever direction the Roman road traversed Furness, whether direct from the landing-place near Conishead, or, according to Mr. West, obliquely by Dalton, its situation was near Dalton." Kirkby Ireleth Parish.

The name of Kirkby, which occurs in Domesday Book, has a similar signification to that of Kirkham, the Dano-Saxon termination bÿe exactly corresponding with ham. On this account, it has been presumed that a church existed here before the Conquest; but as no mention of it is found in the Valor of Pope Nicholas, it would seem that there was neither a church nor a parish of Kirkby Ireleth for more than two centuries after that event.* Of the term Ireleth, Mr. West observes, that it was added, "by way of distinction from many other places which bear the same name, for when the name of Kirkby, which signifies 'a dwelling near a church,' grew less emphatical, the adjunct *Ireleth* was added, probably derived from *hiere*, the west, and *lath*, to assemble, as being seated in Furness, the most western part of the ancient Northumbrian kingdom." Manor and Name.

The manor of Kirkby Ireleth was held of the abbey of Furness. About 1 John, Roger de Kirkby, lord of Kirkby, married a daughter of Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz Reinfrid, and had issue Alexander and John de Kirkby. The latter, a celebrated lawyer, was justice itinerant in 11 Henry III., judge of the king's bench in the 20th, and lord-keeper in 56 Henry III.; and in 12 Edward I. a baron of the exchequer. He is still better known to antiquaries as the author of the Inquest of Yorkshire, which bears his name, and was taken in 1284. Alexander, the elder brother, had a grant of Kirkby church confirmed to him in 11 Henry III. From him descended sir Roger de Kirkby 9 and 13 Henry VI., father of Richard lord of Kirkby Ireleth and Coltshall 35 Henry VI. and of Roger Kirkby of Crosshouse, whose son Henry petitioned for and obtained the restitution of his uncle's lands, in 1 Henry VII.† On Passion Sunday 26 Henry VIII. Richard de Kirkby performed homage to Richard Pele, abbot of Furness, acknowledging that he held the manor of Kirkby Ireleth by knight service and suit to the court of Dalton. The record in the Coucher-book describing this humiliating ceremony, states that he came into the abbot's chamber, bareheaded, and, on his knees, placing his hands within those of the abbot, he performed and swore homage and fealty to him, in the presence of Thomas Seton of Sewods, the steward of Michal Laud; John Lambert, the vice-chancellor and receiver of the county, and others. The manor of Kirkby descended in this family to Roger Kirkby, by whom it was mortgaged to a banker, the agent of Catherine duchess of Buckingham, who, on the banker's insolvency, received the manor in part payment. This lady left it to Constantine Phipps, lord Mulgrave, who sold it in 1771 to lord John Cavendish, who was succeeded by his nephew lord George-Augustus-Henry Cavendish, created earl of Burlington in September, 1831. His grandson William, earl of Burlington, is the present lord of the manor. The local

* See Vol. II. p. 116.

† Rot. Parl. Vol. VI. p. 291.

Kirkby Ireleth Parish.

family, now represented by William Kirkby, esq. of London, have still property in the parish, and recently sold the estate of Ashslack to Mr. George Mason. A court baron is held for this manor in the week after Whitsun-week.

Parish Church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, is supposed to have been founded by Alexander de Kirkby, who in 11 Henry III. conveyed it, with forty acres of land, to the abbey of Furness. The present building, which is plain, and cased in rough-cast, appears to be of the age of Henry IV., but the tower was rebuilt, and the walls of the body renovated in 1826-7. The arch of the principal doorway is a bold semi-circle, ornamented by mouldings or bands, interworked with tracery; the cornices are deep and irregular, and the supporting pillars have two boltels each. A chapel on the north side of the church contains marble monuments, which record the deaths of William Kirkby, of Kirkby, Feb. 22, 1730; and William Kirkby, of Ashslack, Dec. 28, 1747. The livings of Kirkby and Millom were conveyed at an early period to the monks of Furness, as appears by the major roll of Walter Grey, the archbishop, now preserved in the register of the consistory court, York. Torre exhibits the following close catalogue of the vicars of Kirkby Ireleth :*

| TEMP. COLLAT. | VICARIJ ECCL'E. | PATRONI. | VACAT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | D'ns Henr. Waynscarth. . . . | Dec. & Cap. Ebor. vel Firmarij eorundem | p' mort. |
| 15 Dec. 1376 | D'ns Joh. de Bretby, Cap. . . . | iidem. | |
| 20 Sept. 1377 | D'ns Robt. de Waghen, Cap. . . | iidem. | |
| | D'ns Will. de Gilling, agente de Bermyngham, 1382 | iidem . . . . . | p' resig. |
| Penult. Julij, 1389 | D'ns Joh. Adamson, Pbr. . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' mort. |
| 14 April, 1390 | D'ns Will de Burton . . . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' mort. |
| 22 Dec. 1428 | D'ns Robt. Keswyk, Cap. . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' depriv. |
| 1 Junij, 1434 | D'ns Joh. Fuyston, Cap. . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' resig. |
| 24 Julij, 1446 | D'ns Will. Langton, Pbr. . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' resig. |
| 4 Sept. 1453 | D'ns Joh. Lese, Cap. . . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' resig. |
| 6 Mar. 1463 | D'ns Walt. Thornton, Cap. . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' mort. |
| 23 Aug. 1466 | D'ns Will. Gedney, Cap. . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' resig. |
| 7 Mar. 1497 | D'ns Robt. Ascogh, Pbr. . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' mort. |
| 6 Junij, 1506 | D'ns Geor. Lucas, Pbr. . . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' mort. |
| 5 Mar. 1517 | D'ns Will. Staveley, Diac. . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' mort. |
| 27 April, 1522 | D'ns Robt. Bossall, Pbr. . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' resig. |
| 8 Sept. 1533 | D'ns Xtpher Bolton, Pbr. . . . | iidem. | |
| 4 Aug. 1579 | Ric. Dogeson, Diac. . . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' mort. |
| Ult. Feb. 1606 | Tho. Askewe, Cl. M.A. . . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' resig. |
| 5 Feb. 1661 | Ric. Broadley, Cl. . . . . | iidem . . . . . | p' mort. |
| 20 Sept. 1671 | John Parker, Cl. . . . . | C. II. Rex. . . . . | p' mort. |
| 9 Sept. 1676 | Robt. Thompson, Cl. . . . . | Dec. & Cap. Ebor. . . | p' cession. |
| 1 Dec. 1680 | Jac. Mancaster, Cl. . . . . | iidem. | |

* Several rolls of pleadings at Lancaster, concerning pasturage, fishing, and right of way, between the abbot of Furness and Richard and Ralph de Kirkby, in the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VIII. are preserved in the duchy office. Records, Box, n. LXVII. n. 12. Box LXXVIII. n. 18. n. 26. & n. 32. —See also Peculiars, p. 1027.

Hence it appears, that the presentation of this vicarage has been vested in the dean and chapter of York from 1376. The cure is termed a peculiar of that ecclesiastical body, and its jurisdiction formerly included Woodland, Heathwaite, and Seathwaite; but the chapels of Woodland, Seathwaite, and Broughton are now included in the diocese of Chester. The vicar holds an annual court for the portion of the parish which is peculiar. Dr. Whitaker, confounding Kirkby Ireleth with Ireleth chapel, in the adjoining parish of Dalton, has inserted, in his list of vicars of Kirkby, the names of several ministers of Ireleth chapel, and has represented the living of Kirkby Ireleth as being in the gift of the vicar and inhabitants of Dalton, which is true only of the chapel of Ireleth in their own parish. James Mancaster was succeeded by Thomas Holme, collated December 9, 1727; Stephen Sutton was presented August 15, 1738, and Thomas Pearson in 1773. He died January 13, 1832, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Charles Robert Graham, M.A., instituted March, 1832. Kirkby Ireleth Parish. Incumbents.

The parish registers, which commence in March, 1607, were so irregularly kept during the incumbency of the last vicar, that entire years are omitted: the following table is, therefore, imperfect. Parish Register.

| | 1607-1608. | 1609-1613. | 1614. | 1700-1701. | 1800-1801. | 1833-1834. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms | 14 8 | — 14 | — | — 1 | 24 32 | 53 48 |
| Marriages | — — | — — | 6 | Omitted. | Not entered. | 15 4 |
| Burials | — 10 | 3 — | — | 13 15 | 11 15 | 25 32 |

The population of Kirkby Ireleth has increased upwards of five hundred since the census of 1821;* so common are instances of longevity in this parish, that they are seldom borne in mind. The chapel-yard of Broughton, in Furness, contains a memorial of a family of six persons, whose ages ranged between 76 and 91, and of another of seven persons, the youngest of whom was 78 and the oldest 104. Population.

The episcopal places of worship, exclusive of the parish church, are, the chapels of Broughton in Furness, Seathwaite, and Woodland. The Baptists have a small chapel in Broughton.

The parliamentary commissioners for inquiring concerning charities, have published a report, of which the following is a summary :—[a] Charities. [a] Rep. XV p. 216—221.

*Various Charities.*—Under this head are classed several sums, amounting to £220, with which, in 1684, a messuage and tenement, called Hallsteads, were purchased. The estate is let for £30 a year, on the condition, that the tenant maintain all the parish paupers at £3 per head, if the number do not exceed six, and if more than six, at £5 per head. The actual value of the estate is about £75, and there ought to be disposed among the poor £21. 5s.; to the minister £20. 8s. 9d. The overseers have paid yearly to the minister £5, and have distributed among the poor £4 upon an average, as the shares of the different charities to which they were entitled, the other profits of this estate being improperly applied in aid of the poor-rates.

*Wilson's (1769) and Holmes's Charity,* 1774.—Legacies to the amount of £100, laid out in land, which lets for £6. Of this income £1. 15s. 4d. is given to a schoolmaster; £1. 3s. 10d. to poor householders, and £2. 18s. 8d. distributed in bread.

* See Vol. II. p. 99.

Kirkby Ireleth Parish.

*Various Charities.*—The interest of £200, paid to the minister, the poor, poor scholars, and schoolmaster . . . . . £7. 16s. 6d.

*Grammar School.*—Edward Taylor, by will, 1784, bequeathed £100 for the use of a grammar school, provided £60 should be raised by subscription, which was done, and a sum amounting in the whole to £196. 10s. was laid out in a messuage and land. The interest of £160, amounting to £6. 8s., is paid to a schoolmaster, who is not required to teach any free children.

Broughton.

*Aulherst Side School.*—The interest of £9, of the origin of which there is no information, is paid to a schoolmaster.

Seathwaite and Dunnerdale.

*John Middleton's Charity*, 1685.—See *parish of Ulverston.* By the Broughton register, the township is entitled to . . . . . £12. 3s. 4d.

*Pritt's Charity.*—Under this head, 12s. 6d. is yearly distributed among the poor.

*Donor unknown.*—2s. 6d. for a bible or testament.

*Charity arising from the Sale of Coppice Woods*, 1731.—On occasion of a dispute between the lord and the tenants respecting the right to wood growing on the customary estates, it was agreed that the tenants should purchase it, and that a proportion of the purchase-money should be applied to the benefit of the tenants, or to charitable and pious uses. A considerable sum of money, derived from this source, was put out to interest for many years, and the interest applied to charitable purposes; but afterwards, a loss having been incurred, which reduced the money to £140, the tenants of the manor agreed to divide that sum among themselves.

*Bequest of Thomas Tyson and others.*—£30 for the purchase of religious books.

Divisions.

The township of Kirkby Ireleth is now divided into the two districts of the Low and the Middle Quarter. The Low Quarter, on the south, contains the parish church, the village or hamlet of Kirkby Ireleth, and the houses called Beckside. In the northern division, or Middle Quarter, are extensive and valuable quarries of slate, the property of the lord of the manor. Cross House, or Kirkby Cross, so called from a cross which anciently stood before it, and which was partly demolished by order of archbishop Edwin Sandys,* is now named Kirkby Hall, and is situated in this quarter. It is a low strong building of dark red stone, with large rooms, and

Kirkby Hall and family.

was the residence of the Kirkby family for at least ten generations. An upper room, with an antique roof of oaken cross beams, is called the chapel, and on the plaster of the walls the Lord's Prayer and ten commandments are painted in black letter, within a fanciful border. Carvings in cement, with the arms of Kirkby, ornament one of the chambers, many of which are wainscoated. A small square stone, found in the farm-yard, and now placed upon the wall in front of the house, is decorated on two sides by the Kirkby escutcheons, and the other parts are inscribed with the initials, R K A 1639 for Roger Kirkby and Agnes his wife, daughter of sir John Lowther: and the following characters:—

I . K R . K E . K
F . K A . K A L . K
R . K F . K W . K .
M . K D . K .

* See Initial Letter.

Kirkby Ireleth is famous for its almost inexhaustible stores of dark blue slate, worked out of the hills in Middle Quarter, named Kirkby Moor. The ridge is apparently an inexhaustible mass of this valuable material. The quarries extend along the heights in succession to the north-east and north of the church. Four hundred men are now employed on these works, and it is computed that upwards of 12,000 tons of slate are raised annually. Large quantities are sent coastwise by the Dudden to Glasgow and Liverpool, as well as to the other principal ports of the kingdom. Attempts have been made, but without success, to procure slate in Broughton. Kirkby Ireleth Parish.

The parish of Kirkby Ireleth, in addition to the township of the same name, contains the following townships:—Dunnerdale and Seathwaite, T. C., and Broughton in Furness, T.

Dunnerdale and Seathwaite.—Dunnerdale is a township, and Seathwaite a chapelry united, for parochial purposes, into one township, and constituting one manor, which formerly belonged to the family of Kirkby, and afterwards to that of Hesketh. Of late years, in consequence of mistakes respecting Broughton in Furness, and Broughton in Cartmell, it has been usual to style the former East Broughton, and the latter West Broughton. There is in Broughton chapel, rudely carved upon wood, the inscription—"M. T. Robert Hesketh, 1696." The lord of this manor, in 1774, was William Penny, whose trustees sold it to the late Richard Towers, of Dudden Grove, Cumberland, esq. whose devisees are the present lords. A court baron is annually held at the will of the lords for the manor of Dunnerdale and Seathwaite. Dunnerdale and Seathwaite.

Broughton, in the Saxon times, gave name to a considerable family, which flourished here through the period of the Norman conquest, the struggle of the barons, and the contests of the houses of York and Lancaster, till the young adventurer, Lambert Simnel, landed at the pile of Fouldrey, in 1487, to prosecute his fictitious claims to the crown of England. William de Lancaster the third, confirmed Broughton to Ailward de Broughton, to be held by knight service and a rent, the amount of which does not appear.[a] Before the arrival of the followers of Swart, the Duchess of Burgundy, sister to the deposed tyrant, Richard III. had prevailed upon sir Thomas Broughton to join the invaders, and the landing in Furness was probably a consequence of the arrangement between the duchess and the knight. After the defeat of the invaders, at the battle of Stoke, near Coventry, sir Thomas, according to tradition, narrowly escaped with his life, and found an asylum amongst his tenantry at Witherslack, in Westmoreland, where dying in seclusion, in the spring of 1495, without issue, the family became extinct. The fall of the enemies of Henry VII. served to enlarge the already extensive possessions of the house of Stanley, into whose hands the estates of lord Viscount Lovel and sir Thomas Broughton, in the north of this county, and the still more valuable domains of the Pilkingtons in the south, fell by the attainders of their several proprietors. Another civil war so far impaired the fortunes of the Knowsley family, that in 1657, Charles, the eighth earl of Derby, conveyed the manor of Broughton in fee to Edward Leigh, esq.; by him it was conveyed to Roger Sawrey, esq.; in the year 1688, this Roger settled the manor upon his only son, who had married a daughter of the Gilpins, of Scaleby Castle; the only issue of that marriage was Richard Gilpin Sawrey, esq. who dying without issue devised the same to his relation, John Gilpin, esq. who took the name of Sawrey, and from whom the present proprietor, John Sawrey, esq. is descended. Mr. John Gilpin was a considerable benefactor to Broughton in Furness.

[a] H. Watson's MSS.

Kirkby Ireleth Parish.

Broughton, and gave ground for the purpose of building that spacious square which ornaments the centre of the town; and his widow, under the influence of the same munificent disposition, erected the handsome and lofty obelisk in the centre of the square. The mansion called Broughton Tower, stands at a little distance from the town, in an elevated situation; the original tower remains entire, but as it has been built up on three sides, the front only appears. The customs of this manor, for which an annual court baron is held, on April 25, are so easy towards the tenants, that they enjoy advantages equal almost to freehold possession: the tenant, on his admission, pays a twenty-penny fine to the lord, together with an ancient annual rent, rendering suit and service to the court, and he is free to alienate or mortgage the estate on payment of ten shillings to the lord. Swart-moor, the common upon which Martin Swart mustered his forces, is eleven miles from Broughton Tower and one mile from Ulverstone. The hall, called Swarth-moor Hall has already been described.

The church of Broughton is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and, though a curacy only, the minister is entitled to small tithes. Broughton has a chapel of ease at Seathwaite. The town, which forms a square, is situated on the declivity of a gentle eminence, with a south aspect. The houses are built of stone, covered with blue slate, and have a good effect. There is a weekly market on the Friday, and three annual fairs, the first held on the 27th of April, the second on the 1st of August, and the last on the first Friday in October. Formerly spinning of woollen yarn, upon the domestic system, was carried on in this part of the country, and employed a great number of the females, but this branch of the manufacture has been entirely destroyed by the introduction of machinery; and the principal trade of the place consists in the making of brush stocks and hoops, the latter of which is carried on to a considerable extent, on account of the vast quantity of coppice woods in Furness Fells.

The estuary of the Dudden is fordable for carriages and horses at low water. The river is navigable to within about half a mile of the bridge at the flow of the tide, but not higher, and vessels carrying twenty-five tons frequently discharge iron ore, and take in pig iron smelted with charcoal here. Considerable quantities of slates, iron, grain, malt, oak bark, hoops, &c., are shipped from hence, and coals and general merchandise imported. There is no harbour on the Lancashire side, but there is a safe natural harbour at Borrick Railes, on the Cumberland side of the estuary. Vessels of 100 tons burden take in cargoes of slate upon the sands about four miles below Dudden-bridge, but the general average is from thirty-five to eighty tons burden: not less than 2000 tons of blue slate are shipped hence annually. A very broad bar crosses the mouth of the channel, which renders the entrance unsafe when the tides are low and the weather boisterous.

The quantity of cultivated land in this township bears but a small proportion to the wastes and commons, but it is in a good state of agricultural management, though the average annual rent does not exceed 20s. the statute acre. The surrounding country is very mountainous, and abounds with the usual products of Furness Fells—iron, copper, and slate.

# Parish of Coulton.

IRCUMSCRIBED on the west, south, and east by Thurston or Coniston Water, the Crake, the Leven, and Windermere Lake, the parish of Coulton has its northern boundary defined by the parish of Hawkshead; its length, from the confluence of the two rivers, to Parker Moor, on the edge of Satterthwaite in Hawkshead, is computed to be about six and a half miles; and its breadth, from Spark Bridge on the west, to Newby Bridge on the east, is about five and a half miles, comprising an area of about 16,720 statute acres. Coulton Parish. Boundaries and extent of the parish.

Besides the Crake and the Leven, the parish is watered by the Grizedale Beck, Dale Park Beck, Coulton Beck, the Pool, Finsthwaite Beck, and other branches of the Leven, which spring from the mountainous ridges of Nibthwaite, Rusland, Finsthwaite, and Satterthwaite. The portion of the banks of the Windermere, adjoining Coulton parish in the chapelry of Finsthwaite, is not distinguished by any remarkably beautiful scenery; but the east banks of Coniston Water, partly in the township of Nibthwaite, possess several stations for viewing the scenery of this interesting mere." One of the most admirable views of Coniston Water, and the surrounding scenery, is from its own borders, near the foot, on a hill a quarter of a mile beyond Nibthwaite. The house of Mr. Harrison, Water-park, stands on the left hand, and a wooded promontory runs out beyond it into the lake. The meadows round the foot of the lake are of a rich green, and slope down to the brink of the water. The fells on the western side have a waving outline; they are in part verdant and wooded; other parts are dark and rocky, yet even these are rendered picturesque by the stripes of green which intersect the shelving rocks and black patches of heath. The road runs along the eastern side of the lake; and the views continue to improve as you approach the fertile and park-like tract which sweeps round the head of the valley, backed by the savage crags of Yewdale, and the loftier mountains of Coniston."* Waters. Scenery.

The Leven, quitting Windermere at Newby Bridge, receives Finsthwaite Beck near the village, and winding through a narrow valley by Blackbarrow to Lowood Bridge, enters the plain of Rondsa, where it is augmented by the strong rivulet

* Baines's Companion to the Lakes, p. 248.

Coulton Parish.

called the Pool. At this part it widens into an estuary or bay, the tide ascending to Lowood Bridge, little more than two miles below Windermere. Approaching the north-east of Penny Bridge, the Leven is enlarged by the Coulton Beck; and at Greenodd it receives the Crake in its descent by Nibthwaite out of Coniston Water. From Newby Bridge to Blackbarrow the Leven certainly falls with rapidity partly against rocks, but by no means with so great a fall as Mr. West represents.

Severed from Hawkshead parish.

Coulton, which was a parochial chapelry of Hawkshead as late as 1603, is one of the most modern parishes in Lancashire. Dr. Whitaker, who has investigated its origin, does not carry the parochial claim higher than to the year 1676, when it was probably severed from the parish of Hawkshead. Its pretensions are in every respect very humble. It has not a vestige of antiquity, ecclesiastical or military. It has never given name or residence to any family of ancient account, nor been distinguished by the birth of any considerable name; but the quiet and retirement of its vales are delightful. The scenery is far more diversified than that of Low Furness, and it has a varied and irregular surface of cheerful valleys, rocky but moderate acclivities, with hanging woods every where clothing their sides almost to the summits.

Successive proprietors of the soil.

In the reign of Edward I. the abbot of Furness, to whom belonged the bailiwick of Coulton, inclosed, by royal license, Abbot, Stott, Oxen and Hill Park, all in this parish. By indenture, January 28, 1 Henry VIII., each tenant was allotted his proportion of common, by a jury of the monks of Furness and the tenantry of Coulton. The lands fell to the duchy on the dissolution of religious houses, and were held of queen Elizabeth by customary land, and bloomsmithy, or wood rents. The latter was reserved to the crown, 8 Elizabeth, and charged by the tenants upon themselves for payment.

On Dec. 13, 11 James I., the bailiwick of Nibthwaite, Coulton, Haverthwaite, Satterthwaite, Sawrey, and Graithwaite, was granted, in fee farm, to William and George Whitmore, of London, the rent being then declared to be bloomsmithy. In the same reign, the landholders commuted the customary, or land rents, by a purchase from the crown, which was effected on their behalf by William Rawlinson and another. The bloomsmithy was still retained, and was granted, with the other privileges of the liberty of Furness, by Charles II. to the duke of Albemarle, from whom it descended to the duke of Buccleuch. This rent is the only acknowledgment now paid by the landholders, and its amount for each estate is trivial. No manorial rights are exercised by the lord of Furness. The constables are appointed in the usual way by the magistrates, on the nomination of the ley payers. The bailiwicks were the districts of the lord's bailiffs, of whom there was one to each quarter, as there is now a constable. There is only one acting overseer for the whole parish, but each township has a head overseer.

Bloomsmithy tenure.

Church.

The church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small plain building, on the summit of a bleak hill: it consists of an embattled tower, body without side aisles,

and chancel. The pedigree of the Rawlinsons, of Greenhead, states, that William Rawlinson rebuilt the parochial chapel of Coulton, upon the common, belonging to his family, before 1603; and bishop Gastrell, in his MS., says of Coulton church:—"This was formerly a mean unconsecrated chapel, under the abbey of Furness, till after the dissolution it was enlarged in building, and consecrated and made parochial by Archbishop Sandys.* The minister was elected by the inhabitants in 1694 and 1697. The inhabitants, having purchased the tithes from the impropriators, have ever since nominated the curate, there being no other person who claims this right." A pillar on the north side, to which some additions were made about a century ago, bears the mark of a saw, as if some attempt had been made to cut it out. The monuments are few, and uninteresting. The name of "Adam Sandys, Benefactor," appears over the third window, on the south side, on the wall of which is this inscription—"Queen Ann's bounty, £200; Contributions, 1744, £200; Thomas Strickland, to the poor, £60; Government Grant, 1826, £600." Coulton Parish.

On the north: "Christopher Chamney, to the church £5, to the poor £5."

The successive incumbents, from the episcopal registers at Chester, are as follows—

CURATES OF COULTON,

In the Deanery of Furnes and Cartmel, and Archdeaconry of Richmond.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | CURATES. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | —— Myers. | | |
| May 29, 1694 | Henry Batty . . . | Churchwardens, sidesmen, and inhabitants | Removal of —— Myers. |
| | Thomas Taylor . . | Do. | |
| Sept. 19, 1726 | Robert Bateman . . | Do. . . . . | Resign. Tho. Taylor. |
| | Edward Jackson. | | |
| Aug. 11, 1789 | Edward Ellerton . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Edw. Jackson. |
| Nov. 1823 | Jonathan Townley . | Do. . . . . | Death of Edw. Ellerton. |
| Aug. 19, 1834 | Rowland Robinson, present incumbent | Do. . . . . | Resign. Jon. Townley. |

Both Mr. West and Dr. Whitaker erroneously represent the parish registers as commencing in 1676; a memorandum relating to the original books, which are no longer extant, states that they commenced prior to 1623, "but when is unknown." The second register book, in which the entries are regular, begins in April, 1676; Parish registers.

* Hawkshead was constituted a parish by archbishop Sandys, on his provincial visitation into the north, about the year 1584; but Coulton was not elevated to that dignity till nearly ninety years after the death of that venerable prelate, which event took place on the 10th of July, 1588, in the 69th year of his age.

Coulton Parish.

the registers, from April, 1643, to April, 1676, are missing, and nothing more remains of them than a few parchment leaves. The returns for the years 1700 and 1701, owing to the state of the books at these dates, are not strictly correct.

| | 1630—1631. | | 1700—1701. | | 1800—1801. | | 1833—1834. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . . . | 44 | 14 | 17 | 21 | 31 | 29 | 55 | 66 |
| Marriages . . . . | 3 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 16 |
| Burials . . . . . | 22 | 5 | 15 | 18 | 12 | 14 | 28 | 28 |

Population.

The population of Coulton has been slightly augmented since the census of 1821.* Exclusive of the parish church, there are the three episcopal chapels of Finsthwaite, Rusland, and Haverthwaite, besides meeting-houses for Independents, Quakers, and Baptists.

Charities.

The charities of this parish, reported by the parliamentary commissioners for inquiring concerning charities,[a] are, briefly stated, the following—

[a] Rep. XV. p. 195-199.

Parish.

*Cowridding Estate.*—Adam Sandys, about 1664, devised land, farm-house, and buildings, now worth about £64 a year, for the use of a preaching shoolmaster. Mr. Ellerton, the curate, continued to keep school for a period of nearly ten years, but in 1812 declined teaching altogether, paying, however, £4 to a substitute, for two successive years. In 1810 the attorney-general filed a bill against Mr. Ellerton, the receiver of the charity income, and a compromise was made; "but," say the commissioners, "when we see that the present incumbent has enjoyed this estate for thirty years, that for half that period he has not performed any of the duties of schoolmaster, and that he has never paid more than £8 to a substitute, it is evident that there has been, to a considerable extent at least, a misapplication of the funds of the charity. We conceive that the terms upon which, in 1810, this estate was conveyed to trustees for the benefit of Mr. Ellerton, were not such as would have obtained the sanction of a court of equity."

*Christopher Chamney's Charities.*—Already noticed.

*John Herdson's Bequest*, 1722.—Interest of £70: lost.

*Thomas Strickland's Charity*, 1727.—£2. 14s., interest of £60, to poor housekeepers.

*Penny's Charity.*—Interest of £20, amounting to 18s., to poor householders.

*Bartholomew Pennington's Charity.*—The interest of £50, to a schoolmaster at Coulton. The stock now amounts to £104, of which the interest is paid to the schoolmaster.

Division of Finsthwaite.

*Various Charities.*—Several small legacies, amounting to £111, together with £49 from the parish, were laid out in the purchase of land, which lets for £6 per annum. The rent, according to the intentions of the donors, is divided into three parts; two-thirds are distributed among poor housekeepers, and one-third is laid out in books, which are given to the poor children at the school.

*James Dixon's Charity*, 1729.—A cottage and garden, worth about £4, for the grammar school of Finsthwaite; the master is occupant, and teaches about 30 children at 2d. per week.

This parish is divided into the townships of—Coulton East, T—Coulton West, T—Nibthwaite, Rusland, Finsthwaite, and Haverthwaite T.

* See Vol. II. p. 99.

Drawn by T. Allom. Engraved by W. Le Petit.

CONISTON WATER, FROM NEBTHWAITE, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & CO LONDON, 1835

East Coulton—The old hall, supposed to be Coulton Hall, is recorded as a mansion and tenement, exempted from the custom of tenant right in the decree of 8 Elizabeth, by by which bloomeries of High Furness were abolished. About 1660 it was the residence of Adam Sandys, probably the "benefactor" to the church. Near the church, which is in this division, is Greenhead, now a farm-house, but anciently the dwelling of the Rawlinsons; of whom, John Rawlinson, "in the time of Henry VII., was seised of a capital messuage and tenement, in Colton, called Greenhead, of the yearly value of 36s. 11d., and of Colton mill, of the yearly value of 6s. 8d.." Robert Rawlinson suffered for his loyalty in the agitated reign of Charles I. His son, Curwen Rawlinson, served as burgess for Lancaster, in the parliament convened Jan. 22, 1688, and died 1692, leaving an only son, Christopher, who studied at Queen's College, Oxford, became a learned man, and published the Saxon version of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, attributed to king Alfred. He also made a foundation for the support of a lesson, in that language, for ever; and, dying without issue, is said to have been the last of the male line of the Plantagenets by the mother's side. Two fairs are annually held at Bouth, one on Saturday in Whitsuntide, and the other on the Saturday before Oct. 23, formerly for cattle, but now for toys and pedlery. Coulton Parish. East Coulton.

West Coulton.—Tottle, or Toddilbank, house, in West Coulton, was the residence of a branch of the Rawlinsons as early as 1 Henry VII. The place now consists of two estates, one of which is the property of James Penny Machell, of Penny Bridge, esq., and the other belongs to the trustees of the adjacent Baptist chapel, which is said to have been erected in the last century. West Coulton.

Nibthwaite.—Thomas Dodgson, in 1 Henry VIII., occupied the old house of Bothaker, in Nibthwaite, which is now possessed by Mr. John Fell of Spark Bridge. Here the lake of Coniston begins to contract towards its termination in the river Crake. Nibthwaite.

Rusland, Finsthwaite, and Haverthwaite.—The three villages of Rusland, Finsthwaite, and Haverthwaite, each of which possesses an episcopal chapel, extend over the whole of the east part of the parish. Rusland Hall, an erection of the seventeenth century, is a dark heavy pile, which has passed from the Rawlinsons to the Walkers, and now belongs, by marriage, to Charles Dixon Hamilton, esq. The episcopal chapel of St. Peter's, Rusland, was built in 1725, and consecrated August 26, 1826. The beautiful village of Newby Bridge stands in Waverthwaite at the southern bank of Windermere. Rusland, Finsthwaite, & Haverthwaite.

There are no manufactures, strictly speaking, in this parish, but many of the inhabitants residing in the south-eastern part of it are employed in the cotton mills at Backburrow, on the Cartmel side of the river Leven, where there are two iron forges, exclusive of a small forge at Nibthwaite, with a manufactory of pyroligneous acid. Large quantities of slate, cut from the Coniston quarries, are forwarded along the lake, and then conveyed by land to Greenodd, a flourishing little port where the Crake and the Leven form their confluence. Trade.

There are no mines at work in this parish, nor are there any minerals found here, except some fine specimens of copper ore, which are picked up occasionally near the brooks in Rusland.

The extent of wood and waste land in the parish exceeds, considerably, the cultivated soil, about one-third of which is arable. In such a situation, agricultural improvement can scarcely be expected to have made much progress. The average rent of land, of the good and middle quality, is about 30s. the statue acre, which is less considerably than the same land yielded to the owner 20 years ago.

# Hawkshead Parish.

Hawkshead Parish.

Boundaries and extent of the parish.

AVING Coulton on the south, the parish of Hawkshead is almost surrounded by water; the lake of Windermere, and a small part of the Rothay, form its eastern boundary; the Brathay, with Elter Water in Westmorland, bound it on the north; and on the west are, the parish of Ulverston, Ulldale Beck, and Thurston, or Coniston Water. The extreme length, from Graithwaite, in Satterthwaite, on the south, to Brathay, in Skelwith, on the the north, is computed to be nearly ten miles; and the breadth, from Monk Coniston, on the west, to Windermere, in Claife, on the east, is upwards of four miles. About 24,320 statute acres are found, by calculation, to lie within the limits of this parish.

Waters.

The parish is well watered by numerous streams, well known as the feeders of its celebrated lakes. The Brathay, or Brothay, issuing from the valley of Langdale, in Westmorland, divides that county from Lancashire. After flowing by the south side of Elter Water, it reaches its confluence with the Rothay, and their united waters are conveyed into the lake of Windermere, at its head, where that noble sheet reposes in the bottom of the contracted vale of Ambleside. The Wray, which forms the Blalam Tarn, falls into the lake below High and Low Wray, in a vale that opens nearly opposite Low Wood. Hawkshead Beck, flowing a little to the east of the town of Hawkshead, and spreading in the vale beneath, after forming Priest's Pot, flows into the lake of Esthwaite. Cunsey Beck is the outlet of this lake at its southern extremity, and meanders into Windermere to the south of the Ferry on the west side of the lake. Ulldale Beck, a principal affluent of Coniston Water, is derived from several sources among the hills west of Monk Coniston, in the parishes of Hawkshead and Ulverston. Grizedale and Satterthwaite Becks are two of the highest branches of the pool, a rivulet of Coulton parish which terminates in the Leven.

Lakes.

Windermere.

The parish of Hawkshead is distinguished by its lakes, the principal of which is thus described: "Windermere (more correctly, but less commonly written Winandermere) is nearly eleven miles in length, and has an average breadth of three quarters of a mile. The lake runs north and south, with a very slight curve near

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by W. Le Petit.

WINDERMERE LAKE, LOOKING DOWN.

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON, 1831.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by R. Sands.

# ESTWAITE-WATER, LOOKING TOWARDS HAWKSHEAD.

MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO JOHN CREAVES, ESQ. OF THE CRESCENT, SALFORD, ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, & DEPUTY-LIEUTENANT FOR THE COUNTY.

FISHER, SON & Co. LONDON. 1832.

the centre. The middle and lower parts of the lake lie between bold and steep hills, that on the west, called Furness fell, is clothed in woods of larch and fir; that on the east rises with a rugged surface into crags and heath-covered fells. The lake is contracted towards its foot, where its undulating shores are adorned with forest trees; and it pours its water by the river Leven at Newby Bridge. Towards the head the hills recede, leaving a broad but irregular margin of woods, meadows, and lawns, beautifully spread over a waving surface, and affording the most delightful situations for gentlemen's seats. The lake is a mile in width in the upper part, and presents a very fine expanse of water. Around the head stand lofty mountains, which combine gracefulness with boldness of form. Windermere contains fourteen islands, most of them forming a cluster near the middle. Both the shores are cultivated in the intervals of the plantations, and adorned with handsome mansions, which heighten the natural beauty of the scenery, and contribute to give to the queen of English lakes a character of unequalled richness and elegance."* Hawkshead Parish.

Speaking of Esthwaite water, the same tourist says:—"In descending the hill which separates Windermere from Esthwaite Water, there is a charming view of that small lake and its beautiful valley, and of Bowfell, the Langdale Pikes, and other mountains. Esthwaite Water, though it has nothing of grandeur, has much lively beauty: the extreme prettiness of the woods and meadows on its borders are refreshing to the eye after the almost cloying richness of Windermere. The lake is about two miles long, and beyond the head of it is a pool which contains a floating island, bearing several considerable trees and shrubs. I was assured by "mine host" of the Red Lion, Hawkshead, that he had seen this island several times floating from one side of the pool to the other, as the wind changed. When I was there, it was close to the eastern shore."† Esthwaite Water.

Mr. West observes, that the fish in this lake are perch, pike, eel, and trout, and that no char are found in the lake, though it is connected with Windermere. The pool, in which the small island floats, is named Priest's Pot.

The whole parish forms but one manor, of which the lands are held in customary freehold tenure, and have always, since the foundation of Furness abbey, been an appendage of the lordship or liberty of Furness. A court baron is held on the last Tuesday in November, before the duke of Buccleuch's steward, who is also bailiff of the liberty at the Town House, and afterwards, by adjournment, at the Red Lion. The chief purposes of this court are, the admittance of heirships, enrolling of tenants, the receipt of rents, the execution of by-laws to prevent the undue cutting of the lord's woods, and the exercise of such other rights as belong to the lord. The two constables for Hawkshead are sworn at this court. Manor.

Few of the ancient customs are now retained in practice, and the tenements of the manor are enjoyed without any of those restraints which the customs inflicted.

* Baines's Companion to the Lakes, p. 59. † Ibid. p. 264, 265.

Hawkshead Parish.

The parliamentary commissioners of 1649 describe the court of Hawkshead as a court leet; and, when held direct of the duchy of Lancaster, there was an officer, designated the bailiff of Hawkshead, whose fee was £2. 13s. 4d. The Reform Bill constituted Hawkshead one of the polling places for North Lancashire, in the election of knights of the shire, and it is also the place where the revising barristers examine the lists of voters for the district.

Antiquities.

Traces of a Roman road have been perceived on the eastern borders of Satterthwaite, pointing towards Ambleside, and apparently constructed as a vicinal way from Low Furness. A stone, resembling a Saxon corn-mill, with a small channel and a semicircular recess, similar to a basin, was found, a short time ago, in Field Head Moss, near Graithwaite High, at the depth to which the plough sank.

Parish-church.

The parish church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a plain simple building, white-washed on the outside, as well as in the interior. It consists of a tower, nave, side aisles, and chancel. The columns of the side-aisles are low, but very massive, with large capitals. Hawkshead was originally a chapelry under Dalton, and is mentioned as early as 1200, when it was assigned, with one bovate of land and four tofts in Dalton, belonging to that vicarage, to St. Mary of Furness, by Honorius archdeacon of Richmond. Soon afterwards, pope Honorius III. issued a commission to the priors of St. Bees, Lancaster and Kertmell, in which he states that the abbot and monks had sufficiently proved that the chapel of Hawkset ought to be free, and was sequestered from the church of Dalton, and that William, chaplain of Dalton, had renounced his appeal against the abbot of Furness, so that a churchyard might be consecrated for burial at Hawkset. About the same time, Robert, parson of Ulverstone, demised to the abbot of Furness, and to the church of Dalton, all the claim which he had to the chapel of Hoxet. This transaction shews that the church of Ulverston, which was dependent upon Urswick, as Urswick was upon Dalton, had a claim upon the chapel of Hawkshead.

The church appears to be of the age of the Norman conquest, and the columns and arches of the original fabric remain. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, archbishop Sandys, the benefactor of Hawkshead, by an act of metropolitical power, constituted this a parish church, and the structure was a good deal modernized in the reign of Charles I. A stone on the south side of the higher or nave story, is inscribed "1633," which is probably the date of the re-erection, though the round-headed lights of the windows point to a time anterior to the reign of Elizabeth. The most ancient monument is an altar-tomb of William and Margaret Sandys, the parents of the archbishop; it lies on the north side of the altar, and not in the north chapel of the choir, as represented by Dr. Whitaker. On the slab are two rude figures, of a man and woman, in relief, with their hands raised in a praying attitude. At the head, and on the side, are the Sandys's arms, between the initial letters of the archbishop E.S. with a crescent of distinction. Over the choir door, on the outside, are

the Sandys's arms, between the same initials, with the crescent; and beneath was formerly the date 1578, but the second figure has been defaced. The verge of this tomb bears an epitaph, which, though written by the archbishop, an elegant scholar, in a scholastic age, does not merit repetition. Hawks-head Parish.

The living is termed a perpetual curacy in the episcopal registers, while, in the records of the duchy office, it is called a vicarage, and the popular name of the minister is the vicar of Hawkshead; but, as no vicarage was ever endowed, it is a parochial curacy only. The registers at Chester furnish the following names of incumbents, of whom it is remarked, that most of them have been natives of the parish.

CURATES OF HAWKSHEAD,

In the Deanery of Furness and Cartmel, and the Archdeaconry of Richmond.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | CURATES. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Thomas Bell. | | |
| Oct. 18, 12 Anne | Richard Swainson . | The Queen . . . . | Death of Thos. Bell. |
| March 4, 1720 | William Bordley . . | The King . . . . . | Death of Rich. Swainson. |
| Aug. 19, 1742 | John Harrison . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Wm. Bordley. |
| Mar. 11, 1762 | Reginald Beathwaite . | Do. . . . . | Death of John Harrison. |
| Feb. 20, 1810 | John Rees . . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of Reg. Beathwaite. |
| Nov. 12, 1812 | George Park . . . | Do. . . . . | Death of John Rees. |
| 1829 | Patrick Comerford Law. | | |
| July 3, 1830 | Lowick Cooper . . | The King, on account of the duchy of Lancaster | |
| May 3, 1834 | George Park, present incumbent. | | |

The earliest parochial register commences March 25, 1568, and the following results are obtained from these books :— Register.

| | 1568-1569. | | 1600-1601. | | 1700-1701. | | 1800-1801. | | 1833-1834. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms . . . | 51 | 41 | 35 | 42 | 30 | 24 | 36 | 31 | 50 | 52 |
| Marriages . . . | 14 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 16 | 6 | 13 | 9 |
| Burials . . . . | 45 | 42 | 22 | 32 | 25 | 29 | 28 | 19 | 28 | 24 |

The only historical event of interest, in this parish, is recorded in the parish register, in the following terms :—"Bee it remembred that upon the tenth day of June at nighte, in the yeare of our lord God one thousand six hundred, eighty and six, there was such a fearfull thunder with fyre and rayne, which occasioned such a terrible flood, as the like of it was never seene in these parts by no man liveninge, for it did throw downe some houses and mills, and tooke away severall briggs, the water also did run through houses and did much hurte to houses, besides the water washed down trees and timbers, and the rills carried them, with stones and other things, a greate waye off, where they layd on ——— ground; yea further, the water did so fiercely run down the hyewayes, made such deepe holes and ditches in Violent storm.

Hawkshead Parish.

them, that at severall places neither horses nor foote coulde passe, and the brookes and ——— did so breake out of theire places, that they brought exceedinge greate sand beds into mens grounde at many places, which did greater hurte than ever like was knowne. I pray God of his great mercy grant, that none which is now liveninge never see the like again."

The population of the parish of Hawkshead may be considered as stationary, or, at all events, as not progressive.* Exclusive of the parish church, there is an episcopal chapel, at Satterthwaite, and another, of the same description, is now erecting at Brathay, in Skelwith. Divine service, according to the ritual of the Establishment, is performed every Sunday evening in Far-Sawrey school, in Claife. There is no Catholic chapel in the parish, and the only dissenters are the Friends and Baptists, each of whom have a chapel.

Charities.

The following is a summary of the charities reported by the parliamentary commissioners for inquiring concerning charities :[a]

[a] Rep. XV. p. 205-216.

Parish.

*The Free Grammar School.*—Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, obtained letters patent from the queen, dated 10 April, 27 Elizabeth, for the founding of a grammar school at Hawkshead, for the education of youth and boys living there or in the neighbourhood. The constitution of this excellent foundation is dated on the first of April, 1588, and ordains, amongst other things — That there shall be a perpetual free school, to be called "*The Free Grammar School of Edwyne Sandys*," for teaching grammar and the principles of the Greek tongue, with other sciences necessary to be taught in a grammar school; the same to be taught in the said school *freely*, without taking any stipend, wage, or other exactions from the scholars or any of them, resorting to the said school for learning: That there shall be an head master and an usher; that between the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Michael the Archangel, the school shall begin at six o'clock in the morning, or at latest at half-past six, and continue till eleven, and begin again at one, and continue till five; and that for the remainder of the year it shall begin at seven, continue till 11, be resumed at one, and continue till four, during all which time the schoolmaster and usher shall be present." The master's yearly salary was originally fixed at £20, and the usher's at £3. 6s. 8d. The pious founder endowed the school with a dwelling-house and lands for the master in the manor of Hawkshead, and with lands and houses near Wakefield and Doncaster, in the county of York, and some ground rents in Kendal. The principal estate now belonging to the school is near Doncaster, the Wakefield estate having been sold some years ago, and the money laid out in the purchase of an estate in the parish of Hawkshead. The school is open to all boys indiscriminately; and the number has been frequently 100. Pupils coming out of the parish are expected to pay an entrance fee of two guineas, and the same sum every Shrove-tide, called their cock-penny, which is all the charge that is made for their education, unless they learn writing and arithmetic, for the former of which 7s. 6d. a quarter is paid, and if the latter be added, 10s. a quarter. The entire income of the school amounts to £146. 18s. 5½d. which is received by the schoolmaster, who is permitted to manage the school estates himself. This salary, out of which, by direction of the governors, he pays £50 to the ushers, is exclusive of entrance money and cock-penny. Prizes for the greatest proficiency in classical learning, and to the best declaimers in English, are distributed yearly out of the interest of £100 left in 1816 by the Rev. Wm. Wilson, vicar of Moreton. There are eight Governors, who have the general arrangement of the concerns of the school, and the appointment of the head master and usher is in them.

* See Vol. II. p. 99.

*Free Grammar School Library, Daniel Rawlinson's Gift*, 1699.—Interest of £100, to buy books. Lost in 1754, by insolvency. Hawkshead Parish.

*Bequest of the Rev. Thomas Sandys*, 1717.—Part of the interest of £1000, to buy books, in addition to those he had already left. These books, together with those purchased by D. Rawlinson's charity, now amount, in the whole, to about 250, and the scholars are allowed the use of them on paying 5s. a year, which money is expended in buying new publications.

*Gift of the Rev. William Wilson*, 1817.—The interest of £100, to be distributed, yearly, in prizes to the scholars.

*Bequest of the Rev. Thomas Sandys*, 1717, *and Gifts of George Satterthwaite*, 1731, *and William Dennison*, 1766.—Sandys's bequest consisted of books to the school, and the interest of £1000, for providing a convenient habitation for the poor children to be educated in Hawkshead school, and for adding books to those already left to Hawkshead school. Satterthwaite gave the interest of £20, for the further maintenance and education of the charity boys; and Dennison, in his life-time gave, the interest and profits of £400, to be applied to the same purpose. The whole income derived from these sources is £64. 2s. 2d., which is expended in boarding, clothing, and educating five poor boys, annually.

*The bailiwick of Hawkshead comprises the townships of Hawkshead, and Monk Coniston with Skelwith.* Bailiwick of Hawkshead.

*Various Charities.*—Several sums, since 1706, amounting to £202. 10s., for the poor.

*Rev. W. Wilson's Charity*, 1819.—£150, for the benefit of poor persons of the parish attending Hawkshead church.

*Miles Sawrey's Charity*, 1713.—A small estate at Oxenfell, letting for £5. 10s. per annum, for aged poor persons in this quarter. Monk Coniston with Skelwith

*John Jackson's Charity*, 1798.—£50 stock, 3 per cent consols, for the benefit of poor widows.

*Mackreth's Charity.*—A rent charge of £1, for the poor. Brathay.

*James Braithwaite's Charity*, 1694.—Interest of £20, for the poor, 16s. 8d.

*Leonard Cowperthwaite's Charity*, 1715.—Interest of £20, for the poor. Claife.

*Sawrey School, in Claife*, 1766.—William Braithwaite gave £300, in trust, the interest to be paid to a schoolmaster; and Thomas Braithwaite, in 1795, bequeathed £40, for the benefit of the school at Sawrey, and the interest of £25 for the purchase of books. On account of the insufficiency of the master's income, the quarterage was raised from 1s. to 3s., and, on these terms, he now takes all the children of either Sawrey who apply to him; he has now between 30 and 40 scholars.

*James Taylor's Bequest*, 1786.—£30 to the poor; supposed to have formerly been in the hands of William Townsen, who failed 20 years ago, when only £10, of £40 or £50 in his hands, was recovered. Satterthwaite.

Nearly a century after the parish of Hawkshead was separated from Dalton, the chapelries of Coulton, Finsthwaite and Rusland were separated from Hawkshead.

The market is not of any high antiquity; the charter was granted in the time of James I. to one of the family of Sandys—a name so closely blended with every public benefit conferred upon Hawkshead. The market, which is held weekly on Monday, has, however, dwindled to insignificance, in consequence of the decline of the grammar school, and the extinction of the yarn trade. There are four fairs held here annually, of which the charters, as well as that of the market, are said to be lost. Originally the fairs were held on the day and morrow of the Ascension; and the day and Markets and fairs.

Hawks-head Parish.

morrow of St. Matthew. The time of holding the first has been altered to Monday before Ascension-day; and the latter, by the reformation of the Calendar, is now held on the 2nd of October. The additional fairs are held on Easter Monday and Whit Monday. Notwithstanding the smallness of the town and the decline of the market, a handsome building called the Town-house was erected in 1790 by subscription, in front of the market-place, for the transaction of public business. It is ornamented by a double arcade and rusticated pediment. The ground-floor is occupied by butchers' shambles on market days, and the large room in this upper story, called the assembly-room, is used for public business, and as a national school for girls.

Scarcely a town in Lancashire is less subject to mutation than Hawkshead. For centuries the number of its inhabitants has varied little, though of late it has rather diminished. The dwellings have undergone as small an alteration as their inmates, and both present, to an inhabitant of the populous and flourishing districts of south Lancashire, an appearance of primitive pastoral simplicity.

Parochial divisions.

The parish is divided into four townships, Hawkshead, Monk Coniston with Skelwith, united for parochial purposes with Hawkshead; Claife and Satterthwaite. Hawkshead includes Hawkshead Field Head; Monk Coniston with Skelwith comprises Water Head and Brathay; Claife contains Coulthouse, Sawrey extra, and Sawrey infra; and Satterthwaite includes Graythwaite and Grizedale. Skelwith, Claife, and Satterthwaite have each an episcopal place of worship.

Hawkshead Hall, designated Hawkeshall when the abbey of Furness was yet in the hands of the monks, lies a mile to the north of the town, and then partook of the character of a manorial mansion and a monastic cell. It is a quadrangular building, pleasantly situated on the margin of a shaded brook, wherein the abbot kept residence by one or more monks, who performed divine service in the church, and other parochial duties in the neighbourhood. This was the sessions-house of the district; and the room over the gateway, in which the abbots kept court, is still tolerably entire. Some mouldings and frieze-work still remain over this entrance to the hall, which is occupied by a farmer: the estate attached to it continues exempt from the custom of tenant-right. A branch of the family of Sandys, of Graythwaite, resided for several generations in Esthwaite Hall, on the banks of the water of that name. This ancient house is used as a barn for the present farm-house. Walker Ground* is the name of the parsonage-house and glebe of the incumbent, the gift of a Dr. Walker to the minister for ever. This benefactor is supposed to be the Rev. George Walker, an eminent divine of the 17th century, who is mentioned by Fuller as one of the worthies of this parish, and who was probably educated at the Free Grammar School, which has produced many persons distinguished for classical

* A custom of denominating the tenements "grounds" is very prevalent here, as an affix to the names of the possessors; thus, besides Walker Ground, there are Roger Ground, Waterson Ground, Keen Ground, and others, all near the town.

learning, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Hawkshead Parish.

The townships, not described in the preceding account, are:

Townships.

CLAIFE—SATTERTHWAITE—and MONK CONISTON WITH SKELWITH.

CLAIFE.—Within the hilly township of Claife stands the lofty ridge so frequently called Furness Fell by the lake tourists. It is largely planted with larch and fir, and belongs to Henry Christian Curwen, of Belle Isle, Windermere, the proprietor of Belle Grange, a seat at the foot of the fell. In ascending this hill, which separates Esthwaite Water from Windermere, there is a splendid view of the Coniston and Langdale mountains; in descending, on the other side, there is an equally fine view of Windermere. Sawrey, in this township, gave name and residence to the first of the Sawreys, of Furness, afterwards of Low Graythwaite, Plumpton, and Broughton in Furness. West mentions a view of frankpledge held at Sawrey infra, in 38 Henry VIII.: besides this division of Sawrey, there are Sawrey extra, and Far Sawrey. Coulthouse, in the northern part of Claife, was an early residence of the Satterthwaites; but is now chiefly known for the ancient meeting-house of the Friends, which was erected shortly after 1653. Claife, being freehold, is exempt from suit and service to the liberty of Furness. Claife.

SATTERTHWAITE.—One of the most considerable townships in the county, is Satterthwaite, which, extending from the south of Hawkshead to the borders of Coulton parish, is nearly six miles in length, by upwards of four in breadth. It is filled with rocks, swelling sterile hills, heathy fells, and native woods. The road from Hawkshead to Graithwaite winds along the west bank of Esthwaite Water, and, afterwards, up hill and down dale, shrouded in coppice for nearly four miles, without a human habitation. Graithwaite, or Graythwaite High, a plain rough-cast house, consisting of a centre and two wings, is the principal abode in Satterthwaite, and is distinguished as the seat of the ancient family of Sandys, of whom was the archiepiscopal founder of the grammar school in this parish. In 1 Richard II., Richard del Sandys, and, in 14 and 18 Ric. II., Thomas del Sandys served as knights of the shire for Cumberland. The family came into Furness before the reign of Henry VI., towards the latter end of which, William Sandes married Margaret, cousin and heir of Thomas Rawlinson, abbot of Furness, and was great-grandfather of Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, ancestor of lord Sandys, of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester. Mr. West has minutely traced the descents of this family to 1774: the following is a continuation to the present time. George, an officer in the army, (7th son of Myles, son and heir of Thomas Sandys and his wife Anne, daughter and sole heir of Myles Sandys, of Graithwaite Hall, esq.,) married a daughter of George Preston, of Ulverston, esq., and was buried at Ulverston. He was uncle of the present Myles Sandys. Thomas Sandys, the second son, of Graithwaite Hall, married Ellen, daughter of captain Samuel Sandys, of Skerton, and died 1776— Satterthwaite.

THOMAS SANDYS. = ELLEN SANDYS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MYLES SANDYS, now of Graithwaite High, Esq., succeeded his uncle Myles, of the same place, born 1762. | = | ELIZABETH, dau. of Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart., married 1790. | | | | | | JANE. | |
| MYLES, son & heir, an officer of dragoons, now of Titeup, near Ulverston. | FRANCES, dau. of France France, of Bostock Hall, co. Chester. | JOHN DALRYMPLE. | THOMAS, in the E. India Company's service. | GEORGE, Captain of dragoons, in E. I. Company's service. | WILLIAM-TRAVIS, in holy orders, married 6 Aug. 1835. | = CATHERINE-ELIZABETH, dau. of Wm. Wooton Abney, of Measham Hall, co. Derby. | JAMES, in military service of E. India Company. | ELIZABETH-HAMILTON, ELLEN, HARRIET, JANE-ROBERTS, AGNES. | |

Hawkshead Parish.

The old house of Graithwaite Low was the dwelling of the Sawreys in the reign of Henry VIII., from whom descended John Sawrey, whose daughter and heir married Thomas Rawlinson, her cousin, from whom are descended the Rawlinsons of Graithwaite. Grizedale Hall, three centuries ago, the residence of a family named Tomlinson, is possessed by Thomas Bowman, of Hawkshead, esq., having passed by sale from the Irtons to his father, the Rev. Thomas Bowman, M.A. The episcopal chapel is an ordinary building, the patronage of the curacy was once exercised by the pew possessors, but the presentation is now vested in the minister of Hawkshead. One of the principal wastes in this district is Dale Park Fell, which comprises an area of 417 statute acres. A yew tree, of upwards of 90 years' growth, at Graithwaite Field Head, has attained a girth of 64 inches at the height of 6 feet from the ground.

Monk Coniston with Skelwith.

Monk Coniston with Skelwith.—The township of Monk Coniston with Skelwith extends to the extreme northern boundary of the county, and, southward, to Water Head, the head of Coniston Water. "The huge dark mountain of Wetherham, also called the Tilburthwaite fell,"* rears its head north of Coniston Old Man, the appearance of which has already been described.† Water Head House was erected by Michael Knott, esq., and is now, by purchase, the property of John Marshall, esq., knight of the shire for the county of York in 1826. Thwaite, which forms the termination of so many names in this watery district,‡ is here the denomination of an estate which some years ago belonged to the ancient family of Kirkby.

Manufactures.

There was formerly a considerable manufacture of woollen yarn, spun by the hand, in the parish of Hawkshead, the principal part of which was sold in the market to the Kendal manufacturers, and the remainder woven in the parish. The machinery of the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire superseded these domestic processes about thirty years ago, and left this town as destitute of manufactures as any place in the county of Lancaster.

The face of the country is diversified by high hills separating deep and broad vallies, ornamented, as we have seen, by splendid lakes and exquisite scenery. The vale of Hawkshead affords some of the finest views in England; verdant eminences, swelled into rugged mountains, add sublimity to beauty, and serve as a never-ending summer-attraction to visitors from all parts of England. Here, as in most of the lake districts, there are tracts of peat moss, described as very full of trees, which seem to have been shivered by the storm, or fallen from decay.

Mines.

The hills are rich in mineral treasures. There are three considerable slate quarries in Hawkshead, Monk Coniston, and Skelwith, and three flag quarries in the same district, all the property of the duke of Buccleuch, as lord of the manor. A small quantity of copper ore has been found in the estate of Hawkshead Hall,

* Baines's Companion, p. 96.

† See Parish of Ulverston.

‡ Dr. Whitaker explains *thwaite* to be *stubbed ground*, and refers to the deed of partition between the montana de Furnese and the barony of Kendal, in 1199, in which Tilburthwaite is called Tilbure only, "whence," he says, "the inference, that it had not then been essarted, and had, therefore, not acquired a right to that name." Hist. Richm. Vol. II. p. 408. But the Rev. J. Ingram, translator of the Saxon Chronicle, and formerly professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford, derives it from þpæte, a watery, washy place; from þpean, to wash.

but it is not wrought. The principal fuel in use here is wood and peat. Coal is scarce and costly, and is mostly derived from Kendal, to which place it is brought from Mid-Lancaster by the canal, and costs, when laid down at Hawkshead, about 30s. per ton. Hawkshead Parish.

More than two-thirds of the land in this parish is occupied by woods and commons. Of the cultivated land, about three-fourths is pasture, and the annual rent amounts to from 20s. to 25s. an acre, which is a considerable reduction on the war rents.

Of the most celebrated worthy of the parish of Hawkshead, the following is a brief biography.

EDWIN SANDYS, D.D., Lord Archbishop of York, was the third son of William Sandys, of Hawkshead, by Margaret, daughter of John Dixon, of London, and born in the year 1519. He received his education at the school of Furness Abbey; and, manifesting an early preference for the clerical profession, was removed thence to Cambridge in 1533, and entered of St. John's College, where the superiority of his abilities quickly obtained distinction. He took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1539, and that of Master in 1541. In 1542 he served the office of junior proctor, and, in 1547, proceeded Bachelor of Divinity, and became Master of Catherine Hall.

At what period he took orders is not known; but at the death of his father, which took place in 1548, he was rector of Haversham, in the county of Buckingham; and, having evinced his zeal by several eloquent and argumentative discourses, in vindication of the necessity of a reform in the church, in the following year, on the twelfth of December, was presented to a prebend in the cathedral of Peterborough, and admitted to the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In 1552, king Edward VI. nominated him to a prebend in Carlisle cathedral; and in 1553, he was elected vice-chancellor of the University. On the king's death, that year, Doctor Sandys rendered himself unhappily conspicuous, by joining the party that had taken measures for the elevation of lady Jane Grey to the throne, and by acceding to the request of the duke of Northumberland to preach a sermon in support of her pretensions to the succession. The designs of Dudley's adherents having been quickly defeated, Sandys was marked out for vengeance, and deprived of his vice-chancellorship, and other preferments, by an order of Mary's privy council, and sent to the Tower. He remained in solitary confinement about three weeks, and was then removed to a better apartment, called the Nun's Bower, (a name now forgotten in that gloomy fortress,) where he enjoyed the society of Bradford the martyr, then under sentence of imprisonment previous to execution for his religious opinions.

In this melancholy place they remained twenty-nine weeks, until their rooms were required for the insurgents concerned in Wyat's conspiracy, and were then sent to the Marshalsea. On their way thither, they found the public opinions greatly changed, and general disgust had followed the short burst of joy which had attended the queen's accession. Sandys walked through the streets attended by his keeper, and, as he was generally known, the people prayed that God would comfort him, and strengthem him in the truth. Such was the confidence the keeper reposed in his prisoner, that many times he permitted him to walk alone in the fields; nor would he ever suffer him to be fettered as the others were. He lodged him in the best chamber of the house, and often allowed his wife to visit him.

Hawks-head Parish.

After nine weeks' confinement in the Marshalsea, he was set at liberty by the friendship of sir Thomas Holcroft, the knight-marshal, a Lancashire man, who interested himself on his behalf with the queen, through the medium of two of the ladies of honour. He soon, however, incurred the danger of being again committed to custody; for so intent was Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, on bringing him to the stake, that, on the intimation of some of his enemies, that he was one of the greatest heretics in England, and a principal corrupter of the University, that prelate procured orders to be issued throughout London, to make strict search and apprehend him.

By the contrivance of his friends, Dr. Sandys eluded the vigilance of his pursuers, and finally escaped to the continent. Towards the end of 1558 he went to Zurich, and resided five weeks in the house of the celebrated Peter Martyr, with whom he ever afterwards maintained an intimate correspondence. Here he received the joyful intelligence of Mary's death, and shortly afterwards set out with Grindal for England, and arrived in London on the day of queen Elizabeth's coronation.

In March, 1529, her majesty and the council appointed him one of the Protestant divines, to hold a disputation against an equal number of the Popish clergy, before both houses of parliament at Westminster. He was also one of the commissioners for preparing the liturgy, and for deliberating on other matters in the reformation of the church.

On the deprivation of the Popish prelates, Doctor Sandys was nominated to the see of Carlisle, which he refused, but accepted the bishopric of Worcester.

In 1565, being well skilled in Hebrew, he was one of the bishops appointed to undertake the new translation of the Bible; and the portion assigned him as his share of the work, was the 1st and 2d books of Kings, and the 1st and 2d books of Chronicles.*

In 1570, on the translation of Grindal from the see of London to the archbishopric of Canterbury, Doctor Sandys was nominated by the queen to succeed him.

In 1571, he was ordered by the queen to assist the archbishop of Canterbury in the ecclesiastical commission against the Papists and Puritans.

* Having finished his part, he sent it back to the archbishop, with the following letter, dated the 6th of February, explanatory of the design and of his opinions:—

"My duty remembered; according to your grace's letter of instruction, I have perused the book you sent me, and with good diligence: having also, in conference with some other, considered of the same, in such sort, I trust, as your grace will not mislike of. I have sent up with it my clerk, whose hand I used in writing forth the corrections and marginal notes. When it shall please your grace to set over the book to be viewed by some one of your chaplains, my said clerk shall attend a day or two, to make it plain unto him, how my notes are to be placed.

"In mine opinion, your grace shall do well to make the whole Bible to be diligently surveyed by some well learned, before it be put to print; and also to have skilful and diligent correctors at the printing of it, that it may be done in such perfection, that the adversaries can have no occasion to quarrel with it. Which thing will require a time. *Sed sat cito, si sat bene.* The setters forth of this our common translation followed Munster too much, who doubtless was a very negligent man in his doings, and often swerved very much from the Hebrew. Thus, trusting that your grace will take in good part any trifles, wherein wanted no good will, I commend the same to the grace of Almighty God. From my house at Worcester.

"Your grace's in Christ at commandment,

"Ed. Wigorn."

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On the 26th of January, 1576, he was translated to the archbishopric of York, confirmed at Lambeth on the 8th of March, and enthroned by proxy on the 13th. The temporalities were restored on the 16th of the same month. Scarcely had he taken possession of the new see, than, according to the usual habits of Elizabeth, an attempt was made to wrest from him the manor and palace of Bishopsthorpe, under pretence that it was necessary for the use of the lord president of the council of the North; but the Archbishop opposed the scheme with so much resolution, that its projectors thought it right to abandon it.

In 1577, Sandys resolved to visit the whole of his province; and, during his metropolitical visitation, on coming to Durham, the bishopric of which was then vacant, he was refused admittance by Whittingham, the puritan dean, a man of great learning, and of long standing in the church, but not ordained according to the form of the English service-book. The dispute ran so high, that the Archbishop proceeded to excommunication. The dean appealed to the queen, who directed a commission to the president of the council of the north, and he, favouring the cause of Whittingham, adjourned the commission *sine die*. These misunderstandings with Whittingham, and others with his own dean, Doctor Hutton, rendered Sandys unpopular, and converted his life into a perpetual scene of contention and warfare; and his diligence and activity in finding out papists, and in preventing their designs, made him very obnoxious to persons of that communion. Several attempts were made to ruin his reputation, and to blast his character. One of these schemes was of so singular a nature that it may not be amiss to relate the heads of the plot.

In May, 1582, in progress through the province, he lay at an inn at Doncaster, where, by the contrivance of sir Robert Stapleton and others, the innkeeper's wife was put to bed to him at midnight, when he was asleep. Immediately after this, according to agreement, the master of the inn rushed into the apartment, awakened the archbishop, and, with a dagger in his hand, threatened to avenge the injury he affected to have sustained. Sir Robert Stapleton came in, as if suddenly called from his chamber, and pretended to pacify the innkeeper, whom he sent out of the room with the other conspirators, enjoining them secrecy, from a pretended regard for his grace, and the honor of the church; and advised the archbishop to make the matter up, representing how prejudicial it would be to his reputation, and the credit of religion, if, being but one against so many, he should stir in the affair, protesting, that it was better to stop the mouths of needy persons, than bring his name into a doubtful question of this nature. With this specious advice, his grace unwarily complied, and was laid under contributions accordingly from time to time; till at length, discovering sir Robert's malice and dissimulation, he determined to have ample redress for this attempt on his honour, by bringing the case before the consideration of the star-chamber. By that court he was unanimously declared innocent; and Stapleton and his accomplices were first imprisoned, and afterwards severely fined.

At length, after a life of much trouble and contention, he died at Southwell on the 10th of July, 1588, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and was interred in a richly-sculptured tomb, near the high altar, in the collegiate church.

"After all the deductions which truth and impartiality require," says Doctor Whitaker, "it will remain incontestable, that Archbishop Sandys was a man of a clear and vigorous understanding, of a taste, in comparison, above that of the former age, or the next, and, what is more, of his own: and that he was a sincere Christian, a patient sufferer, an indefatigable preacher, and an intrepid and active ecclesiastical magistrate."

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On the other hand, it cannot be denied, that the man who, after his advancement to the episcopal order, in three successive stations, either kindled the flames of discord, or never extinguished them; who quarrelled alike with Protestants and Papists; with his successor in one see, and with his dean in another; who in his first two dioceses treated the clergy with a harshness that called for the interposition of the metropolitan; and who drew upon himself from two gentlemen of the country, the extremity of violence and outrage—must have been lamentably defective in christian meekness and forbearance.

Doctor Sandys' doctrine, however, was clear, systematic, and evangelical, and founded on salvation through Christ alone, justification by faith in him, and sanctification through the Holy Spirit; exemplified in every branch of duty to God, our neighbour, and ourselves.

He founded the school of Hawkshead in Furness, and endowed it with lands in the counties of Lancaster and York, to the amount of £30 per annum; and enlarged that of Highgate in 1570, which was founded by sir Roger Cholmondeley, and built a chapel adjoining.

The Archbishop's writings have not extended farther than a volume of "Sermons on various Occasions," published in London in 1585, in 1616 in 4to, and in 1812 in 8vo.

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by W. Watkins.

CARTMEL CHURCH, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON, 1836.

# Cartmel Parish.

CARTMEL, though forming a part of Lancashire, is detached from the great body of the county. This parish is bounded on the south by the bay of Morecambe; on the east by the estuary of the Ken and the river Winster; on the west by the Sands of Leven, the river Leven, and Windermere lake; and on the north by Black Beck, a small brook which runs into Windermere lake. From north to south the greatest length of the parish is about fifteen miles, and from east to west from four to five miles on the average, comprising an area of about 36,500 statute acres. It is accurately described as placed between two noble estuaries, and projecting into a third, while on the north the vast fells of Coniston rise in all the majesty of neighbouring Alps. Its out-views in every direction are either wild or beautiful, and not unfrequently both. The surface is perpetually diversified between warm and fertile vallies, whose sides are clothed with native woods; and barren hills, which though not of great height or striking forms, produce all the effect of contrast.[a] On the margin of the sands on the west, to the distance of three miles, a peat-like encrustation has been formed, which gives an air of sterility to the coast, but which in some places is already giving way before the operations of the cultivator.

Cartmel Parish.

Limits of the parish.

Description.

[a] Whitaker.

The bay of Morecambe receives the Winster in the estuary of the Ken or Kent, on the east, where their united streams form a spacious area of the bay, opening to the north of the line by which the sands are crossed at low water, from the bank of the Ken to Hest bank. The streams of the Winster, the Ken, and the Keer have each their channels upon the sands, constantly flowing, in variable, shifting courses, to the sea. Travelling over the sands is much less frequent that it was some years ago, but still numbers venture over them on foot, horseback, and in carriages. No stage-coach now crosses; there is, however, a daily conveyance. Two guides are stationed on the Cartmel, or Lancaster sands; the first, at the ford of the united Kent and Winster, and the second at the Keer, not far from the Hest shore. Both these officers, at least the first, were appointed, at a very early date, by the prior of Cartmel, who had synodal and Peter-pence allowed for their maintenance.* By reason of the dissolution of monasteries, they are now paid from the

Waters.

The Sands.

* West's Guide to the Lakes, p. 29. Ed. 1784.

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revenues of the king, as duke of Lancaster; the guide over the Keer is subordinate to the guide over the Ken and Winster, who is charged with the payment of £16 per annum to the Keer guide. In the patent dated 9 Feburary, 1787, 27 Geo. III., to William Carter, the late guide, he is styled keeper, conductor, and governor, over Sands, at the wages or fee of £12 per annum, and a tenement in Kent's Bank, called the Carter's house, with three adjoining closes. In the patent of George, IV. dated 8 August, 1828, to the present guide, he is styled James Carter, gentleman, and the salary fixed at £32 (including the £10 to the Keer guide), and the tenement in Kent's Bank. Besides these small salaries, the guides receive a few pence from each traveller. The Sands may be estimated, on an average, at nine miles over. The course over them has varied from seven to eleven miles, and is partly marked by lines of rods and posts.* A small island, called the Holme, situated opposite the junction of the Winster and Ken, is alternately in Westmorland and Lancashire, according to the change in the channels of the rivers. This island is the property of Mr. Fitchett, of Warrington, by purchase of the creditors of the late John Wilkinson, of Castle Head, esq. The Winster flows nearly direct, from north to south, by Cartmel Fell and Lindal. The neck of land extending between the estuary of the Winster and Ken on the east, and the estuary of the Leven on the west, bordered by Morecambe bay on the south, and forming the whole of the south part of the parish, is from three to four miles over. The arm or bay of the Leven, separating Cartmel from Ulverston parish, is formed by the union of the Leven and Crake, whose waters descend, in a fordable stream, to the sea, in the absence of the tide; hence these sands are also crossed at that period. A guide, similarly appointed to the two on the Ken and Winister, is stationed on Leven Sands. To the south of the lower way over these sands is Chapel Island, a small tract of land, on which there was a small oratory, dependent upon Conishead Priory; in consequence of which, the island has been considered as nominally a part of Ulverston parish. On this small insulated tract, are a few remains of an ancient oratory or chapel, built by the monks of Furness, where, according to West, divine service was, in former times,

* The danger of crossing the seven-mile Sands is best exhibited from the remarkable case of Mr. Bainbridge, of Bolton, who, on the 29th January, 1766, in making the attempt, lost his road in a thick fog. "He wandered about till the flood came in, and surrounded him. He killed his horse, in galloping backwards and forwards in hopes to escape the tide, and was fortunately taken up (after floating on the surface of the water about five hours, seated on the dead horse, motionless and benumbed with cold) by two youths belonging to the sloop Providence, from Milnthorp, then riding at anchor. They towed him with their boat to the side of the vessel, hoisted him with tackle on board, and, finding some appearance of life, stripped and put on him dry clothes, applying some brandy and water to his mouth, which with great difficulty they forced down his throat. Life visibly returning, they carried him in their boat to a public-house, where, after being put in a warm bed, he recovered in a few hours. In the morning, his horse, with his leather bag, saddle, bridle, &c., was thrown up within a short distance of the public house."

Drawn by G. Pickering. Engraved by R. Roberts.

NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON & Cº LONDON. 1836.

performed at a convenient hour, for the safety of such as crossed the sands with the morning tide. Cartmel Parish.

Large quantities of fish, particularly cockles, are obtained in the Leven, the Ken, and the bay, by numbers of poor families, who derive their subsistence from this employment.* The Leven is the southern outlet of Windermere, which it leaves at Newby Bridge, where it is joined by a water out of Staveley. The stream then flows in a very narrow vale, fringed with wood and lovely scenery, skirted by swelling rugged hills, to Blackbarrow. Reaching Lowood Bridge, it is met by the tide, at a distance of only two miles from Windermere, at Newby Bridge. Park Head, on the Leven, lower than Lowood Bridge, is a small port.

The town of Cartmel is situated on the banks of a small stream, called the Ay, rising at the little pool of Ayside Tarn, in Staveley, three miles north of Cartmel. Below the latter it meanders by Lower Cark, sometimes called Cark Beck, and falls into the Leven near Lower Holker Hall. A rivulet, denominated Black Beck, rushes into Windermere from the hills on the north side of Cartmel Fell. The portion of the parish forming the only Lancashire part of the east shore of Windermere, is included in Staveley and Cartmel Fell, extending from Newby Bridge to Black Beck a little below Storrs. The most prominent objects in the beauties of this section of the lake, within the parish, are the village of Newby Bridge, Fell Foot, Townhead, and Cartmel Fell. Dr. Whitaker obscurely describes the parish as projecting into a third noble estuary, as if the stretching of the parish on the north, between Windermere and the Winster, were to be deemed an estuary.† The town.

A considerable number of trivial Roman antiquities have been found in various parts of the parish, but no marks of forts, camps, roads, dikes, or other permanent works. Some years ago, 524 silver coins, inclosed in an unglazed earthen pot, which was broken to pieces before the contents were disclosed, were found near Walton Hall, in Upper Holker, on an estate of the late earl of Burlington, in whose museum they were deposited. They were in a capital state of preservation, and consisted chiefly of pieces of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Septimius Severus, Caracalla and his wife, &c.; among them was a copper coin of Adrian. Castle Head, anciently called Atterpile Castle, opposite the mouth of the Winster, a remarkable, isolated, round hill, is conjectured to have been the site of a Roman settlement, from the discovery of coins, ornamental utensils, and other articles of Roman workmanship. Half a century ago, a number of miscellaneous relics were discovered at Castle Head, of which the most remarkable were parts of a human skull, vertebræ, &c.; jaws of a large species of deer; teeth of buffaloes, and other animals; tusks of a boar, &c.; pieces of limestone, resembling hen's eggs; rings of silver, brass, and iron; beads of blue rag-stone, lead, clay, and glass; 95 sticas of Roman & other antiquities.

* A short time ago, two whales, of the grampus kind, were left by the tide upon a sand bank, where they perished for want of water. They were purchased by two persons in the parish, who extracted from both about 210 gallons of oil.

† Hist. Whalley, p. 553.

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Northumbrian kings; 75 Roman coins; a stone supposed to have been a mould for casting silver rings; iron ore; petrified bone, pebbles; impressions in clay, pottery, or bone; and imitations of muscles. A small earthen urn, containing bones in a calcined state, was found in Yew Tree Field, in Allithwaite, about two years ago. A coin of Maximus was picked up, in digging at Broughton, about 1785. It is not improbable, if Mr. West has established proofs of the passage of a Roman road over Low Furness, that the same line of road traversed the lower part of this parish, from the Leven to the Ken Sands, nearly, if not entirely, in the course of the present way.

Name.

The etymology of the place is allowed to be British, and derived from *Kert*, a camp or fortification, and *mell* a fell, or small mountain, combined—a fortress amongst the fells. Camden says, the Britons settled here in 677, two hundred and twenty-eight years after the arrival of the Saxons; and Egfrid, king of Northumbria, gave St. Cuthbert the land, and all the Britons in it.* If this account be correct, the transaction probably occurred in the year 685, when he caused Cuthbert to be consecrated a bishop.† After this there is a chasm of five hundred years in the history of Cartmel. What part the inhabitants took in the contests between the Saxons and the Danes is unknown, nor is the parish inserted in Domesday Book. The next mention made of this place is, in 1188, when the foundation of a priory for canons regular of St. Augustine was laid by William Mareschal, the elder, earl of Pembroke.

The Priory.

The priory, which is the distinguishing ornament of Cartmel, is dedicated to St. Mary, and displaced the parish church which stood here before the Conquest. By the original charter it was provided that this monastery should never be elevated to the dignity of an abbey. The founder prescribed the mode of electing the priors, as well as of governing the institution, and his charter concludes in these terms:—"This house I have founded for the increase of our holy religion, giving and granting to it every kind of liberty that heart can conceive, or the mouth utter; and whosoever shall in any way infringe upon these immunities, or injure the said priory, may he incur the curse of God, of the blessed Virgin Mary, and of all other saints, as well as my particular malediction.‡" Among the privileges of this religious foundation, it had the exclusive right of appointing a guide to conduct travellers over the sands, as the priory of Birkenhead, opposite to Liverpool, and the privilege of appointing boatmen to ferry passengers over the Mersey. The founder endowed this

* See Vol. I. p. 41. Britan. p. 621. Edit. 1590. † Chron. Saxon. ad Ann. 685.

‡ As to the internal regulation of the house, Mareschal says, "I will and appoint that the aforesaid house and canons be free from all subjection to any other house; and that, on the death of the prior, the canons shall elect two canons, and represent to me, their patron, or to my heirs, that he on whom our common assent shall fix, shall officiate as prior, so that whoever is chosen prior shall have the name and office of prior only, and so that an abbey may never be made of this priory." Duchy Records, Repert. Bag I. n. 5.

favourite object of his holy zeal with all his lands of Kertmell, including common of fishery in the Kaen, together with the church of Balifar, and the chapel of Balunadan, and its appendages; also with the town of Kinross in Ireland, with the advowson of its church, and all that thereunto appertained. To swell the wealth of the priory, the funds of the ancient parish church of Cartmel were merged in its revenues. Cartmel Parish.

A market, every Thursday, had been established here by William de Marechal, according to the language of a record in the Chapter House, Westminister, long before the time of Richard I.* or before the foundation of the priory. In the first year of king John, the lands, the church, and the liberties of Kartemel, were amply confirmed to the canons by royal charter.† In 9 John, the prior of Kertmel appeared in a court of law, as complainant, against Ralph de Betham, who, he alleged, would not permit him to have the common of fishing in the water of Kaen, as he had been used to enjoy, and still ought to possess, by the charter of Henry I., who gave the land of Kertmel to William Mareschal, who gave it to the canons, with the aforesaid common. The prior succeeded in establishing his right,‡ and, in the same year, a writ was issued to the sheriff, containing a declaration that earl William Marescall should have the priory of Kerdmill as long as it pleased the king.§ The church and additional lands were conferred on the canons of Cartmell, by charter, in 17 John.‖ A papal grant and protection was issued to this house in 1233, by Gregory IX. After a general declaration, that the prior of St. Mary of Karmel and his brethren shall for ever enjoy all the possessions and goods in that church, which they either then did or might in future have, by the grant of pontiffs, the donation of kings or princes, or the offering of the faithful, the pope particularizes the church of *St. Michael*, of Kermel; the church of Balissax, with its chapel of Balunadan; the cell of Kilros; the cell of Selrredale; the church of Kilros, with appurtenances; the land of Hest; two marks of silver, which they received annually from the church of Witentone, and land near the town of Melesambi.¶ Market. Privileges.

* Placit. de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 6.

† Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 27. n. 161.

‡ Placit. de Term. Pasch. Lanc. 9 Joh. Rot. 2 in dorso.

§ Rot. Liter. Clausar. 9 Joh. m. 2.

‖ Rot. Chart. 17 Joh. m. 5. n. 34.

¶ From box numbered 92, in the Duchy office—

Gregorius epꝰ servus servorum dei dilectis filijs Priori eccℓie Scē Marie de Karmelo ejusqꝫ fratribus tam presentibus quā futuris regular. unā professis inppm.

Religiosam vitam eligentibꝫ aplicūm convenit adesse presidium ne forte cujuslibet temeritatis incursus aut eos a preposito revocet aut robur qd absit sacre religionis infringat Ea propter dilecti in domino in filij vr̄is justis postulationibus clementer annuimus et eccliām Sancte dei genitricis Virginis Marie de Kermelo in qua divino estis obsequio mancipati sub beati Petri et nr̄a protectione suscipimus et presentis scripti privilegio communimus. In prinis siquidem statuentes ut ordo canonicus qui secundum deum et beati Augustini regulam in eodem loco institutus esse dinoscitur perpetuis ibidem temporibꝫ inviolabiliter obsēvetur Preterea quascumqꝫ possessionis quecumqꝫ bona eadem ecclia impresentiarum juste ac canonice possidet aut in futurum concessione pontificum largitione Regum vel principum oblatione fidelum seu alijs justis modis prestante domino poterit adipisci firma nobis

Cartmel Parish.

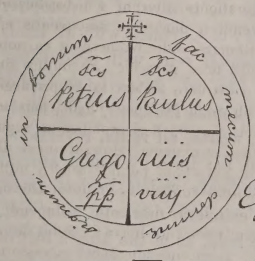
The charters of king John were confirmed by Henry III.* In 20 Edward I. the prior of Kertmel was called, on a Quo Warranto, to shew his right to have sheriff's turn, assize of bread and beer, wreck of sea, waif, infangenthef, to hold pleas of Withernam, in Kertmel, in Furneys, and to be exempt from, for himself and men, from fines and amerciaments, and from suit and service to county and wapentake. On this occasion, the prior, by his attorney, claimed to have a free court at Kertmel, but not a sheriff's turn; and, as to the assize of bread and beer, wreck and waif, he alleged that the manor of Kertmel was in the seisin of William

nr̃isq3 successorib3 et illibata permaneant In quib3 hec proprijs duximus exprimenda vocabulis proprijs duximus exprimenda vocabulis Locum ipm in quo prefata eccl̃ia sita est cum omnib3 pertinentijs suis Eccl̃iam Scī Michaelis de Kermelo cum terris et omnib3 pertinentijs suis Eccl̃iam de balissax cum Capella sua de balunadan cellam de Kilros—cellam de Selrredale Eccl̃iam de Kilr̃ cum pertinentijs suis Terram de hest duas marchas argenti quas percipitis annuatim ab eccl̃ia de Witentone Terram juxta villam de Melsamebi cum pratis terris memorib3 messuagijs et pascuis in bosco et plano in aquis et molendinis in vijs et semitis et omnib3 alijs libertatib3 et immunitatib3 suis sane novalum nr̃orum que proprijs manib3 vel sumptib3 colitis de quib3 aliquis hactenus non percepit sine de nr̃orum animalum nutrimentis nullus a vobis decimas exigere vel extorquere presumat Liceat quoq3 vobis cl̃icos vel laicos liberos et absolutos et seculo fugientes ad conversionem recipere et eos absq3 contradictione aliqua retinere Prohibemus insuper ut nulli fr̃atrum vestrorum post factam in eccl̃ia vr̃a professionem fas sit sine prioris sui licentia de eadem eccl̃ia nisi artioris religionis obtentu discedere discedentem vero absq3 communium litterarum nr̃arum cautione nullus audeat retinere cum aut generale interdictum terre fuerit liceat nobis clausis januis exclusis excommunicatis et interdictis non pulsatis campanis suppressa voce divina officia celebrare dum modo cām non dederitis interdicto Crisma vero oleum sanctum consecrationes altarum seu basilicarum ordinationes clericorum qui ad sacros ordines fuerint promovendi a diocesano suscipientis ep̃o siquidem catholicus fuerit ℭ grām et communionem sacrosancte Romane sedis habuerit et ea nobis voluerit sine pravitate aliqua exhibere Prohibemus insuper ut infra fines parochie nr̃e nullus sine assensu diocesani ep̃i et vestro capellam seu oratorium de novo construere audeat salvis privilegijs pontificum Romanorum Ad hec novas et indebitas exactiones ab archiep̃is ep̃is archidiaconis seu decanis alijsqꝫ omnibus eccliasticis secularibusve personis a nobis omnino fieri prohibemus sepulturam quoqꝫ ipīus loci liberam esse decernimus ut eorum devotioni et extreme voluntati qui se illic sepeliri deliberaverint nisi forte excommunicati vel interdicti sint aut etiam publice usuarij nullus obsistat salva tamen justicia illarum eccl̃iarum a quibus mortuorum corpora assumuntur Decimas preterea et possessiones ad jus eccl̃iarum nr̃arum spectantes que a laicis detinentur redimendi et legitime liberandi de manibus eorum et ad ecclias ad quas pertinent revocandi libera sit nobis de nr̃a auctoritate facultas Obeunte vero te nunc ejusdem loci priore vel tuorum quolibet successorum nullus ibi qualibet surreptionis astutia seu violencia preponatur nisi quem fratres communi consensu vel fratrum major pars consilij sanioris secundum deum et beati Augustini regulam providerint eligendum Paci quoq3 et tranquillitati vr̃e paterna imposterum sollicitudine providere volentes auctoritate aplica prohibemus ut infra clausuras locorum vr̃orum nullus rapinam seu furtum facere ignem apponere sanguinem fundere hominem tem̃ere capere vel interficere seu violentiam audeat exercere Preterea om̃es libertates et immunitates a predecessorib3 nr̃is Roman̄ pontificib3 eccl̃ie vr̃e concessas necnon libertates et exemptiones secularum exactionum a regibus et principibus vel alijs fidelib3 rationabiliter vobis indultas auctoritate aplic̃a confirmamus et presentis scripti privilegio communimus decernimus ergo ut nulli om̃io hominum liceat prefatam eccl̃iam tem̃re perturbare aut ejus possessiones auferre vel ablatas retinere minuere seu quilibet vexationib3 fatigare sed om̃ia integra

* Rot. Chart. 54 Hen. III. m. 12.

de Marechal, who, long before the time of king Richard, had a market every Thursday, with these liberties, in the manor; and that he afterwards gave the manor, with all its appurtenances, to the priory for ever; in corroboration of this statement, he produced the charter of foundation, and the charter granted to the priory in 54 Hen. III., which confirmed the charters of king John, and further granted to the canons of Kertmel, sok, sak, thol, theam, infangthef, utfangthef, &c., exemption from suits of shires, hundreds, and wapentakes, tolls, stallage, and lastage.* The case terminated in the forfeiture of the privileges of wreck and waif only, which were adjudged to be seized into the king's hanrid† who conferred them on his brother, Edmund, earl of Lancaster.‡ In 13 Edward II. the serjeanty of Cartmell was granted to sir Robert de Holland,§ but nothing further appears respecting this transaction, unless a royal diploma and license to the prior to purchase lands granted in 17 Edward II., may be considered as connected with the reinstatement of the canons in their possessions.‖ Cartmel Parish.

conserventur eorꝫ pro quorꝫ gubenatione ac sustentatione concessa sunt usibꝫ omimodis profittura salva sedis apliĉe auctoritate ℭ diocesanorꝫ eꝑorꝫ canonica justicia siqua igitur in futurum ecclisiastica secularisve persona hanc nr̃e constitutionis paginam sciens contra eam temere venire temptaverit secundo tertiove commonita nisi reatum suum congrua satisfactione correxerit potestatis honorisqꝫ sui careat dignitate reamqꝫ se divino judicio existere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat et a sacratissimo corpore ac sanguine dei et domini redemptoris nr̃i jhū xpī aliena fiat acqꝫ in extremo examine districte subjaceat ultioni Cunctis aut eidem loco sua jura servantibꝫ sit pax domini nr̃i jhū xpī quatinus et fructum bone actionis percipiant et apud districtum judicem premia eterne pacis inveniant. Amen. Amen.




Ego Gregorius catholice eccl̃ie Ep̃s

Ego Thomas T. T. Sc̃e Sabiñ Pb̃r Card.
Ego Stephan$_o$ Sce Marie Instibrin T. T. calixti Pbr Card.
Ego octaviañ scoꝝ sergij et Bachi diac Card.
Ego romanus Sc̃i Angli diac Card.
Ego Rainaldus Sc̃i Eustachij diaconis Card.
Ego Oto Sc̃i Nicholai Cāt̃ē tull diacon' Card.

Dat Anagme per manum Bartholomei Sce Romane ecclie vicecancellarij iij Id Septembre Indict vij Incarnationis dn̄ice Anno m°c°c° xxxiij Pontificat vero domin Gregorij p̃p viiij Anno Septimo.

* Placit de Quo Warr. 20 Edw. I. Lanc. Rot. 6. † Rot. Pat. 21 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 6.
‡ Rot. Chart. 23 Edw I. n. 4. § Duchy Rec. Repert. Bag B. n. 8. ‖ Ibid. Bag I. n. 5.

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Letters patent were granted, in 2 Henry IV., to the prior of Kertemell, amply confirming to him his manors, lands, liberties.* Preparatory to the dissolution, the demesnes of this house were surveyed, in 28 Henry VIII.;† and, four years afterwards, the manor of Cartmel was annexed to the duchy of Lancaster, in which it still remains. The possessions of the house were transferred to sir Thomas Holcroft, by the earls of Derby and Sussex, the king's commissioners,‡ and, in 3 Elizabeth, Cartmel was annexed to the see of Chester.§ A certificate of the value of the lands and demesnes having been made, in 1608, by the steward,‖ a contract, by indenture dated 1st December, 7 James I, 1609, was made between Thomas Emerson, of London, esq., Richard Cowdall, of London, gent., on the one part, and George Preston, of Holker, esq., from which it appears that James, under the royal county palatine and duchy seals, bearing date, at Westminster, Nov. 27, as well for and in consideration of the true service of John, viscount Haddington, in delivering the king from the wicked conspiracy of the two brothers, Gowries, whom he cut off, when rushing against the king's innocent and unarmed head, grants that he shall bear an honorable allusive ensign; and, at the humble petition of the aforesaid viscount Haddington, gives and grants, *inter alia*, to the said Thomas Emerson and Richard Cowdal, all that, his manor of Cartmel, in the county of Lancaster, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, all the site of the manor, with the park, four acres of pasture, 40 of arable, 18 of meadow, 14 called Over Park, 16 at Lower Park, 11 at Cragshaw, 3 at Hepehow formerly in the tenure of Thomas Thornborough; all that house called Frith Hall, with Low Frith, once in the tenure of Christopher Preston, also Blackriggs, parcelled lands of the late priory of Cartmel, with all lands and tenements known as the manor of Cartmel, of the annual rent, with perquisites, courts, and &c., of 22s. 8d.; of received increase, £52. 12s. 8d., formerly parcels of lands and possession exchanged by Henry VIII. with Thomas Holcroft, knt., lately parcel of the priory, including wastes, moors, marshes, woods, all rents, reversions, and services, as well free as customary, to be held in fee farm by feudal annual military service, possessing right of wards, marriages, escheats, reliefs, heriots, fines, courts leet, view of frankpledge, waif, estray, common of estovers, markets, tolls, &c., in the village, fields, parish, or hamlet, of Cartmel to be held, as of the king's leet of Hampton Court, by one twentieth part of one knight's fee. A further indenture testifies, that Thomas Emerson and Richard Cowdall sold the said manor, by nomination and requisition of viscount Haddington, for £2200, to George Preston, of Lower Holker, esq., to be held, with all rights, privileges, and appendages, as fully as ever held by the said Thomas Emerson and Richard Cowdall, and to be held, with the borough of Malmsbury of the king. George Preston, the purchaser, was grandson of Christopher, the first of his name, of Holker. Catherine, the heiress of

* Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 44.
‡ Whitaker, Hist. Whalley, p. 562.
‖ Duchy Records, Repert. Bag A. n. 26.
† Duchy Records, Repert. Bag G. n. 27.
§ Ormerod's Chesh. Vol. I. p. 74.

his grandson Thomas, married sir William Lowther, bart., whose grandson, sir William, having no issue, devised his estates to his cousin, (son of his mother's brother, William, third duke of Devonshire,) Lord George Augustus Cavendish, who was the first of his name at Lower Holker. Dying unmarried, in 1795, he was succeeded by his brother, Lord Frederick, who also died unmarried, in 1803. His heir was another brother, lord John Cavendish, who also died issueless, and the estates of the family in Cartmel and Furness passed to their nephew, Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish, third son of the fourth, and brother of the fifth, duke of Devonshire. He was born March 31, 1754; married Febuary 27, 1782, Lady Elizabeth Compton, daughter of Charles, seventh earl of Northampton; he was created earl of Burlington, an ancient title revived, at the coronation of William IV., Sept. 8. 1831, and died May 9, 1834, leaving issue, 1. William, father of the present earl; 2. George Henry, born 1784, drowned Jan. 1809; 3. Elizabeth; 4. Dorothy 5.Anne; 6. Elizabeth; 7. Henry Frederick; 8. Henry Frederick Compton; 9. Charles Compton; 10. Maria Louisa; 11. Catherine, and another daughter. William, the eldest son and heir, born Jan. 10, 1783, married, July 5, 1807, Louisa O'Callaghan, daughter of Cornelius, first lord Lismore; died Jan. 14, 1812, by a fall from his horse in Holker Deer Park. His issue were, Richard, a posthumous son, born July, 1812, William, surviving son and heir, who succeeded his grandfather as earl of Burlington in May, 1834; George, married Lousia, daughter of the earl of Harewood; and Fanny. The present earl married lady Blanch, daughter of the earl of Carlisle, of Castle Howard, and has issue, William, died an infant, May, 1834, Spencer Compton and Louisa Caroline, born March, 1835. His lordship is lord of the manor and abbey of Furness, part of the manor of the priory of Cartmel, Kirkby Ireleth, Lower Holker, Brindle, and others. Cartmel Parish.

In 16 Charles I. on the petition of William Elphinstone and John Croft, a grant in fee farm was made, by letters patent, to seven persons named, of all the lands, tenements, and farms, part of the possessions of the dissolved priory of Carmel, in the parish of Cartmel, not before granted in any preceding reign subsequent to its dissolution. The possessions conveyed are described as messuages and tenements in Carke and Howlker within the prepositure and manor of Cartmell with 22d for tythe of hay; total duchy rent for Carke and Howlker, £7. 0s. 18d;—tenements in Broughton, £4. 10s. 10d.—in Aynson, 53s. 10d; in Templand, 22s. 4d; in Haselrigg and Aysett, £5. 13s. 4d;—Newton, £3. 10s. 8d.; Grange and Kentishbancke, £5. 14s. 2d;—Fluckburgh, £4. 19s. 8d.;—Walton, £6. 2s. 5d.;—Cartmell Fell, £6. 9s. 11d.;—Staveley, £3. 5s. 4d.—Total rent, £51. 4s. 1d., being parcel of the rents of the priory of Cartmel united to the duchy of Lancaster. Cartmel Fell paid a rent, called "service silver," with £8. 15s. 3d. Several farms in Cartmel were charged with a "gresson," or rent called "the knowinge," of £7. 17s. 10d., payable every second year and a half. The grant included the bailiwick of Broughton, containing Neweton, Lindal, Hampsfell, Kentishbancke, Templand, Greenbancke,

Cartmel Parish.

Aynam, Setill, Flouckburgh, Carke, Winder, Allithwaite, and Mireside, nearly all chargeable with gresson, silver service, and knowinge; the total bailiwick rent was £24. 6s. 3½d.: also, Walton and Barnegarth bailiwick, including Agrigst, Legrist, Howlker, thirteen shops in Cartmel town (partial rents of Barnegarth 2s. 3½d. for 17 hens) saltcoetes in the Firth, the mosses of Waythome, Ellerside, Wreke, and Barker, in Firth; whole amount of the bailiwick, £17. 17s. 5¼ and half a farthing; also, turbaries, moors and marshes, lands of Windermere in the said manor, Little Dubbes, Templand Banck, Howlker Banck and Buckburowe Banck, Hampsfell Banck, Cartmell Fell, and Cartmell Common, with royalties, glebe, assarts, tithes of sheaves of corn, grain, hay, fish, salt, eggs, wool, flax, hemp, lambs, and all tithes, mulctures, rent seck, rent of assize, boons, escheats, courts leet, views of frankpledges, free chase, and free warren, chattels of outlaws, felons, &c., courts of piepowder, stallages, tolls, piccages, with the fullest privileges ever enjoyed by the prior in the prepositure of Cartmel, excepting, always, lands in Carke and Holker, of the yearly rent of 23s. lately granted to Charles Harbard, and others, also, excepting Tarne greene, Thornepanstye, the mills in Staveley and Blackburgh, rents in Broughton, Aynesom Mill, Mireside Hall, Canons Winder, Ravens Winder, Holker Mill fishery, for 46s. 8d. for Burnebarowe, Bigland field Grisgorth, including all presentations before granted, as royal mines of lead and tin, &c., to be held as of the king's manor of Enfield in Middlesex, by fealty of free and common soccage, discharging them of corrodies, and other rents. This patent is dated 1 July, 16 Charles I., and appoints attorneys for the delivery.

A rent of 13s. "due from divers tenants in the manor of Cartmel, of right belonging to the lordship of Furness, and payable to the bailiff," is recorded in a parliamentary survey of Furness in 1649. The court leet and view of frankpledge of this manor have not been held for a considerable time. A court of record is reported to have been held in the time of the Lowthers for the recovery of small debts, that being one of the leet privileges. The parish was anciently divided into three bailiwicks: part of Cartmel Dale, and part of Staveley, form one; Broughton is one bailiwick, and Walton with Barnegarth is another. To the bailiwicks succeeded greaveships, equivalent to constablewicks, where officers termed greaves alternately served for the collection of the ancient parish proportion of the county rate. The east division of Cartmel Fell still continues a greaveship, in which £6. 10s. 1½d. is annually collected, and forms what is called Greave's Rent, or Grave Rent. Though the parish is at present divided into constablewicks, every township has its own constable appointed by the ley-payers, and sworn to their service by the county magistrates, who hold a petit session at Cartmel, on the last Tuesday in every month, and at Newby Bridge on the last Wednesday in every month.

Few vestiges of the priory remain. The gateway, on the other side of the brook from the church, is a dark, aged fabric, resting upon a deep arch decorated by rib-

work. The interior of the arch underneath the floor of the room above, is groined. This room, now divided into two, was converted into a public school in 1624, and continued in use as such until the erection of the present free-school on another site, in 1790. The building was then sold by the school trustees to Messrs. Stockdale, from whom it passed by the same means to Mrs. Galloway, the present owner. The apartment over the archway, now used as a lumber room, is said to have been the court-house of the manor of Cartmel. In front there is a niche for a statue. There were formerly passages in the walls similar to others in the church. Portions of the outer wall that inclosed the area of the house, are discoverable at several points. From the gateway it ran a little to the west, then north past Fairfield, and in this line, about one hundred yards of the wall exist of rough ragcoble stone. From this point the wall extended to the east, then south-east to the barns of the monastery, standing so lately as thirty years ago, when they were taken down. The priory wall passed from this point to the church. The area thus surrounded would comprise about twenty-two statute acres. A small building, formerly the monastic infirmary, and a field called Nun Flat, were remaining within memory in the space of the priory. The area is now chiefly disposed in fields; and specimens of rude monastic style are observable in the cottages at the north-west corner of the church. Cartmel Parish.

The priory, or conventual, now the parish church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is an ancient venerable edifice, situated upon a flat on the east side of the town. It is built in the form of a cross, and comprises a nave, side aisles, centre, north and south transepts, choir and chancel, two chapels or choirs, one on each side of the chancel, and a vestry formed for the north chapel. The tower is placed upon the roof of the centre or intersection of the transepts, and is surrounded by a second tower, constructed within the lower, giving the church an odd appearance. The unusually spacious east window, the parapets with their battlements, the mouldering buttresses, the ramified tracery of the ancient windows, the richly ribbed doors of Norman arches and clustered columns, the high and stately aspect of the chancel and transept gables, and the fantastic form of the tower, are the leading and striking beauties of the exterior. The north aisle of the nave, which is apparently of great age, is much decayed on the outside. The church.

The interior is striking from its loftiness, and the beauty of the perspective of the aisles. The high wide arch of the choir or chancel is partly filled by a gallery containing the organ, which interrupts the view of the east window from the west. The north transept is also partly occupied by a gallery, which is extended over part of the north aisle of the nave. The low massive columns of the nave, the pointed deeply channelled arches at the angles of the centre and transepts, the boltels of the pillars and springers of the arches of the nave, choir or chancel, and transepts, the fretted stucco-work of the roof, and the intricately ornamented oak screen under the chancel gallery, are among the principal beauties of the interior, which also contains numerous elegant tablets of marble. The east window of the north transept is decorated

Cartmel Parish.

by round-headed lights, filled with tracery and mutilated fragments of stained glass. The choir is separated from the north and south chapels by two arches on each side, enriched by grouped bands, and the intersection of the arch and pillar by foliage. The screen of open oak work, arranged on the west, south, and north sides of the choir, is abundantly stored with minute ornaments fancifully embossed. The door from the nave to the choir is a portion of the screen-work, and is curiously and profusely carved: above the arch is a text from scripture, with a representation of the paschal lamb, cross, and other emblems. The stalls, twenty-six in number, are placed against the screen upon the whole of its three sides, in front of each is a small oaken desk, separated from the next by a crocket of oak. The seats are moveable, and carved underneath in fantastic figures, such as a grinning head, a cock, eagle, dragon, satyr, mermaid, bacchanal, angel, pelican, hideous head, cockatrice, grove of trees, group of flowers, greyhound, and elephant and castle. The seat of the stall next the entrance-door on the south-side, is inscribed with the letters W. W., taken to be the initials of William de Walton, one of the early priors. The roof of the "Ladye or Pyper choir," the chapel on the north side of the chancel, is vaulted in its ceiling by branching ribs. The choir is said to be larger than the choir of Furness Abbey. The semicircular bold arches of the principal south and north doors are richly carved, and rest upon slender columns clustered. This fine old stately edifice is eighty-six feet in height, from the intersection of the transepts to the top of the tower. Two seats in stone, in the town choir, are supposed to have been used by the priests. Dr. Whitaker asserts, that the nave has no west door,* but traces of a doorway are perceptible nearly underneath the western window.

It is highly probable that this church is of Saxon date. West describes the place as famous for having belonged to the church before the Conquest. The descendant of the Norman baron of the manor, William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, erected the present building as the church of the priory; and West states it to be of the early part of the reign of Henry II. Dr. Whitaker expresses his belief, that the choir and transepts are of the first foundation; but the north side of the nave appears to be of equal, if not greater antiquity. In the time of the third Edward a general alteration was made in this edifice; the inserted windows are of that period, and remains of a fine painted glass, containing figure of the line of Jesse, with the name of each, have several remnants of inscriptions in the Longobardic character, which could not be later. The wreck produced at the dissolution was, however, less complete here than in most other places; the inhabitants of Cartmel, on account of the conventual church being also parochial, were allowed to purchase it at an indulgent price, and this is one of the very few monastic edifices which escaped the general destruction. The resources of the parishioners seem to have been exhausted by this effort; for, eighty years afterwards, the necessary repairs of the church were neglected, and it was hastening fast to a state of dilapidation; the refectory, chapter-

* Hist. Whalley, p. 556.

house, prior's lodgings, and a number of other offices, disappeared, and even the roof became insufficient to exclude the weather, when George Preston, of Holker, esq., contracted with the parishioners, in consideration of forty marks, and as much old lead as could be spared, to re-edify the building, and to cover the greater part of it with a new roof. This timely renovation restored, though with diminished splendour, the sacred pile, and has preserved to this remote part of Lancashire, an edifice of which the inhabitants have reason to boast. The interior, in 1831, and the two following years, was greatly improved by the removal of some wretched pews and seats in the centre, the elevation of the floor, which had given way in consequence of the great number of interments, the repair and burnishing of the screen, and the renovation of the magnificent tomb and cumbent figure of the Harringtons, from which the whitewash that had been absurdly laid upon it has been completely removed, so that the monument now appears almost in its original beauty. On opening this tomb in the summer of 1831, the workmen found part of a leathern shield, which had doubtless belonged to the knightly occupant long since mouldered away. The improvements were executed partly at the cost of the parish, and partly by the sale of additional pews obtained out of new sites recovered by the alterations. Cartmel Parish.

The monumental memorials of the dead are numerous, and the most ancient of them probably is a tomb of prior William de Walton, within a plain arch, on the north side of the high altar, and inscribed on a beautiful and perfect slab of grey marble in Longobardic characters—"*Hic jacet Frater Wilelmus de Walton, prior de Kartmel.*" On the opposite side is the tomb of a Harrington and his lady: both lie recumbent beneath a fine open-work arch, decorated with a variety of figures, with grotesque forms of chanting monks on the surbase. The date does not appear, but this is supposed to be sir John Harrington, who, in 1305, was summoned by Edward I., with others, to meet him at Carlisle to attend him on his expedition into Scotland, and was there knighted along with prince Edward. At the east end of the south aisle there is an enclosure appropriated to the remains of the Lowthers and the Prestons, of Holker hall, the benefactors of the church, which contains a number of superb monumental erections. The Biglands and the Rawlinsons have also monuments here; and on a small marble slab, in the south wall, is an ancient epitaph in verse, on Etheldred Thornborough, a descendant of an ancient family of Hampsfield hall, near Cartmel, which presents the following curious specimen of the monumental poetry of the age:—

Here before lyeth interred
Eltheldred Thornburgh's corps in dust:
In lyfe and death, still firmely fixed
On God to rest hir stedfast trust.
Hir father Justice Carus was,
Hir mother Katharine his wife,
Hir husband William Thornburgh was,
Whyle here she ledd this mortail lyfe.

The thryde of martche and yeare of grace
One thowsand five hundred nyntie six
Hir sowle departed this earthly place,
Of Age nighe fortie years and six;
To whose sweet sowle heavenlye dwelling
Our Saviour grant everlastinge rest.

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In this country, where every hill is a rock, and every rock a quarry of marble, the means of multiplying monuments is so much at hand, that the walls of the church are incrusted with these decorations. On the Piper choir, are two stones with crosses, and the memorial of another prior. The vestry contains a library of ancient books, chiefly on divinity, and consisting of two hundred and ninety-four bound volumes, and a number of pamphlets, with a few modern additions. This small but valuable collection was left to the parish by Thomas Preston, of Holker, esq. The pulpit, and the earl of Burlington's pew, are both of the date of 1641.

The patronage of the living, which is a perpetual curacy, and the possession of what is termed the lay-rectory, was conveyed by Henry VIII. to the Holcrofts. They ultimately passed to the Prestons, and are now vested in the earl of Burlington as their representative. By the inclosure act of 1795, the patrons were allotted about six hundred acres of the reclaimed commons, as a commutation for the tithes. The episcopal registers of Chester supply the following scanty list of incumbents and patrons :—

CURATES OF CARTMEL.

In the Deanery of Furness and Cartmel, and Archdeaconry of Richmond.

| DATE OF INSTITUTION. | CURATES. | ON WHOSE PRESENTATION. | CAUSE OF VACANCY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | John Armstrong . . | | |
| Dec. 6, 1698 | Thomas Proddy . . | Bishop of Chester* . . . | Death of John Armstrong. |
| May 27, 1708 | Thomas Brookbank . | At the recommendation of the farmer of the rectory. | Death of Thomas Proddy. |
| May 13, 1732 | James Thompson . | Sir Thomas Lowther . . | Death of Tho. Brookbank. |
| | George Preston . . | | |
| March, 1836 | Thomas Remington, present incumbent | | Resign. of George Preston. |

The oldest parochial register commences 3d January, 1559, the first year of the reign of Elizabeth; and the following returns are obtained from an examination of these books :—

| | 1559-1560. | | 1600-1601. | | 1700-1701. | | 1800-1801. | | 1832-1833. | | 1834. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baptisms | 25 | 30 | 62 | 67 | 56 | 65 | 97 | 100 | 107 | 134 | 126 |
| Marriages | 9 | 13 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 30 | 30 | 27 |
| Burials | 24 | 27 | 43 | 49 | 32 | 54 | 51 | 69 | 90 | 92 | 74 |

Population.

The population of Cartmel shews a small decrease of about 120 since the census of 1821.† Here, as in most of the northern parishes of this county, the established religion predominates over all others in the number of its places of worship. Catholics are more rare in North Lonsdale than Dissenters, and the number of the latter is

* With the annual stipend of £80, to be paid by the farmer of the rectory of Cartmel.

† See Vol. II. p. 99.

very small. Exclusive of the parish church, there are five episcopal chapels, and an episcopal meeting-room in the parish; these are, Flookburgh in Lower Holker, Lindal in Upper Allithwaite, Staveley, Broughton, and Cartmell Fell; and the National School, Lower Holker, Lindal, and Cartmel Fell chapels, are parochial. The number of Dissenters' chapels in the parish is two; one belongs to the Friends, and one to the Wesleyan Methodists, which last is in the town of Cartmel, and was opened about 1819. Cartmel Parish. Places of worship.

The town of Cartmel is small, and the buildings, which are chiefly of stone white-washed and rough-cast, are more remarkable for their neatness than for their grandeur. A new row of well-built houses has recently been erected on the north-side of the town, and indicates at once an increase in the population and in the wealth of the inhabitants. The situation is sheltered, being surrounded by high hills, which impart to the place the appearance of a town in Switzerland, and the parish does not inaptly, both from the simplicity of the manners of the people, and the face of the country they inhabit, represent a Swiss Canton.

The parliamentary commissioners for inquiring concerning charities, commence their report with the following observations:—[a] Charities.

[a] Report XV., p. 182—195. Parish.

"The parish of Cartmel contains seven divisions or townships, namely, Cartmel-fell, Staveley, Upper Alithwaite, Lower Alithwaite, Broughton, Upper Holker and Lower Holker, each of which has a separate poor-rate. The management of the parish is vested in twenty-four persons, who are called 'The Twenty-Four,' or the sidesmen, and are taken from all the divisions.—There are several charities which extend over the whole parish, and others which are only applicable to two or three of the divisions, or to contain districts only of those divisions. We shall first state those which apply to the whole of the parish."

*Cartmel Free Grammar School.*—The date of the foundation is unknown; but it is stated in a paper, dated August 16, 1696, that "there hath been time out of mind the use of £60 given to a schoolmaster, formerly teaching in the church, which hath since been continued to the grammar school;" and it appears from the same paper, that a part of the old priory was purchased of Mr. Preston for £30, by the inhabitants of Cartmel, for a school-house, about the year 1624, and that several sums, received from different benefactors, had increased the school-stock to £190. Part of this money was expended in 1680, in the purchase of land, and part in defraying the expenses of inclosures on Cartmel common. Henry Bigland, in 1689, gave £400 to be invested in land, which was purchased in 1692; and John Brookbank left £10 to the school. The whole of the endowment received by the master is about £110.*

* The following interesting particulars have not fallen within the scope of the commissioners' inquiry. It is proper to state on their authority, that the usher, who is appointed by the master, receives a quarterage. Originally it was merely a parochial seminary, under the authority and superintendence of the churchwardens and sidesmen of the parish. For a series of years they hired a master, and paid his salary from the interest of small sums of money left by will, which was made up by a quarterage from children sent to school, except those of poor parents to whom the school was *free*. In 1635, the quarterage was 6d. for grammarians, and 4d. for *petties*, (little ones.) In 1664, the master's stipend was £20. In 1674, the quarterage was raised to 8d. for grammarians, but no alteration was made for the *petties*. In 1711, the quarterage was raised to 1s. 6d. for Latin, and 1s. for English, the poor children still to be taught free. Three years afterwards the quarterage ceased, and the school became free, the master's salary being paid out of the rents of land, and the

Cartmel Parish.

*Charities for the poor of the parish of Cartmel.*—A sum of £959. 4s. 1d. was purchased in the 3 per cent. consols, with £567, the sum of upwards of fourteen ancient bequests, some for bread, and some for putting apprentices, and the dividend, amounting to £28. 15s. 6d. is regularly applied according to the intentions of the donors.

*Henry Bigland's Charity*, 1689.—A bequest of £50 for the use of the poor. It was laid out in land, which produces in rent £9. 19s. 8d. per annum.

*Ann Preston's Charity.*—£100 for putting out poor children apprentices.

*Dr. Daniel Wilson's Charity*, 1784.—The interest of £200 to the poor of the parish.

*Richard Taylor's Charity*, 1729.—£10 to the poor of Lindale and Hampsfield; £10 to the chapel of Lindale; and £40 for putting out apprentices one year from Lindale and Hampsfield, and the other year from Church Town, by turns.

*Benjamin Fletcher's Charity*, 1695.—The interest of £200 for the better maintenance of the four schoolmasters and readers at the four chapels, Cartmel-fell, Staveley, Lindale, and Flockburgh, no others then existing in the parish.

Cartmel-fel.

*Bryan Beck Estate.*—Thirty acres, purchased in 1714 for £220, arising from several bequests. The amount of the rent, £25. 0s. 8d., is divided in the following proportions: to the minister £11. 2s. 3d.; the poor £10. 14s. 6½d.; repairs of the chapel £2. 18s. 4d.; repairs of the highways 5s. 6½d.

*Richard Hutton's Charity.*—£40 to the poor.

*James Birkett's Charity.*—A rent-charge of 6s. to the poor.

*Donor unknown.*—10s. to the poor.

*Susannah Brigg's Charity.*—£52 for teaching four children of the poor, a sermon, and twelve dozen of bread.

*School Land.*—A small bit of turbary land, given up by the parish to the curate for teaching a school. The herbage is valued at £5 a year.

Staveley.

*Donor unknown.*—£60 laid out in land, of which the rent, £8 a year, is given; one-sixth to the incumbent, and the rest to poor housekeepers. Another donation to the poor amounts to 3s. a year.

*Richard Rawlinson's Bequest.*—Interest of £30 to poor widows . . . . £1. 4s.

*Thomas Barwick's Charity*, 1669.—A messuage and fourteen acres of land, valued at £13. 13s. a year, for the minister and schoolmaster of Staveley chapel.

*Miles Burns's Charity*, 1731.—The interest of £10 for cloth to the poor.

Upper Alithwaite.

*Lawrence Newton's Charity*, 1722.—Rent of land to the poor amounts per annum to £12. 7s.

*Myles Taylor's Charity*, 1714.—Rent of land amounting to £16. 5s. a year, and interest of £6 to the poor.

Lower Alithwaite.

*Joseph Fletcher's Charity*, 1692.—A rent charge of 40s. for putting out apprentices, and £10 to the poor. With several other benefactions, making the whole amount to £97, and £115 from the township of Lower Holker, an estate was purchased called Poor Paddocks, in 1779. The rent is £13. 10s., which is added to £2. 11s., the rent of an inclosure; and out of the whole rent £7. 6s. 5½d. is paid to this division.

interest of the money remaining. The number of boys at present is fifty, of whom one half are classical pupils. Boys are admitted from all parts of the kingdom, and even from the West Indies, with a limitation, however, not to exceed twenty non-parishioners. It is customary for persons of property who have children at the school to make a compliment to the master, at Shrovetide, of a sum called *cock-pence*, and a charge per quarter is made upon the parents of those children who write and cipher, the poor as well as the rich. Edmund Law, D.D., bishop of Carlisle, received the early part of his education at this school, and his father was the curate of one of the chapels in Cartmel parish 49 years.[a]

[a] Carlisle.

*Peter Kellett's Gift.*—£24 to the poor. Cartmel Parish.

*Poor Close.*—About three acres, worth about £10 a year: the rent is carried to the poor-rates.

*Poor's Money.*—In 1759 £160 was placed at interest for the use of the poor. This sum appears to have been given by nineteen persons. £20 were for putting out apprentices. Two other bequests for oatmeal and mutton for the poor, and bibles for poor children, raise the amount of the poor money to . . . . . £200. Broughton.

*Edward Myers's Charity*, 1758.—The interest of £30 for bread: lost.

*Miles Burns's Charity*, 1731.—£50 for erecting a chapel, and £400 to be laid out in land, the yearly rents thereof to be applied to the maintenance of a curate and schoolmaster. He further gave the interest of £20 for cloth for the poor.

*Browedge School*, 1685.—The rent of a close and house, amounting to £30, for a schoolmaster. Henry Bigland, in 1689, gave one-tenth of the rent of Barwick's tenement, which lets at £45 a year, for this school. Upper Holker.

*Henry Bigland's, and other Charities*, 1695.—Ten benefactions, amounting to £65, were laid out in a message and ground called Lowstone acre; a close called Broadgreaves was bought with £161 in 1776.—Of the latter money £80 arose from the bequest of Henry Bigland, who, in 1691, left £100 to Cartmel church; £20 of that legacy is supposed to have been laid out in making the fences on this property. The remainder, £80, was derived from several legacies, £30 of which was for putting out apprentices. Five acres of land in Lowstone Acre, and one half of Broadgreaves, are laid together, and let for £16 a year; the other half of Broadgreaves is given up to the clergyman. Five acres of allotment were bought by the inhabitants with 185½ guineas, which were found in the pocket of a travelling beggar, who died in 1799 in a lodging-house in Upper Holker. With two other acres of allotment, an estate of seven acres is let at £15 a year. These rents are applied to apprenticing children, and to the relief of poor housekeepers.

*James Simpson's, and other Charities*, 1687.—Several legacies were added to the chapel stock and poor-money, and the estate called Hancock's fields, was purchased with the sum of £280. Part of the rent is laid out in bread, and the remainder is distributed with other money. Lower Holker.

*Poor Land.*—£115, belonging to the poor, was laid out in 1779 in the purchase of the Poor Paddocks. (See *Lower Alithwaite.*) The share belonging to Lower Holker amounts to £8. 1 6d½.

The historical events of Cartmel are few, but interesting. In 1487, the adventurer, Lambert Simnel, passed with his forces by the town on their march toward the Pile of Fouldrey. The conduct and fate of this expedition have already been detailed.* During the military operations of the belligerent adherents of the king and the parliament in Lonsdale Hundred, in the 17th century, and at the time of the siege of Thurland castle,† Roger Kirby and Alexander Rigby, of the Burgh, assisted "by all the malignant gentry of Westmorland and Cumberland," set on foot a design, as stated in colonel Rigby's dispatch, "to raise all the forces of Cartmell and Fourness, part of Lancashire, to surprise Lancaster and Hornby castles, and to assault us on all sides, and to raise our siege, and then to proceed further into Lancashire, and (as upon credible information I beleeve) to joyn with Latham House, and all the ill-affected in our county to our generall devastation. And for this end, they drew together part of the Cumberland forces into Fourness, and with them the strength of that place, to about the number of sixteen hundred, intending the Historical events.

* See Vol. I. p. 244.

† See Vol. II. p. 26 and 27.

Cartmel Parish.

next day to march into Cartmell."* The colonel, however, intercepted and defeated them.†

The parish, which has no township of its own name, contains three constablewicks, formed of seven townships, which may be thus conveniently arranged—

I. { Upper Allithwaite . . . . Lindal chapel stands in this division,
   { Lower Allithwaite . . . . Cartmel church in this, } Cartmel town stands in
II. { Upper Holker . . . . . } these two.
   { Lower Holker . . . . Flookburgh chapel is in this division.
III. Broughton, Staveley, and Cartmel Fell, in each of which there is a chapel.

The three constablewicks are indicated by the numerals I. II. III.

Dr. Whitaker, in enumerating the townships, represents two of the names of Cartmel and Walton,‡ meaning Lower Holker, by the first, and, by the second, Lower Allithwaite, which is sometimes called Walton. The townships, in a tour round the parish, stand in the following order—

LOWER ALLITHWAITE—LOWER HOLKER—UPPER HOLKER—STAVELEY—CARTMEL FELL—UPPER ALLITHWAITE—BROUGHTON.

Lower Allithwaite.

LOWER ALLITHWAITE.—The township of Lower Allithwaite has sometimes been named Cartmel Church Town. Adjacent to Humphrey's Head—where Tradition, resting upon the figure of a lion, at the feet of Harrington and his lady, in Cartmel church, reports that the knight, whom the monumental effigy represents, once destroyed a ferocious wolf—is Holly (Holy), or Cartmel Well, a brackish spring celebrated as a remedy for stone, gout, and cutaneous complaints; the water issues from a projecting rock of lime-stone, called Humphrey Head, and its medicinal qualities occasion a considerable influx of company to to Cartmel, Flookborough, Kent's Bank, and Grange, during the summer months.§ At Pit Farm, in this parish, there is an intermitting spring, less celebrated, though of the same nature as the Giggleswick well in Yorkshire, of which an itinerant wit, of the 17th century, has observed.—

"Near to the way as the traveller goes,
A fresh spring both ebbs and flows;
Neither know the learn'd that travel,
What procures it, *salt* or *gravel*."

The theory of these phenomena, broached by the venerable and learned John Gough, seems to give a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and it is now pretty generally admitted that the effect is produced by a natural compound syphon, formed in the recesses of the hills from whence the waters flow.

To the north, not far from the shore, are the scanty remains of Wraysholme Tower, a fortified house of a junior branch of the Harringtons, of Aldingham, in the fourteenth century, but now degraded into a cow-house. The masonry is strong, but the building has been diminished to a mere shell. The Bares were the oldest owners within memory; from

* A True Relation of the Great Victory, &c., printed by Order of Parliament, Nov. 20, 1643. Lond. 4to. † See Vol. II. p. 26, 27. ‡ Hist. Whalley, p. 553.

§ A pint of this water being evaporated, the solid contents were dried by a heat rather inferior to redness, and weighed sixty-two grains, which contained the following proportions—Sulphate of Lime, 10; Sulphate of Magnesia, 2; Muriate of Soda, 49.—*Charnock's Analysis.*

Drawn by G. Pickering

Engraved by H. Adland

# HOLKER HALL, LANCASHIRE.

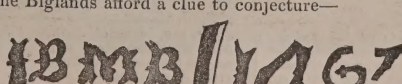
FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON. 1834

them it passed to the Carters, and is now the property of Miles Harrison, of Landing, in Coulton, esq. Abbot Hall, in the hamlet of Kents, or Kentishbank, is supposed to have been a residence of the priors of Cartmel, whose foundation charter so explicitly prohibited them from aspiring to the tittle of abbot. Upon the estate are some fields, called Chapel-fields, in which, at three feet below the surface, human skeletons have exhumed. This spot is, with much appearance of probability, supposed to have been the site of an oratory, where a monk of the priory officiated in offering up prayers for the safety of such as crossed the sands. Cartmel Parish.

Lower Holker.—This township is chiefly distinguished for the hall to which it gives name. The house was the family mansion of the Prestons, as early as the reign of queen Elizabeth, from whom it passed by marriage to the Lowthers, and from them to the Cavendish family, and the earl of Burlington is the present owner. Many picturesque objects are seen from hence, and the woody hills of Conishead priory, the shipping in the port of Ulverston, the capacious bay of Morecambe to the south, and Cartmel Fell towering to the north, enrich and dignify the landscape. Moreside and Cark Halls were anciently the property of the Curwens, whose heiress married one of the Rawlinsons, of Greenhead, in Coulton Curwen; the eldest son of Robert Rawlinson, who died in 1665, married Elizabeth Monk, a descendant of the Plantagenets, and was father of Christopher Rawlinson, the antiquary. The present owners, by descent from coheiresses of the Rawlinsons, are Grey Rigge, esq., Adam Askew, esq., the Rev. Henry Askew, and Stephen Roger Moore, esq. Flookborough, which was anciently a market town, and had a charter granted to it by Edw. I. in the sixth year of his reign, is now reduced to a small village; the market, which was held on Tuesday, having merged in that of Cartmel. The episcopal chapel was existing in 1727. In addition to the inclosures of the parliamentary commissioners, by the act of 1795, a large part of the marshes below Flookborough have been embanked, but ineffectually; for, in the course of eight years, no fewer than 230 acres have been washed away by the heavy surfs of the bay of Morecambe. Lower Holker hall is the property of lord G. G. A. Cavendish.* Lower Holker.

Upper Holker,—the seat of the *Bigland* family, stands near the summit of a hill, whose sides are hung with spring wood, and in front is a fine tarn abounding with wild fowl. From hence are seen the Fells of Furness, the sands of Leven, and the Pile of Fouldrey, with the extensive sea view presented by the bay of Morecambe, which, at the height of the tide, is little short of an ocean. Upper Holker.

The old mansion, called Walton Hall, is reported to have been the residence of William de Walton, prior of Cartmel, whose tomb is still seen in the church. Walton, now named Upper Holker, and Barnegath are ranked as a bailiwick in the grant of a manor of Cartmel, in fee farm, in 1641. The hall now belongs to the earl of Burlington. The descendants of the Prestons of Holker still occupy Low Frith, which occurs in conveyance of Cartmel, in 7 James I., as once in the tenure of Christopher Preston, esq. The kitchen of Bigland Hall, a plain handsome house, is remarkable for a singular inscription, cut in the black oaken chimney-piece, which has been noticed in several works, as a curious proof of the durability of wood in dry situations. The letters, however, have been erroneously copied, and a general mistake has prevailed in representing the last figure as a unit, though it is obviously intended for seven; what the second character represents is not clear, nor does the pedigree of the Biglands afford a clue to conjecture—



* See Vol. IV. p. 452.

# Bigland, of Bigland.

[The family pedigree is entitled "De Bigland," compiled from family evidences, by the late Ralph Bigland, esq., garter principal king-at-arms, and extracted from the Records in the College of Arms, London, by Ralph Bigland, esq., Richmond Herald, MDCCXCII.]

EDWARD BIGLAND, of Bigland.

EDWARD B. by will dated 24 Jan. 1563, makes his wife and son James sole executors. = ....
....

HENRY B. or Harry, ob. before 24 Nov. 15 Hen. 8. = JENETT, d. Geo. Preston, living 2 Feb. 2 Eliz. 1560.

JAMES B. of Bigland.

GEORGE gives all his lands at Bigland, Buriebaron, and Ellerside, to his son James.

EDWARD B. of Bigland, buried at Cartmel, 14 Feb. 1568. = A dau. of Sandys, of Furness Fell or Fall.

JOHN B. settled in Essex, bu. at Chelmsford 30 Oct. 1559, ancestor of the Biglands of Chelmsford, Long Whatton, Frolesworth, co. Lancaster, and Peterborough, remaining at the latter in 1745. = AGNES .... bu. at Chelmsford, 24 June, 1567.

EDWARD B. of Cartmell.

Issue.

HENRY B. buried 17 April, 1616. = ISABEL, d. of — Bellingham, of Westmorland, bu. 19 Jan. 1622.

JAMES, living 1563.

JANET.

MARGARET.

GEORGE, of Cartmell, mentioned in his father's will, married Agnes, dau. of Geo. Denton, of Cumberland.

GEORGE. EDWARD.
JAMES.
THOMAS. JOHN. JAMES.

HENRY B. of Cartmel.

JAMES B. of Grange, in Cartmell, bu. 27 Nov. 1623. = JENNETT, d. of Harrison, of Cartmel, m. 2d June, 1600.

GEORGE B. of Bigland, m. 15 Nov. 1608, bu. 29 Oct. 1644. = ISABEL, d. of John Myers, of Cartmel, gent., bu. 20 April, 1645.

JAMES B. m. at Eversham, 2d Sep. 1621. = ELIZABETH, d. of Backhouse, of Eversham, co. Westmorland.

ISABEL, MARGARET, MARY, JENNET, ANNE.

HENRY B. of Grange, baptized 18 May, 1607. = ANN, dau. of Rowland Thorneborough, of Hampsfield, by Jane his wife, dau. of Thos. Dalton, of Thurnham.

ROBERT B. of Bigland Hall, in Patton, near Kendal, born 1628, ob. 1686, m. Agnes, dau. of Geo. Percival, of Ensby.

HENRY B. of Cartmel, eldest son.

ANN, bapt. 2 March, 1612, m. Edw. Robinson, of Newby, Br.

JOHN B. of Bigland, succeeded his brother James & Henry, bapt. 17 June, 1610; will dated 16 April, 1670. = JANE, dau. of Thos. Fletcher, of Winander, esq. by Mary, dau. of Willm. Knipe, of Broughton Hall.

1. ISABEL, bapt. 15 Feb. 1618, m. .. Battersby.
2. JAMES, ob. unmarried 21 Mar. 1645.
3. HENRY, ob. unmarried 1646.
4. THOMAS, ob. 20th September, 1646.
5. GEORGE.
6. EDWARD.
7. BRIDGET.

GEORGE.

RICHARD B. of Gray's Inn and Stepney, co. Middlesex, obit. 1724. = MARY, 3d dau. and co-heir of Geo. Errington, of Benwell, descended from Sir Jno. Goodwin, of Winchington, 2d wife.

ELIZABETH.

JANE, bapt. 2 May, 1631.

JAMES, living 1646.

HENRY. GEORGE.

THOMAS B. of Bigland, succeeded his brother George; bap. Oct. 1649; mar. June 1687; buried 27 April, 1702. = ELIZABETH, d. and heir of William Wilson, rector of Winander, brother of Edward Wilson, of Dallam Tower, by Elizabeth, d. of Sandys, of Esthwaite.

MARY, ob. 1670.

ISABEL, bo. 1665; and SARAH, born 1667.

ANNE, m. Edward Kellet, of Mireside, parish of Cartmel.

JAMES, ob. before 1670.

JOHN, bapt. 1665.

JAMES, bapt. 1666.

EDWARD, bapt. 1669, m. ....

WILLIAM, bapt. 1671; ob. unmarried.

GEORGE, eldest son and heir, bapt. 30th Oct. 1647; ob. unmarried Aug. 1685.

HENRY, 3rd son, merchant at Hamborough, born 1651; ob. unmarried.

RALPH BIGLAND, garter principal king-at-arms, bo. 1711. = ANNE, dau. of John Williams, of Frocester.

ELIZABETH MARIA, ob. 1765. = JOSH OWE of Sa ford

JOHN B. of Bigland, b. 22 Feb 1690; ob. S. P. 26 June. 1747. = DOROTHY, d. & heir of Wm. Wells, clerk.

GEORGE B. succeeded his bro. Jno., bapt. 30 Nov. 1701; mar. at Dessington, 7 April, 1749; died 20 Sep. 1751; buried at Wheatenhurst, M. I. = MARY, da. of John Fox, of Whitehaven, co. Cumberland, gent.; mar. 2dly, Thos. Sunderland, of co. York.

HENRY, bapt. 19 April, 1693. THOMAS, bapt. 28 Jan. 1698; ob. unmarried.

JANE, born 16th Dec. 1688; obit unmarried 1712.

SARAH, bapt. 1 Novr. 1694; ob. unmarried Oct. 1757.

ELIZABETH, bapt. 15th May, 1696.

ISABEL, bap. 12 Aug. 1697; bur. 9 Nov. following.

DOROTHY, bapt. 4 Novr. 1700, m. Robert Thornton, of Lancaster, merchant.

RICHARD BIGLAND, of Frocester, co. Gloucester. = MARY RAYMOND.

ANNE. SARAH.

RALPH BIGLAND, Owen Richmond, Herald, 1792. = SUSA ELIZ BETH dau. Will Sells of Lo don.

A dau. A dau.

ROBERT B. living 1799.

ANN MAR b. 17 ob. 17

GEORGE BIGLAND, of Bigland, eldest son and heir, born at Bigland, 5th May, 1750, living 1792. = 1st., ANNE; 2d dau. and co-heir of Robert Watters, of Whitehaven; mar. at Whitehaven 9th June, 1781; ob. 31st January, 1783.

= 2d., SARAH, dau. of John Gate, of Whitehaven, Esq., mar. at Ulverston 23d Nov. 1784; living 1792.

THOMAS BIGLAND, born at Bigland 23d Oct., 1751; living unmarried 1792; posthumous child.

GEORGE BIGLAND, of Bigland, Esq. bo. 6 April, 1782, at Whitehaven; now of Bigland.

JOHN B. born 3 July, 1786.

WILSON BRADDYLL BIGLAND, born 20th July, 1788.

SARAH, born June, 1781; married at Cartmel 19th Sept. 1808. = PUDSEY DAWSON, of Liverpool and Langcliffe Hall, co. Ebor., junr.

GEORGIANA, bo. 12 Aug. 1789.

MARY, born 3 Aug. 1790.

DOROTHY, born 7th June, 1794.

[Dr. Whitaker appears to be partly in error when he says, that the Biglands have always been freeholders, independent of Cartmel Priory.]

Drawn by G. Pickering.

Engraved by J. H. Kernot.

BIGLAND HALL, LANCASHIRE.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON, 1835.

Staveley.—The chief ornament of the township of Staveley is Newby Bridge, a neat rural hamlet, at the southern extremity of Windermere, where the Leven is formed by the overflow of the lake. The episcopal chapel of Staveley was repaired before 1677, and the present building erected in 1793. Bishop Law, whose life is given at the end of the account of the parish, was educated at Cartmel school, and was son of the curate of Staveley. Several beautiful seats are situated in this township, on the shores of Windermere. Cartmel Parish. Staveley.

Cartmel Fell.—The west division of Cartmel Fell forms, with the upper end of Staveley, a bailiwick, and the east division is a graveship, in which a grave's or petty constable's fee, called a rent, amounting to £6. 10s. 1½d., is annually collected. The road from Townhead in Staveley, to Bowness in Winander, which traverses six miles, possesses many choice views of Windermere, and of the Coniston and Langdale mountains.* The episcopal chapel of Cartmel Fell, dedicated to St. Anthony, was in existence in the time of the Commonwealth. Cartmell Fell.

Upper Allithwaite.—Castlehead, a conical rock, in the township of Upper Allithwaite, is supposed, from some imperial coins found here, to have once had a Roman inhabitant. It had, however, long been abandoned, and had assumed the appearance of a rough neglected wood, till the late J. Wilkinson, esq., the great iron-master, improved and adorned this well-selected station, by cutting out paths by its sides, and planting trees and flowering shrubs wherever any patch of soil invited the hand of cultivation. In effecting these improvements, many relics of antiquity were found, and are preserved at the mansion, in cases, labelled by Dr. Priestley and other scientific men: amongst these curiosities there are parts of animals no longer inhabiting this country, a number of ancient rings, several Roman coins (three of them of Constantine), fibulæ, fossils, beads, and a number of other ornaments. At the foot of the rock is a handsome modern house, built by Mr. Wilkinson, and was occupied by William Legh, esq., who married his daughter; and at a small distance from it, to the southward, is a pyramidical mausoleum, consisting of twenty tons of iron, which press the mortal remains of the founder, and record his faith and practice in an epitaph written by himself, and expressed in these words:— Upper Allithwaite.

"Delivered from persecution of malice and envy, here rests

"JOHN WILKINSON, Iron Master,

"In certain hopes of a better state and heavenly mansion, as promulgated by Jesus Christ, in whose gospel he was a firm believer. His life was spent in action for the benefit of man, and he trusts in some degree to the Glory of God."

Mr. Legh sold Castlehead, about 1830, to Mr. Robert Wright, of Liverpool, the present owner, but the mansion is uninhabited. In the village of Lindale is the ancient parochial chapel, to the yard of which the remains of Mr. Wilkinson were removed for interment in 1828. At a place called Height, above the village of Newton, is a Friend's meeting-house, coeval with the establishment of that body in North Lonsdale.

Broughton.—The chapelry and township of Broughton having often been confounded with Broughton in Furness, the names of East Broughton, and Broughton in Cartmel, have been adopted. Hampsfield Hall, a venerable house, was long the residence of the family of Thornburgh, or Thornborough. Hampsfield and Lindal form one of the two manors of this parish. William Thornburgh purchased the manor subsequent to 1621; it afterwards descended to the Rawlinsons, and is now in the possession of their heirs, who hold it in Broughton.

* Baines's Companion, p. 323.

Cartmel Parish.

the following proportions: Mr. Rigge, one-third; Mr. A. Askew, one-fourth; the Rev. H. Askew, one-fourth; and Stephen Roger Moore, one-sixth. These gentlemen conjointly have the right of holding a court. Aynsome has long afforded a seat and property to the families of Marshall and Machell, who are supposed to be descended from the family of Marescall, or Marshal, the Norman barons of Cartmel. In Domesday Book the name of Machall is associated with that of Ulf, and will, therefore, give the latter a somewhat more honourable descent. The episcopal chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, was consecrated in 1754.

Markets and fairs.

A Thursday market is mentioned, in a pleading of 20 Edward, as having existed at Cartmel before the reign of Richard I. In 6 Edward I. a charter was obtained by the prior and convent of Cartmel, for the first establishment of a market and fairs at Flooborough. This charter was confirmed by another grant, dated July 17, 13 Henry IV., of a market on Tuesday, and two fairs, of three days each; one on the eve, day, and morrow on the nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the other on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Michael the Archangel. Charles II. regranted these fairs and market, by charter dated Dec. 8, 1664. The present fairs of Cartmel are held on the Wednesday before Easter for cattle, Whit-Monday for pedlery, and November 5 for cattle. The fairs on Monday and Tuesday before October 23, have been discontinued. The market, now very small and unimportant, takes place on the Tuesday, to which it is said to have been altered from Monday. The tolls of the fairs and markets belong, of right, to the duchy of Lancaster, or to the mesne lord, in fee of the duchy.

The soil, particularly in Lower Cartmel, is fertile, and well adapted to the various agricultural productions of England. The substratum is chiefly limestone, and there is near the town a quarry of granulated limestone, yielding flags of the most durable kind, and capable of receiving a polish almost equal to marble.

To persons accustomed to the animation of a manufacturing town, Cartmel appears dull and inactive. There is here very little trade, and no staple manufacture; but at Upper Holker, on the banks of a mountain stream, near the point where it empties itself into the estuary of the Leven, there are two large cotton mills, one of them lately rebuilt and much enlarged, belonging to Messrs. Ainsworth, Catteral, and Co., of Preston, where a considerable number of work-people are employed.

The country to the east and north of Cartmel presents a beautifully varied landscape, studded with gentlemen's seats, and adorned with plantations and pleasure grounds, which extend along the sloping sides of the fells, while the lofty ridges, covered with wood and heath, shelter them from the severity of the winds. The most conspicuous of the seats are Head House, Broughton Lodge, Fell Foot, and Townhead.

The projection of the parish of Cartmel into the bay of Morecambe, frequently induces travellers to pass over the Lancaster sands to the east, and over the Leven sands to the west. The road across each of these tracts is correctly indicated on the

Drawn by T. Allom. Engraved by J. Kernot.

ULVERSTON & CARTMEL SANDS, FROM BELOW CONISHEAD PRIORY.

FISHER, SON, & Co LONDON, 1839.

map of the county accompanying this work; but guides are appointed to conduct strangers over these trackless paths, and the necessity of obtaining their aid is sufficiently manifest from the number of accidents which have occurred for want of this precaution. From Kentside Inn, the passage over the sands to Hest Bank, near Bolton-le-sands, is a distance of nine miles. The road is dreary, and the traveller, on a hot summer's day, is reminded strongly of an Arabian march. The distance across Leven sands is much shorter, not exceeding from three to four miles, and the united fordable waters of the Leven and the Crake, passing to the sea, midway between the shores, present a refreshing object. The surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and assumes an almost endless change of effect, when seen under the influence of clear, cloudy, or tempestuous weather. The track is from Holker Hall to Plumpton Hall, keeping Chapel Island a little to the left; and the mind of the visitor is filled with a mixture of awe and gratitude, when, in a short time after he has traversed this estuary almost dry-shod, he beholds the waters advancing into the bay, and bearing stately vessels towards the harbour of Ulverston, over the very path which he has so recently trodden.

Cartmel Parish.

Sands.

The manufactures of this parish are confined principally to the cotton trade. This business was commenced here about 50 years ago, and is still continued, though not on a very large scale; there is also an iron forge at Castle Head; and at Lowood, in Upper Holker, on the banks of the Leven, there is a large gunpowder mill, producing 30 cwt. daily. The rivers Leven, Winster, and Ken present great facilities for navigation, but there is little commerce upon them.

Manufactures and commerce.

The face of the country, in this parish, is much diversified with rocks, cliffs, woods, heath, and sands. The vallies are generally fertile, but the high land is unproductive. The lime-stone rocks of Humphrey Head and Kirkhead, in Lower Allithwaite, contain three small caves, two of them being named Fairy Church and Chapel; the former near the top of the hill, and the latter near Holy Well.

The grant of the manor of Cartmel in fee farm of the crown, in 1641, in enumerating the possessions excepted from the grant, speaks of the royal mines of lead and tin; but these treasures are unknown to the district. The quarry of free-stone, near Lower Holker Hall, now relinquished, yielded a material abounding in shells, and was capable of receiving a polish equal to marble; and the quarry in Great Hampsfield Fell, east of Cartmel, produces a granulated limestone, which admits also of a high polish. The quarries of the district produce durable flags; and iron ore, of an inferior kind, has been worked in Chapel Field, now Kent Bank, but the mine seems exhausted. From the deficiency of coal, the principal fuel of the parish is wood and turf. The celebrated waters of the Holy Well are resorted to for affections of the glands, and for scorbutic and cutaneous diseases, as well as for the stone and gout. In addition to the intermitting spring at Pit Farm, in Lower Allithwaite, which discharges a large quantity of water in rainy seasons, there are

Minerals.

Cartmel Parish.

two other springs of the same description, one of them at Lower Allithwaite, and the other at Hampsfield Hall in Broughton.

The land here is chiefly in pasture, but there is some good arable tracts in Lower Holker and Lower Allithwaite. Several estates are in a high state of cultivation, in this parish, and the Lower Holker Hall property, in particular, is cultivated with a due regard to modern agricultural improvements. The average rent of land is about £2 per statute acre.

Amongst the worthies of this parish may be mentioned—

EDMUND LAW, D.D., lord bishop of Carlisle, the son of the reverend Mr. Law, minister of a small chapel in the neighbourhood of Cartmel, descended from an ancient family long resident at Askham, in Cumberland. He was born in the year 1703, and was educated for some time at Cartmel School, and afterwards at the Free Grammar School of Kendal, and from thence proceeded to Saint John's College, Cambridge. In 1723 he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was soon after elected Fellow of Christ's College, and in 1727 proceeded Master. During his residence here, Mr. Law became known to the public, by a translation of Archbishop King's Essay on the Origin of Evil, with copious notes; in which many metaphysical subjects, curious and interesting in their own nature, are treated of with great ingenuity, learning, and novelty. He also, while at Cambridge, undertook and went through a very laborious part in preparing for the press an edition of Stephens's Thesaurus.

His acquaintance, during his first residence at the University, was principally with Dr. Waterland, the learned Master of Magdalen College; Dr. Jortin, a name known to every reader; and Dr. Taylor, the editor of Demosthenes.

In 1737 he was presented, by the University, to the living of Graystock, in the county of Cumberland; a rectory of about £300 per annum. The advowson of this benefice belonged to the family of Howards, of Graystock, but devolved to the University, for this turn, by virtue of an act of parliament, which transfers to these two bodies the nomination to such benefices as appertain, at the time of the vacancy, to the patronage of a Roman Catholic. The right, however, of the University was contested; and it was not till after a law-suit of two years' continuance, that Mr. Law was settled in his living.

In 1743 he was promoted to the archdeaconry of Carlisle, and in 1746 went from Graystock to reside at Salkeld, a pleasant village on the banks of the river Eden, the rectory of which is annexed to the archdeaconry.

Mr. Law was not one of those who lose and forget themselves in the country. During his residence at Salkeld, he published "Considerations on the Theory of Religion;" to which were subjoined, "Reflections on the Life and Character of Christ; and an Appendix concerning the use of the words Soul and Spirit in Holy Scripture, and the state of the Dead there described."

In 1749 he took his degree of Doctor of Divinity, but with considerable opposition, on account of the doctrines expressed in his Thesis, on "the Sleep of the Soul," from archbishops Herring and Potter, and several of the heads of houses. In 1754 he was elected Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and resigned his archdeaconry immediately afterwards.

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About the year 1760 he was appointed head librarian of the university; a situation which, as it procured an easy and quick access to books, was peculiarly agreeable to his taste and habits. Some time after this, he was also appointed Casuistical Professor.

In the year 1762 he suffered an irreparable loss by the death of his wife; a loss in itself every way afflicting, and rendered more so by the situation of his family, which then consisted of eleven children, many of them very young.

In the course of the next few years he received several preferments, which were rather honourable expressions of regard from his friends, than of much advantage to his fortune. By Dr. Cornwallis, then bishop of Litchfield, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, who had been his pupil at Christ's College, he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Staffordshire, and to a prebend in the church of Litchfield. By his old acquaintance, Dr. Green, bishop of Lincoln, he was also made a prebendary of that church. But, in the year 1767, by the intervention of the duke of Newcastle, to whose interest, in the memorable contest for the high stewardship of the university, he had adhered, in opposition to some temptations, he obtained a stall in Durham cathedral. The year after this, the duke of Grafton, who had a short time before been elected chancellor of the university, recommended the master of Peter-house to his majesty for the bishopric of Carlisle. This recommendation was made, not only without his solicitation or that of his friends, but without his knowledge, until the duke's intention in his favour was signified to him by the archbishop.

In 1777 Dr. Law gave to the public a handsome edition, in three volumes quarto, of the Works of Mr. Locke, with a Life of the Author, and a Preface. Mr. Locke's writings and character he held in the highest esteem, and seems to have drawn from them many of his own principles.

Dr. Law held the see of Carlisle almost nineteen years; during which time he twice only omitted spending the summer months in his diocese, at the bishop's residence at Rose Castle; a situation with which he was much pleased, not only on account of the natural beauty of the place, but because it restored him to the country in which he had spent the best part of his life.

In the year 1787, he paid this visit in a state of great weakness and exhaustion; and died at Rose, about a month after his arrival there, on the 14th of August, and in the 84th year of his age. He was interred, with due solemnity, in his cathedral church, in which a handsome monument is erected to his memory, bearing the following inscription—

Columnæ hujus sepultus est ad pedem
Edmundus Law, S. T. P.
per XIX ferè annos hujusce ecclesiæ Episcopus.
In evangelicâ veritate exquirendâ,
et vindicandâ,
ad extremum usque senectutem
operam navavit indefessam.
Quo autem studio et affectu veritatem;
eodem et libertatem Christianam coluit;
Religionem simplicem et incorruptam,
nisi salvâ libertate,
stare non posse arbitratus.
Obiit Aug. XIV. MDCCLXXXVII.
Ætat. LXXXIV.

Cartmel Parish.

The following character of the bishop of Carlisle is from the pen of archdeacon Paley.

The life of Dr. Law was a life of incessant reading and thought, almost entirely directed to metaphysical and religious inquiries; but the tenet by which his name and writings are principally distinguished is, "that Jesus Christ, at his second coming, will, by an act of his power, restore to life and consciousness the dead of the human species; who, by their own nature, and without this interposition, would remain in this state of insensibility, to which the death brought upon mankind by the sin of Adam had reduced them." He interpreted literally that saying of St. Paul, 1 Cor. xv. 21, "As by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead."

This opinion had no other effect upon his own mind than to increase his reverence for Christianity, and for its divine founder. He retained it, as he did his other speculative opinions, without laying, as many are wont to do, an extravagant stress upon their importance, and without pretending to more certainty than the subject allowed of. No man formed his own conclusions with more freedom, or treated those of others with greater candour and equity. He never quarrelled with any person for differing from him, or considered that difference as a sufficient reason for questioning any man's sincerity, or judging meanly of his understanding.

He was zealously attached to religious liberty, because he thought that it led to truth; yet from his heart he loved peace. But he did not perceive any repugnancy in these two things. There was nothing in his elevation to his bishopric which he spoke of with more pleasure than its being a proof that decent freedom of inquiry was not discouraged.

He was a man of great softness of manners, and of the mildest and most tranquil disposition. His voice was never raised above its ordinary pitch; his countenance seemed never to have been ruffled; it always preserved the same kind and composed aspect, truly indicating the calmness and benignity of his temper.

He had an utter dislike of large and mixed companies. Next to his books, his chief satisfaction was in the serious conversation of a literary companion, or in the company of a few friends. In this sort of society he would open his mind with great unreservedness, and with a peculiar turn and sprightliness of expression.

His person was low, but well formed, his complexion fair and delicate. Except occasional interruptions by the gout, he had, for the greatest part of his life, enjoyed good health; and when not confined by that distemper, was full of motion and activity.

About nine years before his death, he was greatly enfeebled by a severe attack of gout in his stomach; and, in a short time after that, lost the use of one of his legs. Notwithstanding his fondness for exercise, he resigned himself to this change, not only without complaint, but without any sensible diminution of his cheerfulness and good humour.

His fault (for we are not writing a panegyric) was the general fault of retired and studious characters; too great a degree of inaction and facility in his public station.—The modesty or rather bashfulness of his nature, together with an extreme unwillingness to give pain, rendered him sometimes less firm and efficient in the administration of authority than was requisite. But it is the condition of human mortality. There is an opposition between some virtues, which seldom permits them to subsist together in perfection.

The bishop of Carlisle married Mary, daughter of John Christian of Unerigg, in the county of Cumberland, esq., and by her had a very numerous family, in the different surviving branches of which he was singularly fortunate. His eldest son Edmund, a very promising youth, went from the Charter House school to St. Peter's College, Cambridge; where he died in about a year after his admission.

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The next son, John, educated at the same school, on the foundation, was entered of Christ's College, in the same University, where he was a Tancred exhibitioner, and afterwards fellow. Having taken his degrees and holy orders, he attended the duke of Portland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, as one of his chaplains; where he was first promoted to the bishopric of Clonfert, and thence translated to the see of Elphin; he died at his house on St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, March 19th, 1810.

Ewan, the third son, went young to the East Indies, where he remained some years, and, having made a handsome fortune, returned to England, and married Henrietta the eldest daughter of Dr. Markham, late archbishop of York.

Edward, the fourth son, was likewise educated on the foundation of the Charter House, and went to St. Peter's College, where he became Fellow. Having distinguished himself in the University, and obtained many academical honours, he removed to the Inner Temple, for the profession of the law, and rose, by due gradations, to the distinctions of king's council, attorney-general, and the knighthood; and, finally, to those of chief justice of England, the peerage, by the title of baron Ellenborough, and a privy counsellor.

George-Henry, the eighth son, D.D., late bishop of Chester, but now of Bath and Wells; a truly learned, pious, and good man, and an exemplary prelate.

The following is an enumeration of bishop Law's writings:

Translation of Archbishop King's Essay on the Origin of Evil, with copious Notes. Camb. 1735. Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c. 1735. Considerations on the State of the World, with regard to the Theory of Religion. Camb. 1745. 8vo. The same; to which are added two Discourses; the former on the Life and Character of Jesus Christ, the latter on the Benefit procured for us by his Death: with an Appendix, concerning the use of the word Soul in Holy Scripture, and the State of Death there described. Camb. 1749. 8vo. and 1769. Irish Protestant Schools; a Sermon on Jer. xxix. 7. 1755, 4to. The true Nature and Interest of Religion; a Funeral Sermon on Dr. Bland. Newcast. 1768, 8vo. An Edition of the Works of Mr. Locke; with a Life of the Author, and a Preface. 1777, 3 vols. 4to. On the Nature and Necessity of Catechising, with some Remarks thereon. 1746, 8vo. Defence of Mr. Locke's Opinion concerning Personal Identity. 1768, 8vo. Observations occasioned by a Contest about Literary Property. 1776, 8vo.

# APPENDIX.

## Appendix—No. I.

Hargrave MS. Brit. Mus. Cod. 327. fo. 1—50.

*The Address of the late Villiers, Lord Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon in the Dutchy of Lancaster.*



To the King by his Majesty's most dutiful subject and servant,

HYDE.

Jan[ry] 20, 1772.

A LIST of those who have held the Duchy of Lancaster under different titles of honor, succinctly shewing the augmentation, the decline, and the present state of the Duchy.

Not to be too minute, and to search with laborious accuracy among the descendants of Ivo Tailboys, who were barons of Kendall and took the name of Lancaster, one of them having been governor of Lancaster Castle, I will begin, in order to make the relation appear less insignificant, with greater personages; tho' the above mentioned family obtained of king John and of Henry the third the honor of Lancaster and the sheriffalty of that county.

Three Noblemen almost of the highest distinction bore the title of Lord of the Honor of Lancaster.

Lord of an Honor was a dignity superior to that of Lord of a manor, and in use before the conquest.

The Honor of Lancaster was of the most remote antiquity. It was composed of a number of Honors long before it was raised to an earldom as it was successively to a dukedom.

1. Roger of Poictou stands there the first to be described, but was deprived of his possessions for his disloyalty, which he probably inherited from his father Roger de Mongomery who got Arundel, Chichester, and the county of Salop from William the first and rebelled against William the second. Autocracy and disaffection in many instances seemed to descend with the succession of Lancaster as it might with any other of great extent. Dignity and power are the parents of pride and ambition, from whence spring discontent and rebellion.

2. William Earl of Montaigne Surry and Warren, third son of king Stephen, was next appointed Lord of the Honor of Lancaster, and put in possession of other considerable estates by his father. But Henry the second resumed what this royal Earl held of the crown and left him what came from his father before his father was king; a partition consistent with policy and which implied in some degree good nature.

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3. The third was John sirnamed Sansterre, but notwithstanding his name he became, as Hovenden says, a tetrarch. His brother, Richard the first, not weighing as his father did, prudence against generosity, rendered him who from ambition was too desirous of dominion, powerful by territories; he rebelled accordingly against his benefactor as he had done against his father, and was the murtherer of his nephew Arthur. He acted the villain to acquire a crown, and wore it like a tyrant. His oppressions were only equalled by his extravagance and baseness. He was an extortioner to the clergy and a tributary to the pope. He refused to his subjects their just rights, and offered, as Mat. Paris relates and believes, this free kingdom to a despotic Emperor of Morocco; but from his iniquities and weakness is derived our Magna Charta.

After king John the Honor of Lancaster was raised to an Earldom. Peter of Savoy, Uncle to Queen Eleonora wife of Henry the third, was created by that king Earl of Lancaster. John, his predecessor, was indeed, in the enumeration of his titles, called Earl of Lancaster as a king's son, who by the ancient laws of the crown were as is reported, Earls of course, without any particular creation or investiture, Sir William Fleetwood in his manuscript history of the duchy, says that there is a natural and an artificial earl.* A king's son was of the first sort. Selden further defines this title to be local and personal. Part of the territories belonging to this earldom lay near the new temple in London. It was called a Vavasorie. Here the said Earl Peter built a house, and named it from his own country "Savoy." His son being deemed an alien (but why his birth differed in this respect from his father's dont appear from the shallow researches that I have made into so insignificant a point) the earldom escheated to the crown and Henry the third conferred it on his son Edmond, called "crouch back" probably from his wearing a crouch or cross on his back as was often done by votaries to pilgrimages. His mother was Eleanor the second of the five daughters of the Earl of Provence. All of them were married to real or titular kings.

From this Prince is descended the royal house of Lancaster, rival to that of York. Their contest was of the longest duration and the most bloody that ever afflicted this nation. His father bestowed on him the titles and estates of Montford, Earl of Leicester, of Ferrars, Earl of Derby, and of John, Earl of Monmouth. He also inherited by the will of his first wife Avelina the succession of her father William sirnamed de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle. Edmond was declared high steward of England and procured a licence of Edward the first to turn his house (the Savoy) into a castle. Castles had distinction, rights and powers which houses or even manors had not. The above mentioned Sir William Fleetwood ranks an honor before a castle, a castle before a lordship, a lordship before a manor, and a manor before a messuage. The possessions of this earl were equal to some kingdoms. His second wife was Blaunch of Artois the beautiful queen of Navarre, niece to Saint Lewis king of France, by whom he had three sons.

Thomas the eldest succeeded to his titles and estates and was consequently sheriff of Lancaster by inheritance. He was made chief of Edward the second's privy council, but after many mutual disgusts and reconciliations, he took arms against him, or rather against the Spencers, was defeated at Borough Bridge, and beheaded at Pontefract after he had underwent the scoffs of the Royalists for taking, as it was pretended he did in a letter to the Scotch, the title of King Arthur. Never from the conquest to that time was the nation stained with more blood from the scaffold than what flowed on his defeat. It was soon revenged; the Spencers and the king himself fell. He was defamed by his adversaries as an adulterer, a perverter of justice, and cruel. By the populace and many clergy

* See Vol. I. p. 197.

he was canonised. The contradiction might arise from his having been an enemy to favourites and a friend to the church. His person was contemptuously treated, but his picture was worshipped at Saint Paul's. Walsingham says that his miracles were still in vogue in Edward the thirds time. Superstition has often lasted longer than other objects of fashion; it springs from the strongest basis, devotion, but the superstructure is commonly too high and too irregular to stand. His miracles were suppressed, but his attainder was reversed, he having been by act of parliament in the 1st of Henry the fourth condemned without the form of a trial by his peers. He married Alice daughter of Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln, and added in her right the estate of Lincoln and Salisbury to his immense patrimony. But she, perfect in figure, was afterwards claimed by a deformed dwarf, Richard Saint Martin, who by her confession of the infamous connection and by court encouragement and support (this Saint Martin being a retainer to the Earl of Surrey) demanded, some authors say obtained, the Earldoms of Lincoln and Salisbury to the great diminution of our earl's power and fortune. The affront indubitably inflamed his disaffection.

7. His brother Henry became intitled to such part only of his possessions and honors as had been settled upon him by the king in case the last earl should dye without issue which he did, and though the king afterwards considerably increased his estates by grants, yet he kept the greater share of the property of the late earl, which had been forfeited by his attainder. Henry further increased his estates by a large fortune with his wife Maud, heiress to her father Sir Richard Chaworth and to other relations; by which acquisitions the Earls of Lancaster grew very considerable in Wales. About this time the hospital of Saint Mary at Leicester was founded. This Earl seems only to have carried on the thread of the history and succession of his own family and not to have interfered with a significance meriting record in national affairs.

8. His son Henry who had been created Earl of Derby and Lincoln in his father's life time succeeded to his estates and honours; he added dignity to his illustrious family. He was the first Duke of Lancaster and the second of our nobility raised to the ducal title. The Duke of Cornwall stood before him. By his patent of creation in the 25th of Edward the 3d, the king created the county of Lancaster into a palatinate, and granted the Duke *Jura Regalia* in that county and many other privileges. The grant by this charter was only for his life, so all these distinctions with his dukedom ceased at his death in 1361. In the 25th year of his reign the duke obtained in exchange for Richmondshire divers and large domaines in the counties of York Durham Nottingham Derby Sussex and Norfolk. But shortly before his death, which happened the 23d of March 1361, he surrendered many of his privileges to the crown which were afterwards granted to John of Gaunt. Bravery prudence devotion and liberality, adorned his life. He rebuilt the Savoy, and founded the collegiate church of Leicester where he lies.

9. John of Gaunt married his daughter Blanch and made the house of Lancaster more royal; Maud her eldest sister dying without issue all the Lancaster dominions devolved to this prince, who was first created earl and afterwards duke of Lancaster by his father Edward the third; which king, the 28th February in the 51st year of his reign, instituted for the higher dignity of his son a chancery, justices for the pleas of the crown, as well as for common law, *Jura Regalia* and power of execution of writs and offices and all other powers which were exerted by the earl of Chester in his county palatine but limited this institution to the duke's life, which ended in 1361. The like privileges with the same limitations had been granted to Henry duke of Lancaster, but in the 13th of Richard, the

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second duke John petitioned the king and parliament at Gloucester that the late king's grant to him might be extended to his heirs male, and the king by charter with the assent of parliament extended it according to the prayer of the petition. He also obtained from king Richard a grant and release of all the forfeited estates which came to the crown by the attainder of Thomas Earl of Lancaster. This Duke had his council in Lancashire before the grant to him of *jura regalia* and in the grants and leases from the Duke it is stiled "Thrice Noble Council of the Thrice Noble Duke of Lancaster," &c. His council likewise took cognizance of land there before the last foundation or confirmation of the Palatinate. He married after the death of Blanch Constantia daughter of Peter king of Castille and took his father-in-law's title but ceeded it afterwards by contract and was by by act of parliament created Duke of Acquitaine. His recited titles are, Son of the King, Duke of Aquaitaine and Lancaster, Earl of Derby Lincoln and Leicester, his estates were greatly augmented by his father, who in the 50th year of his reign granted to him and his heirs large domaines in Hertfordshire and at Calais in France. As his royal alliances and estates exceeded those of any other subject, so perhaps in many respects did his merits. He was temperate and courageous, neither too negligent nor too ambitious of glory. He was however in 1381 so much the object of popular odium, though he differed with an unpopular king, that Jack Straw burnt his castle, the Savoy. His benefactions to the church did not procure him the favour of the clergy. They thought he wanted zeal; some suspected his orthodoxy, and the citizens of London, inflamed by bigots, assaulted him with violence for his moderation to Wycliffe.

10. On his death his son Henry de Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, returned just as it was pronounced by a pack't parliament that his banishment should be perpetual. At first he only claimed his legal inheritance, but finding a weak government and a strong torrent of popularity, his ambition burst forth and filled every sail. He dethroned Richard the second by arms but without a battle, and wore his crown by the name of Henry the fourth; but by act of parliament he severed the duchy from it. This act or charter is entitled, "Charta regis Henrici quarti de separatione Ducatus Lancastriæ a corona." It recites all the titles and prerogatives of the duchy and decrees that it shall be governed by its own officers which were at that time a chancellor, an attorney general, a receiver or treasurer, a clerk of the court, six assessors, twenty three receivers and three supervisors. But this is not the first institution of the duchy court as has been erroneously imagined. The same was granted to Henry the first duke of Lancaster and repeated in the charter or rescript of Edward the third for creating John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster and also in that of the thirteenth of Richard the second for extending the title and estates to his heirs male. It has indeed been preserved, from this reign with little variation to the present time. Henry the fourth was so jealous of his Dukedom and so zealous to preserve it, that he settled it on his son to save the title from being absorped in that of king.

I shall, now our dukes are become kings, refer to the history of the nation for every thing concerning them which don't relate to the Duchy, and contract my remarks, unless carried by accident into short deviations, within the natural bounds implied by the title of this paper.

11. Henry the fifth enlarged with the assent of parliament the dukedom by his mother's estate. She was daughter and heiress of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, whose estates were of great extent and value, and were situate chiefly in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Hereford, Cambridge, Norfolk, Lincoln, Bucks, Wilts, Suffolk, Surry, Gloucester, Dorset, and Hereford, and in the city of London and Marches of Wales. In

this reign an act of parliament passed declaring that all grants of offices and estates in the duchy should pass under the duchy seal or should be void.

12. His successor Henry the sixth did nothing of himself and was made to do nothing worthy notice that I can discover relating to the Duchy. His situation often varied to extremes, yet he seemed unmoved. He was above or below the most contrasting vicissitudes of fortune, and stood sanctified or senseless between a father warmed with heroic virtues and conducted by a national glory and a son of so elated a mind as to strike dread in his conqueror Edward the fourth; who perceiving in this young intrepid prisoner at Tewkesbury the noble fire of his grandfather, took a coward's resolution to extinguish it; gave the first blow and the murther after such a signal was immediately completed.

13. The right to the Dukedom then descended to John Beaufort Earl of Somerset, Son of Catherine Swinford third wife of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster whose children by her before their marriage were legitimated in the twentieth of Richard the second by act of parliament. But Edward the fourth deemed the title and estate forfeited by the attainder of Henry the sixth and by an act of parliament united the estates "appropriated" is the expression in the act, to the crown, yet decreed at the same time that the office should remain on its former establishment. Until this period the office of chancellor of the county palatine was distinct from that of chancellor of the Duchy tho' often held by the same person, nevertheless the chancellor of the county palatine was always subservient to the chancellor of the Duchy by whom all grants of offices and lands as well in the county palatine as in the Duchy at large were made; and if the county palatine seal was necessary to the completing the grant the chancellor of the county affixed it by virtue of a warrant from the chancellor of the Duchy. By this act the county palatine was annexed to the Duchy, and the Chancellor of the Duchy hath ever since held the office of chancellor of the county palatine executing the latter by his deputy or vice chancellor.

In the twelfth year of this king an act of parliament passed for vesting a very considerable portion of the Duchy estates in trustees for the use of the king's will and the king directed the same by his will to be appropriated to diverse charitable and superstitious uses, but this trust was destroyed by an act of the first of Henry the seventh and the estates were resumed and reunited to the Duchy.

14. Edward the fifth was not of an age to make any alterations during the short time that he was called king.

15. Richard the third tho' he made some excellent laws with regard to the nation left the Duchy as he found it. But,

Henry the seventh whose right to it came from his mother Margaret, the countess of Richmond and Derby, daughter to John Beaufort Duke of Somerset who was son to the Earl of Somerset just mentioned, broke Edward fourth's act and entail, separated the Duchy again from the crown and entailed both the crown and Duchy on himself and his heirs for ever, and so it has continued distinct tho' in the crown, the time of the usurpation excepted, to this day; yet I don't perceive that any of our kings or princes have borne the title of Lancaster since Henry the fifth who by his father's express disposition inserted it among his other titles when prince of Wales.

Henry the seventh in 1509 began to found the hospital called the Savoy upon the Scite of an old palace there, being parcel of the duchy estate, but dying before it was finished, Henry the eighth assigned the building with all the lands adjoining unto the executors of his fathers will by whom the hospital was completed.

It consisted of a master and four chaplains who were to provide for one hundred poor out of its revenues and to pray for the souls of Henry the seventh and his mother.

Appendix I.

The scite of this hospital was part of the manor of the Savoy which extends through the parishes of St. Clement Danes and Saint Mary in the Strand. It reverted to king Edward the sixth by the voluntary surrender of the master and chaplains.

King Philip and Queen Mary regarding the Duchy of Lancaster as one of the stateliest pieces of her Majesty's inheritance refounded the hospital and reinstated the Duchy in its rights and privileges, and annexed several estates to it in lieu of what had been alienated.

Queen Elizabeth and afterwards king William the third on complaints visited this hospital by commission and both at different periods found such neglects and abuses of the charity as required punishment and reformation. The master and chaplains still seemed incorrigible. Sir Nathan Wright who as keeper of the Great Seal was visitor of all charities established by royal foundation (though his right to visit this hospital has been questioned as being of duchy foundation) perceiving that the original intent of this charity was totally perverted declared it to be dissolved in 1702 and the Lord High Treasurer Godolphin thereupon appointed a receiver to bring the profits of all its endowments into the exchequer. From hence arises a suit between the Exchequer, and the Duchy for the jurisdiction, the rights and revenues of so much of the hospital as originally belonged to the Duchy.

This contest commenced in 1718 and remains undetermined. In the year 1743 and 1750 issues were joined for trials, but they were stopped both times on the consideration that it appeared unbecoming publickly and adversarily to dispute a point at the kings sole expence where the right was incontestibly vested in his majesty only to ascertain whether that right emerged from the crown or the Duchy.

The argument of decency seems to continue in force tho' not so strongly as in former reigns, because the question in fact now is whether the rents and revenues belong to the public (under the civil list act of the first of George the third which appropriates the land revenues of the crown to the use of the public) or to the king in right of his duchy. But if inconveniences result from the indecision on the question it is wished it could be settled by act of parliament or by the privy council or by a reference, or in some properer manner than adversarily at a great cost in an open court. A division made legal by parliament seems the most eligible adjustment.

The dispute was settled by act of parliament in 1772.

The exchequer derives its rights from the statutes of dissolution of 32d and 37th of of Henry the eighth whereby the possessions of dissolved religious houses were put under the survey of the court of augmentations and which court with all its jurisdiction were since annexed to the court of Exchequer.

The Duchy officers insist that the hospital did not fall within the predicament of any of the statutes of dissolution but on its being surrendered to Edward the sixth came under the disposition of the common law and reverted to the donor or his heirs in the same right wherein he had granted it. That therefore Edward the sixth took it in right of the Duchy which is evinced by the circumstance of Philip and Mary regranting it under the Duchy seal; and that the season of their charter of refoundation passing both the great seal and the duchy seal was necessary to the erecting the corporate body; and that the hospital in like manner reverted to Queen Anne in right of her duchy apon the dissolution.

Though it is not inconsistent with my historical list to mention under Henry the seventh's reign the origin of the Savoy hospital, I am apprehensive it may appear untimely to have pursued in this place the thread of its fate to its dissolution, but as the depending Cause issued from it and occasions some speculation, I thought it not only permissable but preferrable here briefly to trace the grounds of the litigation than to resume the point distinctly in chronological order. The detail of what is of little importance in the deter-

mination would be tiresome, and this seems of none to the public or to the king but from the charge of it.

17. This wide spreading inheritance [the Duchy of Lancaster,] was very greatly increased by the several acts of King Henry the eighth for the dissolution of monasteries, and for erecting the court of augmentations and by the act of Edward the sixth for the dissolution of colleges and chanteries, and by a charter of king Philip and Queen Mary made in pursuance of an act of parliament whereby very large estates in the counties of Hertford Essex Bucks Suffolk Sussex and Yorke were united to the Duchy; and so great a regard was paid by this Queen to the future preservation of this her patrimonial inheritance that she got a clause inserted in this act declaring that all such estates as had been since the first of Edward the sixth or should be at any time afterwards granted from the duchy, and had or should revert or be forfeited to the crown, should return to the survey of the duchy court.

18, 19, 20, 21. This favorite succession thus formed and augmented passed thro' king Henry the eighth Edward the sixth Philip and Mary and Elizabeth to James the first (notwithstandg many grants in fee were given by those sovereigns) in such good condition as to raise in the beginning of his reign an immense annual income, and to make a considerable part of the civil establishment over and besides some very extensive and valuable domains which he granted together with divers crown lands to trustees to maintain his sons Henry Prince of Wales and Prince Charles.

The king's necessities afterwards requiring extraordinary sums to be raised from his landed property, he first began with taking large fines for leases of duchy estates upon contracts for sixty years. But finding money came in slowly from this scheme, he proceeded to all who would become purchasers upon his terms; so that when Charles the first succeeded to the throne he found the duchy possessions reduced to very little more than the estates comprized in his own settlement, and in the leases for sixty years.

22. King Charles's exigences drove him to follow the example of his father in selling his duchy inheritance by which he raised money to a considerable amount. No part of it was preserved except some few forests and parks and the estates which went to his queen Henrietta in jointure and those which were comprized in the leases for sixty years granted by his father and even many of those were sold in reversion for small sums. But upon almost all the grants in fee there were reserved to the crown fee farm rents in the whole to a large amount.

In 1649 a commission was appointed by an act of the commons for the sale of the crown and duchy lands. The restoration cancelled all transactions in consequence of that act.

23. King Charles the second soon after his accession made several very extensive grants in fee of duchy estates to persons instrumental in his restoration particularly to the Duke of Albemarle and the Earl of Sandwich, and he also made many leases for terms of ninety nine years in reversion at small rents some of which are still subsisting. In 1665 he settled divers fee farm rents and very near all the landed estate of the duchy which was not in jointure upon his mother Henrietta upon Queen Catherine for her life and Queen Henrietta dying in 1671 the king added the estates comprized in her settlement to Queen Catherine's jointure so that the remaining revenue from the duchy to the crown sunk to a state of insignificance.

In 1670 and 1672 this king had two acts to sell all the fee farm rents as well those of the crown as of the duchy and they were accordingly sold and such as were in settlement

Appendix I.

on Queen Catherine were either surrendered by her and an equivalent granted to her in lieu thereof by charge upon the hereditary excise or were sold in reversion expectant on her death.

King James the second, tho' a prince of more order and business, did not attempt to save this ducal part of his patrimony from ruin, and such was the reduction of its income that in 1686 the officers of the Duchy agreed to reduce salaries to make them better tally with the small production from the duchy estate.

25. William the third accelerated the decline. He granted for 99 years after the demise of queen Catherine in 1705 most of the estates comprized in her jointure, which were all that remained unsold except what is not worth mention$^{g}$.

A stop was put to the devastation by an act passed in the first of Queen Anne to restrain the crown from granting leases for more than 30 years or three lives with impeachment of waste and a reservation of the ancient or more usual rent or greater or of a third part of the value, building leases only were confined to 50 years, but king William's above mentioned grants for 99 years had absorped so much of the duchy revenues that little or no attention thro' George the first's and George the second's reigns were given to the improvement of it, or even order in the office, till the Earl of Arundell was appointed Chancellor. He was a nobleman who loved business and repected justice and made confusion and partiality give place to regularity and candor. Lord Strange adopted, perfected, and enlarged his predecessor's laudable designs in the reign of George the third; but with all the advantage of their proceedings and plans and under such auspices as ought to animate every one to do right, this revenue will not for many years be an object worthy of royal consideration, and according to probability never a great one, not even when the leases granted by Charles the second and those of William the third for 99 years expire, and are renewed with increased reserved rents which the first will in the compass of 10 or 12 years and the latter in about 33.

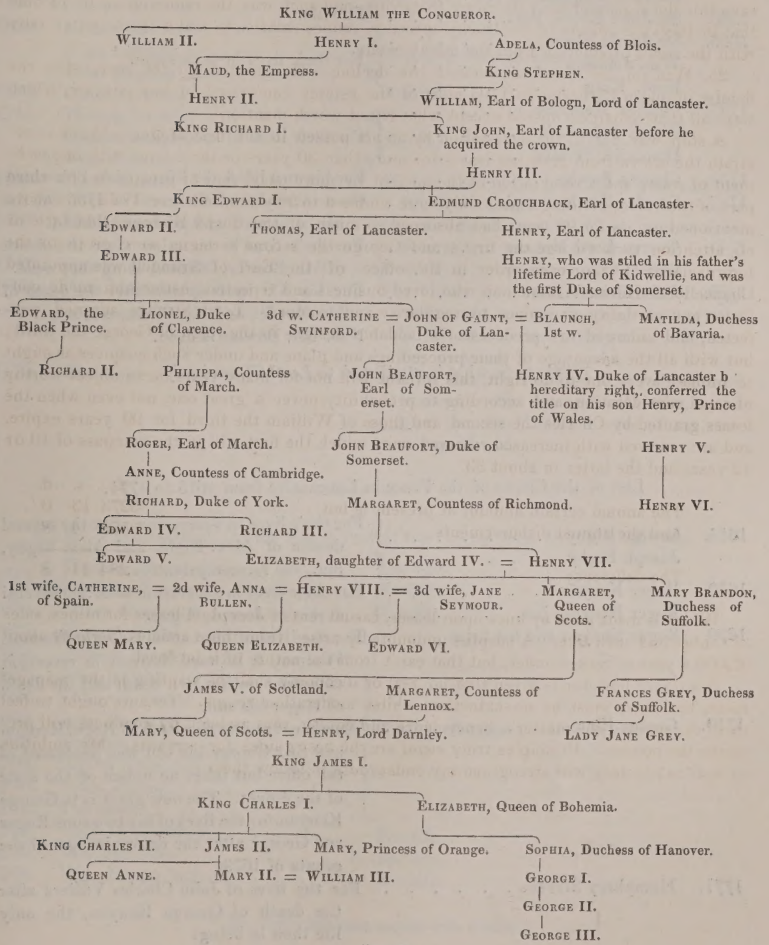
| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The annual certain amount at present is but . . . . . | 3273 | 13 | 0 |
| And the annual disbursements . . . . . | 3558 | 4 | 8 |
| The deficiency . . . . . | 284 | 11 | 8 |

Which is made good by fines upon leases, casual rents reserved on leases for mines, sales of timber and such like. A surplus undoubtedly arises from these articles, perhaps about £2000 a year or rather under, but that can't from the nature of it be freed.

Assurance however is given that no zeal or œconomy shall be wanting in the management, tho' there must be no extortion whilst moderation reigns. Tenants ought to feel thro' the steward the master's benevolence and equity, *thus* assisted by goodness will prescribe the bounds. Principles truly *royal* are the best guides for servants. My ambition as well as my duty will strengthen my endeavours to follow them.

## Genealogy of the Kings of England and Earls and Dukes of Lancaster, from William the Conqueror.





Appendix I.

List of Prothonotaries of the Common Pleas in Lancashire.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1635. | Ralph Ashton<br>John Ashton<br>Edward Rawsthorne | For their lives in succession. |
| 1660. | Sir John Elwes, Bart. | For life. |
| 1666. | Sir Jervis Elwes<br>Wm. Johnson<br>Robt. King | For their lives in succession. |
| 1707. | Charles Henshaw<br>Richd. Polewhale<br>Dominick Feratts | For their lives in succession. |
| 1735. | Charles Bowles | For his own life & the life of Rich. Polewhale |
| 1737. | Charles Bowles | On a surrender of the grant of 1735 for the life of himself and Richard Oldfield. |
| 1743. | George Lord Malpas<br>Robert Cholmondeley | For their lives in reversion after the death of Mr. Bowles, Oldfield being then dead. |
| 1775. | John Chas. Villiers | For his life in reversion after the death of Mr. Bowles and Mr. Cholmondeley.<br>N.B. Mr. Bowles is dead. |

[This ends what is attributed to Lord Clarendon.]

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List of the Clerks of the Peace in Lancashire from 1615 to 1771.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1616. | George Rigby<br>Joseph Rigby | For their lives in succession after the several deaths of Alex. Rigby and Alex. Rigby, jun., the former patentees. |
| 1660. | Roger Kenyon<br>Roger Kenyon, jun. | For their lives in succession after the several deaths of Joseph Rigby. |
| 1679. | Roger Kenyon and his heirs | For the lives of his 4 sons, George, Thomas, William, & Edward Kenyon in reversion expectant on his own death and the death of Roger his son. |
| 1710. | George Kenyon | The patent recites the death of Roger Kenyon and that George his son was possessed of the office but takes no notice of the state of the 4 lives. The new grant is to George Kenyon for the lives of his two sons Roger and George after the determination of the grants of 1679. |
| 1771. | Humphrey Stevens | For the lives of John Charles Villiers after the death of George Kenyon, the only life then in being. |

A List of Clerks of the Council of the Duchy, from the 28th of Elizabeth to 1775. Appendix I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 29 Eliz. 1587. | John Amyas | For life. |
| 1587. | William Gerrard | For their lives in succession. |
| 1607. | Gilbert Gerrard | |
| 1639. | Gilbert Gerrard | For their lives in succession. |
| | Fras. Gerrard | |
| | John Heydon | |
| 1683. | Cheek Gerrard | For life. |
| 1715. | Thomas Lumley | For their lives in succession. |
| | Charles Lumley | |
| | John Lumley | |
| 1731. | John Selman | To himself and his heirs for 3 lives and the life of the longer liver. |
| 1737. | Peter Chasselup | For the life of himself and son, and to John Selman in reversion for life. |
| 1747. | George Edgcumbe | For 3 lives. |
| 1762. | Wm. Masterman, Esq. | For * lives on a surrender by Lord Edgcumbe and on the death of the survivor in Mr. Masterman's lifetime to hold during pleasure. |
| 1775. | The same | For his own life and the life of John Charles Villiers. Mr. Masterman declared the trust for Mr. Villiers in case of his surviving Mr. M. |

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A List of the Auditors for the South Part of the Duchy from 18 Car. I. to 1766.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1641 | Thomas Trevor, jun. | For life. |
| | Sir John Trevor | For life. |
| 1658. | James Launce | For life. |
| 1677. | Edward Webb | During pleasure. |
| 1683. | Richard May | |
| 1687. | John Knight | |
| 1688. | Tobias le Gross | |
| 1692. | John Vanburgh | |
| 1702. | Thomas Gower | |
| 1706. | Robert Thornhill | |
| 1710. | Thos. Turner | |
| 1714. | The same | |
| 1715. | Thomas Windham | For life. |
| 1723. | William East | For life. |
| 1766. | Wm. Henry Ashurst | For life. |

* The figure has been erased with a knife.

Appendix I.

A List of the Auditors of the North Part from 1628 to 1774.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1628. | John Fanshawe | For life. |
| | Henry Ayloffe | For life in reversion after Fanshawe. |
| 1687. | John Fanshaw, jun. | For life. |
| | Henry Ayloffe | For life in reversion after Fanshaw. |
| 1701. | John Coke | For life in reversion after Fanshaw & Ayloffe. |
| 1703. | Wm. Bellamy | For life in reversion after Ayloffe, Fanshaw, and Coke, being both dead. |
| 1732. | Peregrine Fury | During pleasure. |
| 1743. | The same | For life. |
| 1760. | Robert Roper | During pleasure. |
| 1761. | The same | |
| 1772. | Thomas Orde | |
| 1774. | Saml. Pechell | |

Note by Mr. Francis Hargrave at the beginning of the MS.

"Note that in Lord Chief Bacon Ward's MS. Rep. A. A. there is his argument as L^d. Chief Baron in the case of Att^y. Gen^l. on behalf of King & as relat^n of Eliz^th Prestwood v. Wollaston & Lake, with much matter relative to the Duchy & County Palatine of Lancaster. The decree was 15 June, 1713."

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Appendix II.

## Appendix II.

### PERAMBULATIO DE FORESTA,

12 Hen. III.

Hij sunt duodecem milites com̃ Lanc̃ qui fecerunt pambulacõem de foresta p p̃ceptū d̃ni Regis scil^t Will^s Blundell Thom̃ de Bethum Adam de Bury Will^s de Tatham Adam de Coupynwra Ad̃ de Molyneux Gilb̃s de Killet Paulinus de Gairestang Patricius de Berwyk Henr̃ de Lee Grymebald de Ellale Thom̃ de Burnhull Qui dicunt qd totus coītat̃ Lanc̃ debet deafforestar̃ scd̃m tenorem carte de foresta pret̃ boscos sb̃sc^tos In primis Quernemore p has diuisas sc̃lt sicud Langtwayt se extendit p̃sus le Erlesgate in descendendo vsq3 ad pontē de Musart Sikets in descend̃ vsq3 ad Frithbrok sq̃ndo Frithbrok in descend̃ vsq3 Lone seq̃ndo Lone in ascend̃ vsq3 ad Eskbrok in ascend̃ sq̃ndo Magbrigge in ascend̃ vsq3 Hankesdame seq̃ndo le Sikets de Hankersdame in ascend̃ vsq3 le Sikets que est s^ub Vllethwayt ⁊ de de illo Sikets vsq3 Storchag ⁊ de Storchag vsq3 ad orientalem ptē capitis de Brounesgate seq̃nd̃ Brounesgate in ascend̃ vsq3 ad sum̃itatē capitis de Cloghok et de sum̃itate capitis de

Appendix II.

Cloghok vsqȝ ad de sum̄itatē capitę de Damerisgele in descendo vsqȝ ad le Sikets que est int̄ duas marbes arres sq̄ndo le Silcok vsqȝ ad Blemes seq̄ndo le Sikets vsqȝ Condonē seq̄ndo le Sikets vsqȝ ad mossam s^ub Eghlotesheued seq̄nd illam mossam in ascend vsqȝ iter̄ de Stokthwayt seq̄ndo iter̄ in ascend vsqȝ le Erlesgate Et pret̄ea ext^a haas diuisas dedit Joñes Rex quand ptem de illa foresta p cartam suam Matĥo Gernet ꝛ hered suis redd inde annuatim ḋiam marc salua sibi venacōe sua ꝛ inde faciet ḋns Rex voluntate suam Et p̄ter Couet ꝛ Blesedale p has diuisas s. de capite de Calder ex australi pte vsqȝ Wlnsty ꝛ de Wlnesty vsqȝ ad sum̄itatē capitę de Pirlok ꝛ de illa sum̄itate sq̄ndo le Merleigh in descend vsqȝ vbi le Merlogh cadit in Broke ad Thorpin Lees sq̄ndo le Brok in descend ad ductū in orientali pte de Wone Snape sq̄ndo Wonesnape vsqȝ ad Stayngile ꝛ de Stayngile vsq ad Comistis seq̄ndo Comisty in descendend vsqȝ in Calder seq̄ndo in ascendend vsqȝ ad p̄noīaī Wlnsty Et p̄ter Fulwode p has diuiś de Haya Ranisgil vsqȝ ad viam de Sepal ꝛ inde sicud ductus vadit de Sepedale ad Fulwode ꝛ inde siĉ ille dvctus cadit in Hauersichegate ꝛ inde sicud via vadit ad Coleford in le Ferms ꝛ inde sicud ille cadit vsqȝ ad Codelische ꝛ inde vsqȝ ad hayam de Rannislyt Et hom̄es de Preston debent ħere m̄emiū ad edificia sua ꝛ ad comburend pasturam aueriis suis. [a]Toxstath p has diuiś sic[d] vbi Oskelesbrok cadit in Mersee sq̄ndo Oskelesbrok in ascend vsqȝ ad parcū de Magewom ꝛ de prato vsqȝ Bromegge seq̄ndo le Bromegge vsqȝ ad le Brounlowe ꝛ inde extransuerso vsqȝ ad veteras turbarias int̄ duas maras vsqȝ ad Lambisthorn ꝛ de Lambisthorn in descendend vsqȝ le Watirfall Capitis de Stirpull sq̄ndo in descend vsqȝ Mersee Iuxta has diuś ḋns Joñes Rex posuit Smethdoun cū ptiñ suis id foresta ꝛ dedit Thyngwall cuidam paupi in excambio de i.....co ꝛ inde facit ḋns Rex voluntatē suam Itm̄ pret̄ boscam de Derby p has diuś de Bradi petra in Hargunkar siĉ p mediū Kar vsqȝ Hassihurst ꝛ sic vbi simita exijt de Nemore vsqȝ ad Longlegh que extendit se de Derby vsqȝ in Kyrkeby ꝛ sic vlt^a Longleh in Mikkyll brok ꝛ ascend de Mykkylbrok vsqȝ Blakbrok ascend de Blakbrok vsqȝ in Throunthornedalebrok ꝛ sic ascend vsqȝ ad planas ꝛ vicum ħeant commune ꝛ ħbag̃ ꝛ alia in p̄ḋco bosco ꝛ hoīes de Derby ħeant om̃ia necessaria in p̄ḋco bosco Itm̄ pret̄ Burton Wode p has diuś s. de Hardisti vsqȝ Sonky ꝛ de Raueslache vsqȝ ad Bradeleghbroke Ita ut Wiłłs Pincerna ꝛ ħered sui ħeant cōem pasturā aū̄is suis in staurū ꝛ pessonam porcis suis ꝛ merhemiū ad castrū suū ad edificia sua ꝛ ad comburend Itm̄ nos Juř dicim[9] qd Croxstath parcū fuit inde fens° *postq̄m coronacōem Henř Regis aui uři ꝛ ptinet ad Knouselegh ad hered Roḃti fil̄ Henř ꝛ debet deafforestari scd̄m tenorē carte de foresta Itm̄ dicim[9] qd Altekar p̄oit[9] fuit in defens° postq̄m coronacōem ḋni Henř Regis aui uři ꝛ ptinet quedam ps ad villam de Ines ꝛ ad Ramsmelis ꝛ ad Fornoby ꝛ ad Holand ꝛ ad Lydgate ꝛ debet deafforestari Itm̄ dicim[9] qd villa de Halis fuit dm̄on̄ aui uři ꝛ Rex posuit indefensa ptē de bosco postq̄m coronacōem s. de Flaxpolis vsqȝ ad Quyntebriche ꝛ Rex dedit p̄ḋcam villam de Halis in integritate ꝛ ptiñ suis Riĉo de Mide p cartam suam de foresta ꝛ debet deofforestari scd̄m tenorē carte de foresta Itm̄ dicim[9] qd Symondeswode p̄oit̄ fuit in defens° postq̄m coronacōem Henř Regis aui uři ꝛ ptinet ad Kyrkeby ad hered Riĉi fil̄ Rog̃i ꝛ debet deofforestari scd̄m tenorē carte ꝛ ḋ.

[a] *Subaud.* Et præterea.

* In defenso.

*Lansd. MSS. Cod. 559, fo. 55 (ss).*

Appendix III.

## APPENDIX III.

# FEODA MILITU.

Que fuerunt Henr nup Comitis Lyncoln et que post mortē p̄dci comitis fuerunt Thome nup Comitis Lanc et nunc videlt Anno Edwardi tcij a conquestu .xxiij.° sunt Henr Comite Lanc Derbei Leycestr t Sen Angt.

## Salfordshire Totington.

Rogus de Midelton tz. iiij. car tre in Midelton p j feod militis.

Margia de Radeclyue t Henr fit eius tenent.iiij. car vj bouat tre in Bury p j feodo.

Henr de Trafford tz.ij. car tre in Chatherton p.iiij$^{ta}$. pte j feodi vn vijj &c.

Alicia que fuit vx Ade de Prestwyche tz mañium de Akkeryngton p homag t seruic° t est. xxiiij$^{ta}$. ps feodi militis ibm.

## Laylandschire Penwortham.

Robtus de Keudale tz in dnico t suic° iij. car tre in Keudale vnde. x. *** fac feod. j. militis.

Johes Feton tz in suic°. j. car tre in Wythenhill. j. car tre in Hoghton. ij. car tre in Qualton dj car tre in Whythull in bosco p dj feod t xvj$^{ma}$. pte. j. feodi vndi .viij. car faciunt feodū.

Idm Johes tz in suic° .j. car tre in Clayton vn .x. car fac. feod .j. mit.

Wills Caudray tz in dnico t suic° villā de Northmeles p .iiij$^{ta}$. pte .j. feodi militis vn .x. car t fac feod .j. milit.

Adam de Waltoñ psona de Mitton tz .ij. car tre in Vlneswalton vn .x. car fac feod .j. militis.

Wills de Faryngtoñ tz in dnico t suic° .j. car tre in Layland vn .x. car fac. feodū .j. militis.

Thomas de Sutton tz .j. messuag .iij. bou tre in Penwortham vn .x car fac feodū .j. militis.

Abbas de Eueshᵃm tz .j. bou tre in eadm vn .x. car fac feod. j. militis.

Margareta Banastr tz in dnico t suic° .iij. car tre in Dokesbury t ...yngton .vj. bou tre in Hethe Chernok dj. car tre in Chernok Richard .ij. car tre in Standishe t Longtree t .j. car tre in Walshe Quethull .j. car tre in Sheuengton p .j. feodo vn .viij. car fac feodum vni° militis.

## Amōd.

Adam de Frekelton tz in dnico t suic° iiij. car tre in Frekelton .ij. car tre in Etheleswyk .j. car tre in Whytynghm .ij. car tre in Newton p .j. feodo vn .viij. car fac feodū militis.

Wills Prese tz in dnico t suic° .j. car tre in Newton vn .viij. fac feodū militis.

Idm Wills tz in dnico t suic° .ij. car tre in Prese vn viij car fac feodū militis.

Radus de Bethum tz in dnico t suic° .iij. car tre in Warton t dj car tre in Neusom t .j. car tre in Bretherton p dj feodo vn .ix. car fac feod.

Heredes de Wodeplūpton tenz in dnico t Suic° .j. car̃ re in Bretherton .ij. car̃ re in Claighton in Amond t dj car̃ re in Neusum vñ .x. car̃ fac̃ feodū militis.

Adam de Hoghton Chr tz in Suic° .j. car̃ re t .j. boū re in Heton in Lonnesdale vñ .x. car̃ fac̃ feod militis.

Robtus de Holand Chr tz in Suic° .iij. car̃ re in Eukestoñ vñ .x. car̃ fac̃ feod militis.

Nichus le Boteler tz in dnico .j. messuag̃ t .xj. boū re in Frekelton vñ .vij. car̃ fac̃ feod .j. milit̃ t quantitas istius est .vj$^{ta}$. ps .j. feod pret̃ .xx.$^{am}$ ptem minus.

Robtus de Frekelton tz .j. mes. ij. boū t .iij. ptes .j. boū re in Frekelton uñ .viij. car̃ fac̃ feod milit̃ t quantitas isti$^{9}$ est .xxj.$^{ma}$ ps feodi.

Heres Robti Shirburne tz .ij. boū re in Frekelton tt.j. boū re in Etheleswyk vñ .viij. car̃ fac̃ feodū .j. milit̃.

Heres Ade de Banestr̃ Chr tz .ij. boū re in Frekelton t .v. boū re in Etheleswyk .vnde. viij. car̃ fac̃ feod j. milit̃.

Thomas Bredekyrk tz .j. boū re in Etheleswyk vñ .viij. car̃ fac̃ feodū vni$^{9}$ militis.

Thomas fil Gilbti Singleton tz .j. boū re in Frekelton vñ .vilj. car̃ fac̃ feodū .j. milit̃.

Heredes Ormi Trauers tz .v. boū re in Etheleswyk vnde octo car̃ fac̃ feodū vni$^{9}$ milit̃.

## Syngleton.

Sunt ibm .xxj. mesuag̃ et .xxvj. boū re in manibz bondarj qui inde red̃ p añ ad os pasche t sc̃i Michis .xxj.$^{li}$ .ix.$^{s}$ .iij.$^{d}$ Et sūt ibm .xj. cotag̃ cū tanr curtilag̃ t .j. crofto t .j. placea re in manibz teñ ad volunr qui inde red̃ p annū .xxj.$^{s}$ .vj.$^{d}$ Et oēs p̄dci bondi debent tall t dare marchetr̃ t herietr̃ t .vj. pt̃ omñ bonoz sp̃tand ad defunct̃ in obitū viri t nō melioris michi$^{a}$ fuerit vidua Et si aliquis illorz h̃eat pullū masculū nō dz vendere sine licencia t h̃ p̄dca cū pq$^{i}$sit cur̃ tam Syngleton q$^{a}$m Riggeby se extendunt ad .xxx. p annū. a Sic pro *nisi.*

Sm$^{a}$. xxiiij.$^{li}$ .ix.$^{d}$

Sciend est qd q$^{e}$libz bonar̃ re p̄dca p$^{i}$mo red̃ .ij.$^{s}$ .vj.$^{d}$ p annū cū opibz ar̃ herciar̃ falcar̃ p$^{s}$atoz ad Riggeby t cariar̃ victū aliū dni ap$^{d}$ Richm̃ Eboz Donecastr̃ Pounfrait t Nouū Castrū cū .xij. equis simil in Estm t simil Hyeme Et postea p̄dcis cons relaxar̃ p̄dce bouar̃ dimisse fuer p̄dcis bond tenend vz p bouar̃ .xiiij.$^{s}$ .ij.$^{d}$ ob.

## Ryggeby.

Sunt ibm .xxj. messuag̃ t .xxj. bouar̃ re t dj t quar̃ pt̃ .j. bouar̃ in manu bond q$^{i}$ inde red̃ p añ ad ē ℔ .xix.$^{li}$ .xvj.$^{s}$ iiij.$^{d}$ In pcamētū aūiorz p mandar̃ Regs v$^{l}$ dnoz Lanc̃ qui p tempe fuer in Wapenr̃ de Amonder̃ t infaldenr̃ ap$^{d}$ Ryggeby t extendir̃ ad dj mr̃c p añ scilt p custod cui$^{9}$libz auer̃ die ac nocte tēpe hiemali .j. d. t q$^{e}$libz die ac nocte estiuali ob.

Sm$^{a}$ .xx.$^{li}$ .iij.$^{s}$

## Wro.

Adam fil Ric̃ clici tz .v. acr̃ re t red̃ p añ ad .ij. ios anni .iiij.$^{d}$ videlt ad fm Annunc̃ be Ma$^{e}$ .ij.$^{d}$ ad fm sc̃i Michis .ij.$^{d}$ Rog̃ Culvay tz .iij. acr̃ t dj t r̃ p añ ad e ℔ .ix.$^{d}$ Ad fil Jordani tz .j. acr̃ t r̃ p añ ad e ℔ .xij.$^{d}$ Ric̃ de Wro tz dj bouar̃ re t r̃ p añ ad e t .v.$^{d}$ Wills le Harpour tz .j. boū re t dj t r p añ ad e t .xv.$^{d}$ ob. Ad de Kelyrimishagh tz dz bouar̃ t r p añ ad e t .iiij.$^{d}$ ob. Giles tz .ij. acr̃ t dj t r p añ ad e t .x.$^{d}$ Joñes de Bonk tz .j. bouar̃ t .j. acr̃ t dz t r p añ ad e t .x.$^{d}$ ob. Joñes le Wise tz .xj. t r p añ ad e t .vj.$^{d}$ ob. Wills le Wogher tz .vj. acr̃ t r p añ ad e t .ij.$^{d}$ ob. Joñes le Bredkyrk tz dj boū t r p añ ad e t .ix.$^{d}$ Ad. de Parys tz .ij. bouatas q̄ fuer Joñ le Harpour r p añ e t .iij.$^{s}$ ob de liba firma t .ij. marcas Et dci teñ debent secr̃ ad Cur̃ de Ryggeby bis in anno t eciam her dcoz tenenr̃ post eoz̄d teñ decessū debent duplicar firmā.

Sm$^{a}$ .xxx$^{s}$. vij$^{s}$. j$^{d}$.

Appendix III.

Heredes Willi fil Elene tꝫ .iiij.am ptē .j. boū ſre in Etheleswyk vnde .viij. caꝛ̄ faċ feodū .j. militis.

Heres Adam de Bredeshagh tꝫ .j. mesuag̃ t đj boū ſre in Neuton vnde .viij. caꝛ̄ faċ feodū .j. militis.

Heres Joħis de Bredkyrk tꝫ .ij. boū ſre in Neuton vñ .viij. caꝛ̄ faċ feodū vnius militis.

Heres Ade Harper tꝫ đj boū ſre in Neuton vñ .viij. caꝛ̄ faċ feođ .j. militꝯ.

Heres Henꝛ̄ de Fetherby t Willms de Whityngham Joħes de Staunford t heres Riċi de Mirscowe tenꝫ medietꝫ maſſ̃ij de Claghton inꝯ se diuisim ꝑ ſuicº .v.te ptꝯ .j. feođ militꝯ.

## Feoda Militum de Blakeburnschire.

Roƀtus de Longeton Chꝛ tꝫ in đnico t ſuicº .ij. caꝛ̄ ſre in Walꝯoñ in the Dale .j. caꝛ̄ ſre in Ouerderwent .ij. caꝛ̄ ſre in Netherderwent .j. caꝛ̄ ſre in Meling t Eccleshull .j. caꝛ̄ ſre in Ꝑua Harewode ꝑ .j. feodo militis.

Abbas de Whalley tꝫ in đnico t ſuicº .j. caꝛ̄ ſre in Billyngton ꝑ .viij.d pte vniꝰ feodi militꝯ.

Joħes de Schotelesworth tꝫ in đnico .j. boū ſre in Hunkot vñ .viij. caꝛ̄ faċ feođ .j. militis.

Heres Joħis de Clayton tꝫ .j. boū ſre in Hunecote vñ .viij. caꝛ̄ faċ feođ .j. militis.

Joħes de Aluetham tꝫ in đnico t ſuicº .j. caꝛ̄ ſre in Aluetham .j. caꝛ̄ ſre in Clayton vñ .viij. caꝛ̄ faċ feodū .j. militis.

Brianus de Thornhill tꝫ in đnico t ſuicº .j. caꝛ̄ ſre in Folrigg vñ .viij. caꝛ̄ faċ feodū .j. militis.

Gilƀtus de le Legh tꝫ cū heredibꝫ Joñis de Caterale t Phi de Clayton diuisim inꝯ se tenent in đnico t ſuicº Tounlay Snoddesworth t Caldecotes ꝑ.viij.a pte vniꝰ feodi militis.

Willms de Heskaith Chꝛ tꝫ in đnico t ſuicº .ij. caꝛ̄ ſre in Magna Harewode vñ .viij. caꝛ̄ ſre faċ feodū .j. militis.

Joħes de Radeclif Joħa vx eiꝰ tꝫ in dote eiusdem Joħe de hereditatꝯ ħedis Thom̃ Talbot .ij. caꝛ̄ ſre in Russhton vñ .xx. caꝛ̄ faciunt feodum vniꝰ militis.

Willms de Radeclif tꝫ in đnico t ſuicº .j. car ſre in Blakeburn vñ .x. faċ feodū .j. militis.

Heres Willi de Chatherton tꝫ in đnico t ſuicº .j. caꝛ̄ ſre in Mitton vñ .viij. caꝛ̄ faċ feođ vniꝰ militis.

Heres Margarete Banastre tꝫ in đnico t ſuicº in Halghton .j. caꝛ̄ ſre vñ .viij. caꝛ̄ ſre faċ feođ vniꝰ militis.

Heredes Ade Nouel Riċi de Morlegh tnꝫ in đnico t ſuicº .ij. caꝛ̄ ſre in Morley vñ .xij. caꝛ̄ faċ feodū .j. militis.

Gilƀtus de le Legh t heres Joħis de Caterale tnꝫ in đnico t ſuicº villam de Hapton ꝑ .iij.tia pte .j. feodi militis.

Heres Willi le Heriꝫ tꝫ .j. caꝛ̄ ſre in đnico in pua Mꝰley vñ .xij. caꝛ̄ faċ feođ .j. militis.

Heres Lore de Caterale tꝫ .j. caꝛ̄ ſre in ꝑua Mitton vñ .viij. caꝛ̄ faċ feodū .j. militis.

Heres Thom̃ de Osbaldeston tꝫ in ſuicº .j. caꝛ̄ ſre in Whetheley t Thorneley vñ .viij. caꝛ̄ faċ feodum .j. militis.

Abbas de Kyrkestall tꝫ đj caꝛ̄ ſre in Extwisell vñ .viij. caꝛ̄ faċ feodum .j. militis.

Roƀtus de Blakeburn tꝫ .j. caꝛ̄ ſre in Donnū vñ .xx. caꝛ̄ faciūt feodum .j. mllitis.

Joħes de Dyneley tꝫ đj caꝛ̄ ſre in eađm vñ .xx. caꝛ̄ faċ feođ .j. militꝯ.

Heres Joħis fil Willi tꝫ .ij. boū ſre in eađ vñ xx caꝛ̄ faċ feođ .j. militis.

Heres Hug̃ de Donnū tꝫ .j. boū t đj ſre in eađm vnde .xx. caꝛ̄ faċ feodū .j. militis.

Heres Roƀti Spendeluſe tꝫ đj boū ſre in eađ vnde .xx. caꝛ̄ faċ feodū .j. militis.

Heres Willi fil Alani tꝫ .j. boū ſre in eađm vnde .xx. caꝛ̄ ſre faċ feodū .j. militis.

Heres Henꝛ̄ le Henriꝫ tꝫ .j. boū ſre in eađm vñ .xx. caꝛ̄ faċ feođ .j. militꝯ

Heres Riċi le Cok tꝫ .iij. acꝛ̄ t đj ſre in eađm vñ .xx. caꝛ̄ faċ feod .j. militꝯ.

Heres Huḡ fit Raḋi tꝫ .j. boū ꝛre in Worston vñ .xij. caꝛ ꝛre faꝯ feoḋ vniº militꝯ.
Heres Huḡ fit Thom̄ tꝫ .j. boū ꝛre in eaḋ vñ .xij. caꝛ ꝛre faꝯ feoḋ .j. militꝯ.
Heres Thome de Rede tꝫ .j. boū in eaḋm vñ .xij. caꝛ faꝯ feoḋ vnius militis.
Heres Willi fit Huḡ tꝫ .j. boū ꝛre in eaḋ vñ .xij. caꝛ faꝯ feodū .j. militꝯ.
Heres Willi fit Thome tꝫ .j. boū ꝛre eaḋm vñ .xij. caꝛ faꝯ feoḋ .j. militꝯ.
Alicia de Shirburñ tꝫ .ij. ptes .ij. caꝛ ꝛre in Wiswall vñ .viij. caꝛ ꝛre faꝯ feodū .j. militis.
Abbas de Whalley tꝫ .iij.am ptē .ij. caꝛ ꝛre in eaḋm vnde .viij. caꝛ ꝛre faꝯ feodū .j. militis.
Joñes de Dyneley tꝫ in ḋnico ꝫ ſuicº .j. caꝛ ꝛre in Twisilton vñ .xiiij. caꝛ ꝛre faꝯ feodū .j. militis.
Heres Joñis del Hall de Chipyn tꝫ quondam teñ in Chepyn ꝑ .xl.a pte vnius feodi.
Riᷓus Cocus tꝫ .iij. acr̄ ꝛre ꝫ ḋj in Donnoū p ſuiᷓ militare vnde .xx. caꝛ ꝛre faꝯ feodū .j. militꝯ.

## Tenura Feodoꝝ Militum alianatoꝝ in Elemosinā ꝫ alioꝝ Tenementoꝝ que tenentꝯ ad feodi firmā in feodo de Penwortham.

Abbas de Euesham tꝫ in elemosinā .x. boū ꝛre in Penworthām vnde .x. caꝛ faꝯ feodū .j. militis.
Joñes Flemyngs ꝫ Willms del Lee tꝫ .iij. caꝛ ꝛre in Longeton ad feodi firmā ꝑ cartā dñi H. de Lascy vltimi comitis r. ꝑ añ l.s ꝑ omñ ſuicº vñ .x. caꝛ faꝯ feodū .j. militis.
Thomas de Leyland teꝫ .j. boū ꝛre in Penworthām ad feoḋ firmā r. ꝑ añ .xiij.s
Dñs Adam de Hodelestoñ tꝫ ad firm̄ vite ex concesc̄oe dñi H. de Lascy vltiñ comitis .iij. caꝛ ꝛre in Billyngton p ſuiᷓ militꝯ vnde .viij. caꝛ faꝯ feodi .j. militis que teñ Abbas de Whalley ꝓquesiuit sibi ꝫ successoribꝫ suis imꝑpm
Comes Lanᷓ tꝫ in ḋnico .j. caꝛ ꝛre in Alkrington vñ .viij. caꝛ faꝯ feoḋ .j. militꝯ.
Dñs comes Lanᷓ tꝫ in ḋnico suo .vj. boū ꝛre [in] Huncotes vñ .viij. caꝛ faꝯ feodū .j. militis.
Iḋm comes tꝫ in ḋnico suo .j. caꝛ ꝫ .ij. boū ꝛre in Donnoum vñ .xx. caꝛ faꝯ feodū .j. militis.
Iḋm comes tꝫ in ḋnico suo .iij. boū ꝛre in Worston vnde .xij. caꝛ faꝯ feodū .j. militis.
Abbas de Whalley tꝫ in elemoſ .j. caꝛ ꝛre in Blakeburn vnde .x. caꝛ faꝯ feodū .j. militis.
Abbas de Neweby tꝫ in elemoſ ḋj caꝛ ꝛre in Extwisell vnde .viij. caꝛ faꝯ feodū .j. militis.
Roḃtus Spendeloue tꝫ medietatē vniº bouate ꝛre in Penworthām ꝑ que ſuiᷓ ignoraꝛ set inqueraꝛ.

## Ptiᷓa Feoḋ Militis quonḋ Comitis Lyncolñ in Ducatu Lanᷓ.*

Roḃtus de Longeton Chr̄ tꝫ .j. feodū militꝯ de Duce Lanᷓ in Walton in Blakeburnschire cū membris qd quiḋ feoḋ Roḃtus Banastr̄ nuꝑ tenuit de feodo quonḋ Comitꝯ Lyncolñ.
Henr̄ Dux tꝫ vam ptē .j. feodi militꝯ in Wlneswaltoñ qua Warinº de Waltoñ quonḋ tenuit de feodis p̄ḋcis.
Thom̄ Banastr̄ del Bonk ꝫ Thom̄as fit Ade Banastr̄ militꝯ Joñes de Thorpe ꝫ Raḋs de Bykerstath et Willms fit Willi Banastr̄ tenꝫ de dc̄o duce .xij.am ptē .j. feodi in Bretñton quā Riᷓ Banastr̄ Walt̄ de Hole Riᷓ de Top Willms de Breyme Thom̄ de Gerstan et Simon del Pult quonḋ tenuer̄ de feodis p̄ḋcis.
Adam de Hoghton Chr̄ ꝫ teñ om̄ tenꝫ de Duce .iij.am ptē .j. feodi militꝯ in Hoghton Etheleswyk ꝫ Clayton ꝫ Whelton cū Hepay Wythenhull cū Rothelesworth quam Rob. de Feton quonḋ tenuit de ḋcis feoḋ.
Abbas de Cockersand tꝫ .iiij.am ptē .j. feodi militꝯ in Hoton in puram ꝫ ꝑpetuam elemosinā de feodis p̄ḋcis.
Her̄ Roḃ fit Riᷓ tꝫ de ḋco Duce .x.am ptē .j. feodi militꝯ in Longeton quā Roḃ fit Riᷓ quonḋ tenuit de feoḋ p̄ḋcis.

* This part of the inquest must have been taken two years after the former, the date of the duchy creation being 25 Edward III.

Appendix III.

Henr̃ Dux Lanc̃ Willʼs de Faryngton ꝺ Willʼs de Holand tenz de dc̃o Duce .x.am ptē .j. feodi militꝭ in Longeton Leylond ꝺ Eccleston quā Rob̃ Busshell q°ndz tenuit de ꝺcis feod.

Joñes Haſlyngton ꝺ psenar̃ oñ tenz de ꝺco Duce .iiij.am ptem .j. feodi militꝭ in Sheuyngton Chernok ꝺ Walshewthull quā Rob̃ Banastr̃ q°nd tenuer̃ de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Ric̃ de Caſhalle tz de dc̃o Duce .xxi.am ptē .j. feodi militꝭ in pua Mitton quā Joñes de Pynchardoñ tenuit de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Abbas de Whalley Ric̃ de Shirburn ꝺ Gilb̃tus de la Legh tenz de ꝺco Duce .iiij.am ptem .j. feodi militꝭ in Wiswall ꝺ Hapton quā Ad de Blaburn ꝺ Rog̃us del Arches nup tenuer̃ de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Gilb̃tus de la Legh tz de ꝺco Duce .iiij.am ptē .j. feodi militꝭ in Tounley Coldecotes ꝺ Sudworth quā Henr̃ Goldyng q°nd tenuit de feod p̄ꝺcis.

Ric̃us de Grenacres tz de ꝺco Duce .x.am ptē .j. feodi militꝭ in Tweyselton quā comes Lyncolñ quond tenuit in manu sua de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Abbas de Kyrkestall tz de ꝺno Duce .x.am ptē .j. feodi militꝭ in Extwysell quā Ad de Preston q°nd tenuit de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Joñes de Haſlyngton Chr̃ Thom̃ Dardern ꝺ Ad de Hoghton Ric̃ Noel ꝺ Joñes de Bayley tenz .iiij.am ptē .j. feodi militꝭ in Aghton M⁹ley ꝺ Lyuesay quā Rads de Mitton q°nd tenuit de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Joñes de Dyneley tz .iiij.am ptē .j. feodi militꝭ in Donnū de ꝺco Duce que Rob̃tus Cestr̃ q°nd tenuit de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Brian ** de Thornull tz de ꝺco Duce .viij.am ptē .j. feodi militꝭ in Folerigg quā Joñes de Grigleston q°nd teñ de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Joñes de Morlegh Ric̃ ꝺ Joñes de Grenacres teñ de ꝺco Duce .x.am ptē .j. feodi militꝭ in pua M⁹lay quā Willʼs Marescall q°nd tenuit de p̄ꝺcis feodis.

Joñes de Radeclif tz .x.am ptē .j. feodi militꝭ in Rissheton de ꝺco Duce qua Gilb̃tus fil. Henr̃ de Aluethm q°nd tenuit de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Henr̃ de Clayton tz .viij.am ptē .j. feod militꝭ de ꝺco Duce in Cluyton quā Henr̃ de Clayton ancẽssor eius q°ndm tenuit de p̄ꝺcis feodis.

Willʼs de Hesketh Chr̃ tz .iiij.am ptē .j. feodi militꝭ de ꝺco Duce in Harewod quā Hugo Fyton q°nd teñ de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Henr̃ Dux Lanc̃ tz .vj. bou̇ r̄e in Huncotes vñ .lxiiij. bou̇ r̄e fac̃ .j. feodū militꝭ de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Henr̃ de Clayton ꝺ Joñes de Shotelesworth tenz de ꝺco Duce .ij. bou̇ r̄e in Huncotes vñ .lxiiij. bou̇ fac̃ .j. militꝭ de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Rog̃us de Pilkyngton tz de ꝺco Duce .j. feodū militꝭ in Bury in Salfordschir̃ q°d Ad de Bury quōd tenuit de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Joñes de Rydale tz .j. feodū militꝭ de ꝺco Duce in Midelton cū membr̃ qd Rob̃. de Midelton quōd tenuit de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

Henr̃ de Chaterton tz .iiij.am ptē .j. militꝭ de ꝺco Duce in Chatherton quā Gilb̃tus de Barton q°nd tenuit de p̄ꝺcis feodis.

Henr̃ Dux Lanc̃ tz .v.am ptē .j. feodi militꝭ de feodo p̄ꝺco in Totyngton quā com̃ Lyncolñ quond tenuit.

## Pceñ Feoꝺ quonꝺ Thom̃ de Grelle.

Her̃ Gilb̃ti de Barton tz de Joñe de la Ware .j. feodū ꝺ dj milit in Barton cū membris que Gilb̃s de Barton q°nd tenuit de Thom̃ de Grelle ꝺ ip̄e de comitꝭ de Ferr̃ ꝺ ip̄e de Rege in capite.

Thomas de Lathum Chr̃ Rob̃tus de Holand Chr̃ ꝺ Thomas de Sotheworth tenz de Joñe de Ware .j. feoꝺ militꝭ de quo Thomas de Lathum Chr̃ .iij. car̃ r̄e in Childewall .j. car̃. in Asphull .j. car̃ r̄e in Turton [dj car̃ r̄e in Childewall dj car̃ r̄e]a in Brockholes ꝺ p̄ꝺcus Rob̃tus ꝺ Thom̃ de Southworth tenz .j. car̃ in Harewode in Salfordshire vñ .vj. car̃ r̄e dj fac̃ feoꝺ q̄ꝺ Rob̃tus de Lathum tz de ꝺco Joñe .j. feoꝺ militꝭ in Dalton pbald ꝺ Wrightyngton qd Rob̃tus de Lathum q°nd tenuit de feodis p̄ꝺcis.

a Erased in origin.

Heres Johis fit Henr de Hulton tz de dco Johe .iij.am pte .j. feodi milit in Romworth t Lostok qua Ric ppond q°nd ten de dcis feod.

Rogus de Pilkyngton tz de dco Johe .iiij.am pte .j. feodi milit in Pilkyngton qua Rog de Pilkyngton antecessor eius quond tenuit de feodis p̄dcis.

## Feodū Lyncolñ.

Henr Dux Lanc t ten om tenz in dnico t Suic° infra Ducatū Lanc .xxij. feod milit t dj .iiij.am pte t .xx.am pte .j. feod mit qz com Lyncolñ q°nd tenuit infra ducatū p̄dcm t ipe com Lyncolñ nūqz tenuit plura nc aliqa pcelt ibm que quid feod dcus com q°nd tenuit de honore Lanc vt pz supi° p pticlas t pcelt supadcas.

Johes de la Ware tz in dnico t Suic° .v. feod t dj t .xij.am pte feodi .j. milit infra dcm ducate que quid Thom de Grelley tenuit qui quid Thom q°nd tenuit de Rege vt de honore Lanc vt estimate .xij. feod sz infra dcm ducate nūqz tenuit p̄dcus Thom uo tñ .v. feod t dj t .xij.am pte .j. feod milit que dcus Johes la Ware m° tz vt pz p pticlas t pcelt suapdcas t totū residuū dcoz .xij. feod tz dcus Thom in alijs diusis comit exa ducatū p̄dcm sz vbi t p quas pcelt penit° ignorate.

Wilts le Botyler tz in dnico t Suic° iij. feod de dco Duce infa dcm ducat que Almaric° Pinona q°nd tenuit sz que Pagan° le Vilers ancessor dcoz Almarici t Wilti tenit de dco honore Lanc .viij. feod milit vt estimat sz infa dcm ducat sūt tñ uo iij feod milit que Wilts Botiler m° tz vt pz p pticlas t pcelt subsciptę t totū residuū dcis .viij. feod tenuer ancessores Wilti in alijs diusis comit in qibz t p quas pcelt ignorat.

## Pcelt Feod de Horneby.

Inquis captę apud Horneby p Robtū Paslew Escaete dni Rege in com Lanc Ricus de Burgo Benectus de Hergun Adam de Farleton Simō de Farleton Ad clericus de Claghton Rogus de Tunstall Wilts Aaron de Farleton Rogus de Farleton Johes fit Eue de Tunstall Henr de Wenyngton Henr fit Robti de Wennynton Adam fit Andr de Farleton Johes fit Bñdci de Farleton Wilts fit Rogi Scocchis Robtus fit Walthem de Ergham Thôm fit Alani de Hergun Gilbtus fit Huctredi de Hergun Ad fit Martini de Farleton Johes Makeles t Simon fit Thome de Hergun.

Jur dicunt p sacrm suū qd Hubtus de Burgo tenet manliū de Horneby de Henr Munden t Rogo de Monte Begon t ipe in capite de dno Rege t dicunt qd neciūt p quod Suic Hubertus nec Rogus tenent de Henr nc p quod Suic Henr tz de dno Rege quia baronia illa diuidit in plures ptes in plurib com.

## Feoda Rogi de Monte Begon.

Adam de Montebeg Antec Rogi de Montebeg dedit Henr de Rokesby .ij. car re in Wennyngton p sulic milit vñ .xiiij. car fac feod.

Idm Adam dedit Galfro de Walon. vj. car re in Farleton t Cauncefeld p Suic militis.

Rogus de Montebegon dedit canonic de Hornby .c. acr re.

Itm Rogus dedit Thō de Wennyngton .j. bou. in Farleton p Suic militare.

Rogus de Montebeg dedit Priori de Thorneholme .xl. acr re t vnū mesuag in Tunstall.

Johes de Haryngton de Aldyngham Johes de Coupelond t Joha fil t her Johis Rigmaydyn t tenent eoz tenz .j. feod milit in Vlston Warton in Lonesdale t Gayrestang cū membr de Duce Lanc qd feod Wilts de Lanc q°nd tenuit de honore Lanc t nō plura nc pcelt feod in ducatu p̄dco vñ dci Johes de Haryngton t Johes de Coupelond tz Vlston in comm p .viij.ta pte vni° feodi militis de dco feodo.

Idm Johes de Coupelond t libi tenent manij de Warton in Lonesdale cū membr vz in Ellale Scotford t Kerneford Yealand t Assheton p iiij.ta pte t viijta pte .j. feodi milit de feod p̄dcis Et p̄dco Johes de Coupelond t Joha fil t hed Johis de Rigmayden t tenent sui tenz dj feod milit in Gayrestang cū membris vz in magā Eccleston t pua Eccleston cū Layrebreck Cale t pua Carleton maga Carleton Vprouclif de dco feodo.

Appendix III.

Comitissa de Durmund ꝺ tenenꝛ oñ tenꝫ Wytheton Treuels Thistilton ꝺ Prees dj feodi militꝭ de ꝺco Duce vt de honore Lanc̃ qꝺ Tebaldus Walꝺus Joñes de Thornhull Wiłłs de Prees ꝺ Adam de Bredkyrk qꝰnꝺ tenueꝛ de ꝑꝺcto honore.

Raꝺs de Bethum Cĥr tꝫ de ꝺco Duce .iiijam ꝑtē .j. feodi militꝭ in Kelgrymesargh ꝺ Bryning quā Rog Thoñ de Bethum ꝺ Roƀtus de Stopford qꝰnꝺ tenueꝛ de ꝺco honore Lanc̃.

Wiłłs le Botyler Cĥr tꝫ de ꝺco Duce .x.am ꝑtē ꝺ .xx.am ꝑtē .j. feodi militis in Magna M⁊ton quas Wiłłs de Stow quonꝺ tenuit de ꝺco honore Lanc̃.

Prior sc̃i Thoñ iiixa Stafford tꝫ de ꝺco duce .x.am ꝑtē .j. feodi militꝭ in elemosinā vt dic̃ in Penhulton in Salfordshire quā ħeꝺ Ric̃i de Hulton qꝰnꝺ tenueꝛ de ꝺco honore Lanc̃.

Abbas de Cokersand Wiłłs de Neuyll ꝺ Wiłłs de Burgh de Midelton tenent iiijam ꝑtē feoꝺ .j. militꝭ in Midelton in Lonesdale de ꝺco Duce quam Aꝺ de Midelton qꝰnꝺ tenueꝛ de ꝺco honore Lanc̃.

Roƀtus de Langton Cĥr ꝺ teñ oñ tenz de ꝺco Duce .j. feoꝺ milit in Newton in Makersfeld Langeton Kenyan Erbury Et medietꝭ de Goldburn qd Roƀ Banastr̃ Wiłłs de Langton ꝺ Ric̃ de Goldburn qꝰnꝺ tenueꝛ de ꝺco honore Lanc̃.

Ric̃us le Molyneux tꝫ dj feoꝺ militꝭ de ꝺco Duce ꝺ Sefton Thornton ꝺ Kyrden.

Wiłłs de Bradshagh tꝫ de ꝺco Duce .xij.am ꝑtē .j. feoꝺ militꝭ quā Hugo le Norreys quonꝺ tenuit de ꝺco honore Lanc̃.

Rogꝰus de ꝑua Boulton tꝫ de ꝺco Duce .xvi.am ꝑtē feodi .j. militꝭ in ꝑua Boulton in Salfordshire quā anc̃essores sui qꝰnꝺ tenueꝛ de honore Lanc̃.

Heꝛ Roƀti de Holand Cĥr ꝺ Nic̃i Deuyas tenꝫ de ꝺco Duce viij.am ꝑtem .j. feodi militꝭ in Brigħ Mede Hamella ville de Boulton qam anc̃essores eoꝝ qꝰnꝺ tenueꝛ de Coñ de Ferr̃ ꝺ iꝑe de Rege in capite.

Ric̃us de Langeley ꝺ Joħa vꝰeius tenꝫ de ꝺco Duce .xla. ꝑtē .j. feoꝺ militꝭ in Crompton Burghton quā Aꝺ de Tetlowe tenuit de Coñ de Ferr̃.

Wiłłs de Dacretz de ꝺco Duce .j. feodū militꝭ in Halton Burgh Leke Fissewyk qd Roḡ Gernet qꝰnꝺ tenuit de Rege p forestꝭ.

Abbas de Fourneys ꝺ teñ oñ tenꝫ de ꝺco Duce dj feodū militꝭ ꝺ viij.am ꝑtē ꝺ .x.am ꝑtē .j. feoꝺ militꝭ in Dalton in Fourneys cū membris in puram ꝺ ꝑpetuam elemosinam.

## Pceħ Feoꝺꝛ quonꝺ Thoñ de Grelley.

Nic̃us Langeford Cĥr tꝫ de Joħe la Ware .j. feodū militꝭ in Wythington qd Maƀus de Haꝰsegḡ qꝰnꝺ tenuit de feoꝺ pꝰcis.

Huḡ de Worthyngton ꝺ Joñes de Heton tenꝫ de dc̃o Joħe dj feodū .j. militꝭ in Worthyngton ꝺ Heton sƀtus Horwich qd Wiłłs de Worthyngton qꝰnꝺ tenuit de feodis pꝰdcis.

Abbas de Whallay tꝫ maꝰiū de Stanyng de Duce Lanc̃ ꝑ dj feoꝺ .j. militꝭ.

Comitissa Durmund tꝫ .x.am ꝑtē .j. feoꝺ. militꝭ de feoꝺ. Lync.

Heꝛ Henꝛ del Cherton tꝫ .xxxij. ꝑtē .j. feodi militꝭ in Chernok.

[N.B. From this sentence to the following in folio 41, the Feodary is a counterpart of Testa de Nevill, fo. 396.]

Henꝛ Dux tꝫ in dn̄ico ꝺ Suicꝰ .ij. feoꝺ militꝭ infa Ducatū Lanc̃ vꝫ in Croston cū membr̃ .j. feoꝺ qd heres Wiłłi de Lee Cĥr ꝺ Joñes Flemmynges Cĥr tenꝫ de maꝰio de Hornby qd feoꝺ Joħ de Mara quonꝺ tenuit de ꝺco feodo de Hornby Et ꝺcus Dux ꝺ tenenꝛ sui tenꝫ in maꝰio de Hornby .j. feodū militꝭ qd quiꝺ feoꝺ Henꝛ de Munden ꝺ Roḡus de Monte Begonis quonꝺ tenueꝛ de dn̄o Rege sꝫ nūqam tenueꝛ plura feoda nc pceħ feoꝺ infra dc̃m Ducatū sꝫ in alijs comiꝛ tenueꝛ feoꝺ vt intelligunt sꝫ quot ꝺ ubi ignorantꝭ.

## Feodum Wiłłi de Lancastre.

Testa de Nevill, 307.

Wiłłs de Lanc tꝫ dj feodū .j. milit in ꝺnico Vluerston ꝺ soluit abbi de Fourneys .xxx.s ꝑ annū Et abbas in capite de Rege ꝺ inde respondet Regi.*

Mattheus de Redman ꝛt Roƀtus de Conyerstenȝ .viij$^{am}$ ptē .j. feodi militꝭ in Yelandꝺ de feodi dc̄i Willi Et ipe in capite de Rege.

Iꝺm Wills dedit Grimbaldo de Ellale .ij. boū ꝛre in Crymblis.

Wills Gilƀti p$^{i}$mus dedit .ij. caꝛ ꝛre in Cokyrram Canonic̄ de Layc̄ in elemoſ vñ ħeꝺ sui vñ min$^{o}$ tenȝ de ꝺno Rege in capite.

Iꝺm Wills dedit Grimbaldo de Ellale .ij. caꝛꝛe in Ellale p ſuic̄ militare .xxlv. caꝛ fac̄ feoꝺ .j. militꝭ.

Iꝺm Wills dedit Hugoni Northmore .ij. caꝛ ꝛre in Scotford p p̄ꝺem ſuic̄.

Iꝺm Wills dedit Raꝺo Thormondesholm dj caꝛ ꝛre in Lancaster ꝛt ꝛ iiij.$^{s}$

Iꝺm Wills dedit Roƀto Facon .ij. boū ꝛre in Carneford p ſuic̄ militare.

Iꝺm Wills dedit Gilƀto de Assheton dj caꝛ ꝛre in Assheton ꝛt ꝛ ſuic̄ .ij.$_{s}$ iiij$^{d}$ p añ.

## Feoꝺ Michis de Fourneys.

Michus de Fourneys dedit Willo fit Edwardi dj carꝛ ꝛre in Vrswyk in maritagio p ſuic̄ Vs. poñ p cartam suam.

Iꝺm dedit Aꝺe fit Bernulfi .ij. boū ꝛre in eadem villa p cartam p .xxxij.$^{d}$ p añ.

Wills fit Michꝭs dedit Gilƀto fit Rainfryd .ij. boū ꝛre in Vrswick p .xxij.$^{d}$ p añ.

Michus de Fourneys dedit Gamello Forestaꝛ .j. caꝛ ꝛre in Vrswyk p ſuic̄ .x.$^{s}$ p añ. [Vide West, App. XI. n. 1.]

Heres Willi fit Michis de Fourneys tȝ de ꝺno Rege in capite .xx. caꝛ ꝛre ꝛt dj in Fourneys ꝛt reddit inde p anñ .x.$^{li}$.

Michi ancẽssor eius dedit .iij. coꝛ ꝛre in Adgarislich in m̄tagio cū fit sua Goditħ.

Abbas de Fourneys tȝ .xx. caꝛ ꝛre ꝛt dj in Fourneys in elemoſ ex done ꝺni Regis Stephi.

Iꝺm Abbas tȝ .ij. caꝛ ꝛre in Stapulthorn ꝛt ꝛ ꝺno regi p añ .xl.$^{s}$.

Iꝺm Abbas tȝ dj caꝛ ꝛre in Bemond in elemoſ.

Gilƀtus de Croft tȝ .ij. caꝛ ꝛre in Dalton iux$^{a}$ Kendall ꝛt ꝛ p añ .x.$^{s}$.

Edmundus de Dacre Chr ꝛt parsonaꝛ suus tenȝ .iiij.$^{am}$ ptem .j. feodi militis in Ireby ꝛt Tatham de ꝺco Duce.

Thomas de Gryshyngham Will del Grene Alano Hughson Henꝛ de Haybergh, Benedicto Adamson Cecillia de Southeworth Willo fit Willi de Loccay ꝛt Johes de Haryngton tenȝ .viij. ptē .j. feodi militꝭ in Gersyng.

[On a piece of parchment attached to fo. 41 and 42.]

Alanus de Penyngton tenet de Aƀƀe de Fourneys maſſium de Penyngton p ſuic$^{a}$ militare ꝛt p sectam ad cuꝛ de Dalton de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas ꝛt p ſuic̄ decime ptis feodi militis ꝛt p redditum xxx.$^{s}$ p añ Iꝛ idem Alanus tenet de p̄ꝺco Aƀƀe Tilberthwayt et Langden in Fourneys p ſuic̄ militare et sectam ad cuꝛ p̄ꝺci aƀƀis in Ulueꝛston.

Johes Neuille tenet de aƀƀe de Fourneys molendine de Ulueꝛston p ſruic̄ militare ꝛt reddit p añ .xxx.$^{s}$ Iꝛ idem tenet de eodem aƀƀe leȝ Ladermanez p iꝺm seruic̄ ꝛt redditum .xij.$^{d}$ p añ uel espuarium Iꝛ iꝺm tenet de eoꝺm Aƀƀe Mauscay riggis p iꝺm ſuic̄ ꝛt redditum xij.$^{d}$ p añ. It iꝺm tenet de eoꝺm certas ꝛras in Rosset p iꝺm ſuic̄ et redditum .iij.$^{d}$ ꝛt oƀ p añ.

Xp̄forus de Broghton tenet de p̄ꝺco aƀƀe Staynnerle p ſuic̄ militare et redditum .ij.$^{d}$ ꝛt oƀ p añ.-

Willms de Heton tenet de p̄ꝺco Aƀƀe Rosset per seruicium militare ꝛt .vj.$^{d}$ ꝛt oƀ p añ.

## Feodū de Bouland.

Adam de Wam̄uill tȝ in ꝺnico ꝛt ſuic$^{o}$ .ij. caꝛ ꝛre in Esyngton ꝛt .j. caꝛ ꝛre in Bathesby vnde .xiiij. caꝛ fac̄ feodū.

Elias de Knoll tȝ in ſuic$^{o}$ .j. caꝛ ꝛre in Bathesby vñ .xiiij. caꝛ fac̄ feodū .j. militis.

Alanus de Neuton tȝ in ꝺnico .ij. boū ꝛre in Neuton vnde .xij. caꝛ fac̄ feodum.

Appendix III.

Thomas de Knoll tꝫ in ðnico .iiij. boũ ꝛre in Neuton vnde .xiiij. caꝛ̃ faĉ feodū.
Joħes Tempest tꝫ in ðnico ꝛt ſuicº .j. caꝛ̃ ꝛre in Wadyngton vnde .xiiij. caꝛ̃ faĉ feodū.
Thomas le Surreys tꝫ in ðnico ꝛt ſuicº .j. caꝛ̃ ꝛt .iij. bouaꝛ̃ in Mitton vnde .xiiij. caꝛ̃ faĉ feodū.
Wiłło de Mitton tꝫ in ðnico .vij. boũ ꝛre in Mitton vnde .xiiij. caꝛ̃ faĉ feodū.
Adam de Bury tꝫ in ðnico ꝛt ſuicº .j. caꝛ̃ ꝛre [in] Wythekyll vnde .xiiij. caꝛ̃ faĉ feodū.
Dñs Comes Lancaſtꝛ̃ tꝫ in ðnico .ij boũ ꝛre in Mitton vnde .xiiij. caꝛ̃ faĉ feodū.
Dñs comes Lanĉ tꝫ in ðnico .j. caꝛ̃ ꝛt .vj. boũ ꝛre in Bradford vnde .xiiij. caꝛ̃ faĉ feodū.
Adam Bot tꝫ ad feodi firmā .j. boũ ꝛre in Bradford ꝑ ſuicº .j. colerii ꝛt .j. hanc de Pilo ꝑ ſuicº ꝑ cartam ðni Joħis de Lascy.

*Lansd. MSS. Cod.* 559, *fo.* 23 (*ss*).

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Appendix IV.

## APPENDIX IV.

Rymer, Tom. V. Par. ii. p. 132.

*Super Captione Henrici Sexti, nuper Regis.*

Ann. D. 1465. An. 5. Ed. 4. Pat. 5. E. 4. p. 2. m. 27.

Rex omnibus, ad quos &c. Salutem

Sciatis quod Nos,

Nedum bonum et gratuitum servitium, Nobis per Dilectum & Fidelem Militem nostrum *Jacobum Haryngton* multipliciter impensum, verum etiam magnam & laboriosam Diligentiam suam circa Captionem et Retinentiam Magni Proditoris Rebellis & Inimici nostri *Henrici*, nuper vocati *Regis Henrici Sexti*, per ipsum Jacobum factum, merito contemplantes,

De Gratia nostra Speciali Dedimus & Concessimus eidem *Jacobo Haryngton* Militi Castrum, Manerium, & Dominium de Thurland,

Ac omnia Mesuagia, Terras, & Tenementa, Redditus, & Servitia, cum suis Pertinentiis, in villa de Tunstall, ac unum Parcum vocatum *Fayret-Whayte Parke*,

Ac etiam omnia Terras, & Tenementa, Redditus & Servitia, cum suis Pertinentiis in Villis sive Hamelettis de Warron, Overborowe, Netheborowe, Old-Wenyngton, Gale, & Ergham, infra Comitatum nostrum Lancastriæ,

Necnon omnia Terras & Tenementa, Redditus & Servitia, cum suis Pertinentiis, in Villis sive Hamelettis de Bentham, Burton in Lounesdale, infra Comitatum nostrum Eborum,

Ac etiam omnia Terras, & Tenementa, Redditus & Servitia, cum suis Pertinentiis, in Villa de Holme in Kendell infra Comitatum nostrum Westmerlandiæ,

Quæ nuper fuerunt *Richardi Tunstell* Militis Rebellis nostri, aut alicujus alterius vel aliquorum aliorum ad ejus usum,

Et quæ ad Manus nostras, ratione cujusdam Actus, in Parliamento nostro apud Westmonasterium, Quarto die Novembris, Anno Regni nostri primo, tento, editi, devenerunt seu devenire debuerunt, Appendix IV.

Ita tamen quod Castrum, Manerium, & Dominium, Parcus, Mesuagia, Terræ, Tenementa, Redditus & Servitia, cum suis Pertinentiis, vero Valore annuo, ultra omnes Reprisas, ultra Centum Librarum minime excedant, prout per separales Inquisitiones, superinde captas, & in Cancellariam nostram Retornatas, plene liquet de Recordo,

Habenda & Tenenda Castrum, Manerium, & Dominium, cum parco, ac omnia & singula Mesuagia, Terras & Tenementa, Redditus & Servitia, cum suis Pertinentiis prædictis, eidem *Jacobo Haryngton* Militi, & Hæredibus suis imperpetuum, de Nobis & Hæredibus nostros, per Fidelitatem tantum, pro omnibus Servitiis & Demandis, necnon Reddendo aliis Personis Redditus ab antiquo juste debitos et consuetos,

Concessimus etiam *eidem Jacobo* omnia Exitus &, Proficua, de eisdem Castro, Manerio, Dominio, Parco, Terris, Tenementis, & cæteris Præmissis, a prædicto Quarto Die Novembris, usque in Diem Confectionis Præsentium, provenientia,

In Cujus, &c.

Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, vicesimo nono Die Julii.

Per ipsum Regem & de Data prædicta &c.

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## Appendix V. Appendix V.

### *Connection of Laci and Lizoures,*

Extracted from the Preface to the Pipe Rolls.

A new view is opened of a very important fact in the history of one of the great feudal tenancies of England, which became at length, as it still continues, a fief of the crown, the honor of Pontefract. The original grantee was an Ilbert de Laci, whose great possessions are described in Domesday book. From him descended other Lacis, who held this fee till the reign of Richard I., when Robert the last of them deceased without issue. On his death the fee descended to Albreda de Lizoures, of whom there exists a fine of the 5th year of King Richard, shewing her in possession and to whom she disposed of it. The question is how Albreda stood related to the Laci last seized; and Dugdale, together with the whole body of later genealogists, have followed the Historia Laceiorum, an historical fragment written not later than the time of king Henry VI, printed in the Monasticon from a chartulary. The writer of this little piece of history declares Albreda to have been half sister, ex parte materna, to the last of the Lacis. But as it would shew a rule of descent of which, it is presumed, no similar instance can be produced from those times, and might, if admitted, lead to general conclusions that were erroneous in respect to the inheritance of feudal tenures in the early monarchy, it is of importance to observe, that in this Roll there is an entry in the accounts for Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire that Robert de Lizoures paid £8. 6s. 8d. that he might take to wife the sister and heir of Albert de Laci, a second of that name, and there can scarcely be a doubt that Albreda, the issue of that marriage, was cousin and heir and not half sister of the last Laci, and therefore a partaker of the blood of the Ilbert de Laci, who was the original.

Appendix VI.

## Appendix VI.

### *A List of Papists who Registered their Estates and the respective Values thereof in Lancashire.*

As reported to Parliament by the Commissioners appointed under the Act 1 George I.
(See vol. IV. p. 327—8.)

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aspenwall, Richard | 25 | 5 | 0 |
| Alston, John | 19 | 7 | 0 |
| Aray, Elizabeth | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Abbott, Richard | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Alker, John | 39 | 1 | 0 |
| Arkwright, Robert | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Anderton, Sir Lawrence | 621 | 16 | 10 |
| Anderton, Margaret, Dame | 486 | 8 | 3½ |
| Aspenwall, Henry | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Ashton, Arthur | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Ashton, Richard | 13 | 19 | 0 |
| Abram, William | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Ascough, Hugh | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Anderton, Richard | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Bolton, Richard | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bolton, Thomas | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Bolton, William | 7 | 12 | 5 |
| Bundell, Robert | 4 | 17 | 0 |
| Blackburne, Richard | 21 | 2 | 0 |
| Bowyer, John | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Burscough, John | 20 | 10 | 0 |
| Blackburn, Thomas | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Burgess, Robert | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Bulling, John | 23 | 10 | 0 |
| Billing, Margaret | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Bolton, William | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Bury, Andrew | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Brown, William | 9 | 17 | 4 |
| Baine, Edmund | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Butler, Elizabeth | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| Brown, Elizabeth | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Barret, Thomas | 13 | 5 | 0 |
| Bannister, George | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Barton, John | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Blundell, Mary, Dame | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Bamburgh, John | 83 | 8 | 6 |
| Bellassis, Rowland | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Barton, Roger | 16 | 3 | 2 |
| Brown, William | 22 | 10 | 0 |
| Booth, Richard | 23 | 19 | 0 |
| Buller, John | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Bolton, John | 70 | 5 | 0 |
| Blackbourne, Richard | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Blackledge, William | 13 | 3 | 0 |
| Bolton, Joseph | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Butler, Thomas | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Butler, Christopher | 10 | 19 | 6 |
| Barton, Henry | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Bolton, John | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Blakey, William | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| Bambur, Thomas | 26 | 10 | 6 |
| Brockholes, John | 522 | 19 | 1 |
| Barton, Hugh | 35 | 11 | 6 |
| Blackbourn, Margaret | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Butler, Mary | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Ball, Robert | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Bordley, William | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Butler, Catharine | 537 | 0 | 0 |
| Bellassis, Rowland | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Burscough, Richard | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Butler, Henry | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Blundell, Nicholas | 482 | 12 | 2½ |
| Breers, Bridget | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Barlow, Anthony | 171 | 9 | 0 |
| Bolton, Elizabeth | 25 | 12 | 0 |
| Connell, George | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Coope, James | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Clarkson, Perpetua | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Cottam, John | 14 | 5 | 8 |
| Cocker, Anne | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cliffton, Bridget | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Charnley, Paul | 30 | 7 | 6 |
| Casseney, John | 3 | 17 | 6 |
| Corless, Alice | 27 | 3 | 6 |
| Cottam, Ellen | 26 | 15 | 0 |
| Cornwallis, Mary | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Cordwell, Cuthbert | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Crook, John | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Coope, Richard | 18 | 5 | 0 |
| Cotterall, James | 16 | 13 | 0 |
| Cottam, Lawrence | 13 | 3 | 0 |
| Charnley, Thomas | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Craven, Richard | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Charnley, Anne, Widow | 6 | 5 | 0 |
| Charnley, Ann, Spinster | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cottam, Lawrence | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Cragg, Matthew | 17 | 14 | 0 |
| Callen, Thurston | 30 | 15 | 0 |
| Clifford, Hugh, Lord | 163 | 6 | 10 |
| Culchith, Thomas | 85 | 8 | 9 |
| Cliffton, Thomas | 1548 | 16 | 10½ |
| Culchith, Mary | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Culchith, John | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Clare, Martha | 10 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Clare, Thomas | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Crosby, Thomas | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Case, Henry | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Case, William | 28 | 5 | 0 |
| Chaddock, John | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Culcheth, Roger | 64 | 15 | 4 |
| Clarkson, John | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Cropper, Richard | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| Crook, James | 34 | 2 | 6 |
| Curdon, William | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| Cottam, William and Oliver | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Cardwell, Richard | 19 | 8 | 0 |
| Cordwell, John | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Charnock, Anne | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Cowpe, William | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Caton, Lawrence | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Croft, William and Margaret | 18 | 6 | 0 |
| Croskell, Robert | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Carus, George | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Carus, Frances | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Cartwright, Richard | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Chantrell, Darcy | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| Chirchlow, Anne | 25 | 11 | 0 |
| Chadwick, Mary | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Clarkson, Edward | 36 | 5 | 0 |
| Curnew, Henry | 141 | 10 | 0 |
| Duckworth, Elizabeth | 8 | 12 | 0 |
| Derbyshire, John | 13 | 2 | 0 |
| Demen, Evan | 8 | 5 | 0 |
| Daniel, John | 17 | 3 | 0 |
| Dobson, James | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Diver, John | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| Doubiggen, Anne, Winder | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Dennet, James | 37 | 12 | 6 |
| Dickenson, Agnes | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Dandy, William | 24 | 10 | 0 |
| Danson, James | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Dilworth, James | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Daniel, Edward | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Davy, William | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Dilworth, Stephen | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Eastham, Edmund | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Eccleston, Thomas | 341 | 5 | 11 |
| Eccleston, Eleanora | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Erdywick, Sampson | 48 | 0 | 0 |
| Eccles, Thomas | 19 | 6 | 6 |
| Elscar, Richard | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Edmondson, Elizabeth | 31 | 19 | 11 |
| Escourt, Francis | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Ellam, Edward | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Foster, Henry | 23 | 17 | 0 |
| Fish, Evan | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Farnworth, Edward | 77 | 5 | 6 |
| Finch, James | 15 | 13 | 0 |
| Fisher, Thomas | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Fazakerley, Robert | 187 | 10 | 10¾ |
| Faulconberg, Lord Visct. | 356 | 0 | 9 |
| Fowler, John | 233 | 16 | 10 |
| Fleetwood, Sir Richard | 1 | 9 | 9 |
| Fisher, Henry | 32 | 5 | 6 |
| Fletcher, John | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Foster, Robert | 39 | 8 | 0 |
| Fletcher, William | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Felton, John | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| Felton, James | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Foxcroft, William | 26 | 8 | 0 |
| Grigson, William | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Gerard, Mary, Dame | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Gillibrand, Thomas | 40 | 1 | 6 |
| Gillibrand, John | 18 | 7 | 10 |
| Gerrard, John | 114 | 18 | 4 |
| Gerard, Oliver | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Gregson, Thomas | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Gregson, Catherine | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Gerrard, Evan | 112 | 12 | 3 |
| Gorsuch, James | 52 | 11 | 8 |
| Gerrard, Sir William | 247 | 6 | 11 |
| Guest, John, Junr. | 30 | 15 | 4 |
| Gerrard, Richard | 45 | 5 | 0 |
| Gregory, Jane | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Glover, Peter | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Golden, Thomas | 128 | 1 | 11 |
| Glover, Ellis | 25 | 10 | 0 |
| Glover, Ralph | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Greenough, Robert | 34 | 15 | 0 |
| Green, Barbara | 36 | 2 | 6 |
| Gore, Thomas | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| Gerrard, Thomas | 345 | 14 | 2 |
| Grimbelson, Emer | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Guest, Jennett | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Gradell, Christopher | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Gillow, William | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Gillow, Richard | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Gradwell, Elizabeth | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Gregson, George | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Green, Agnes | 63 | 3 | 8 |
| Goose, Thomas | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Green, Ellen | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Gate, John | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Gate, Francis | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Grey, William | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Gerrard, Richard | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Gerrard, John | 20 | 10 | 0 |
| Green, Margaret | 36 | 2 | 6 |
| Gooden, Richard | 65 | 14 | 4 |
| Gooden, Thomas | 83 | 10 | 0 |
| Gerrard, Richard | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Higson, John | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Helme, William | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Higgenson, Roger | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Hudson, Alexander | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Harrison, James | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Harrison, Edward | 19 | 8 | 0 |
| Hesketh, Margaret | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| Holden, Richard | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Harrison, William | 8 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix VI.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hankinson, Thomas | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Hill, John | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Hilton, Richard | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Halsell, James | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Harrison, James | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Harrington, Charles | 197 | 3 | 0 |
| Harrington, Mary | 200 | 0 | 6 |
| Hodgkinson, Mabell | 46 | 5 | 5¼ |
| Howard, Ralph | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Howarden, Catherine | 56 | 1 | 0 |
| Harrington, Mary | 31 | 10 | 0 |
| Howarden, Mary | 23 | 10 | 0 |
| Harrington, Dorothy | 107 | 12 | 6 |
| Howarden, Mary | 37 | 0 | 6 |
| Howard, Thomas | 4 | 13 | 0 |
| Holland, Alexander | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Houghton, Margaret | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Holland, Thomas | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Hodgkinson, Marg. & Rbt. Greenough | 29 | 8 | 4 |
| Halliwell, William | 89 | 0 | 6 |
| Hawett, Cecilia | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Heateley, Peter | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Hodson, Thomas | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| Holland, Hellen | 41 | 10 | 0 |
| Harrison, Henry | 6 | 13 | 0 |
| Hesketh, William | 198 | 3 | 4½ |
| Hesketh, George | 13 | 6 | 8 |
| Hull, Elizabeth | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Heatley, Hugh | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Hathornthaiete, John | 49 | 3 | 4 |
| Hatton, Edward | 0 | 8 | 4½ |
| Harrison, William | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Houghton, Thomas | 11 | 8 | 0 |
| Howard, Edward | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Hodgkinson, Anne | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Hitchmough, Edward | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Higginson, Robert | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson, Richard | 10 | 11 | 6 |
| Jackson, John | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| Jackson, Richard | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Ince, Christopher | 163 | 4 | 4 |
| Ince, Dorothy, Anne, & John Twist, &c. | 5 | 9 | 6 |
| Johnson, Thomas | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Jump, Robert | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Jump, Hugh | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson, John | 50 | 8 | 0 |
| Jenkinson, Thomas | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Johnson, Robert | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Juice, Robert | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Irlam, Frances | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| Jackson, Richard | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Jump, William | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| Knott, Thomas | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Kendal, Richard | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Kay, Elizabeth | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Kitchen, Anne | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Lickfold, John | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Lathom, William | 6 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linesay, Richard | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Langtree, Richard | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Letherbarrow, Thomas | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| Lurting, John | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Lancaster, William | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Lytherland, Elizabeth | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Lickey, Nicholas | 32 | 10 | 0 |
| Lancaster, Francis | 5 | 17 | 6 |
| Lancaster, Thomas | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Leadbeater, Alice | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Leyburne, James | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Longworth, John | 23 | 13 | 0 |
| Lancaster, John | 87 | 6 | 4 |
| Longworth, Mary | 24 | 17 | 6 |
| Langton, Edward | 69 | 6 | 5 |
| Leigh, Margaret and Alias | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| Lumb, John | 18 | 10 | 0 |
| Langtree, Thomas | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Leckonby, William | 79 | 11 | 6 |
| Leigh, Emma | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Laithwait, Anne | 15 | 17 | 6 |
| Leyburne, Nicholas | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Leyburne, George | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Lund, Anthony | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Leigh, James | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Leigh, Roger | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Molden, William | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Moulden, John | 24 | 15 | 0 |
| Medcalf, Christopher | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Moorcroft, William | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Maudesley, Thomas | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Maudesley, William | 21 | 10 | 0 |
| Molineux, Sir William, Brt. | 2346 | 16 | 2 |
| Molineux, Robert, | 309 | 8 | 2 |
| Maborn, Robert | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Molineux, William | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Massey, Richard | 352 | 0 | 9 |
| Mather, Richard | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Maudseley, Margaret | 4 | 17 | 0 |
| Molineux, Thomas | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Martin, Richard | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Malley, Thomas | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Miller, Thomas | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Menick, John | 5 | 2 | 8 |
| Morton, William | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Molineux, Richard | 1100 | 0 | 0 |
| Moore, Andrew | 38 | 15 | 0 |
| Miller, Thomas | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Norris, Gabriel | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Noblet, John | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Naylor, Thomas | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Nelson, Maximilian | 100 | 18 | 10 |
| Neusham, John | 26 | 15 | 0 |
| Nelston, Edward | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Osbalstone, Edward | 9 | 13 | 4 |
| Oyle, Richard | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Orrell, Humphrey | 68 | 12 | 0 |
| Osbalstone, Robert | 14 | 0 | 0 |

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Osbaldiston, Alexander | 92 | 2 | 0 |
| Parkinson, Edward | 14 | 17 | 8 |
| Parkinson, Richard | 22 | 10 | 0 |
| Platt, John | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| Parker, Richard | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Pool, John | 1 | 19 | 0 |
| Parker, James | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Peers, Peter | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Pennington, Thomas | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Parker, Edward | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Rowbotham, John | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Richmond, James | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice, John | 23 | 0 | 0 |
| Roscow, William | 42 | 14 | 6 |
| Riding, Thomas | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Rice, Percivall and Thomas | 82 | 13 | 6 |
| Richardson, Richard | 11 | 10 | 6 |
| Riddle, Edward | 119 | 3 | 5 |
| Rothwell, Robert | 12 | 10 | 0 |
| Richardson, Richard | 43 | 15 | 0 |
| Reddish, Susannah | 4 | 13 | 0 |
| Robinson, John | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Russell, Richard | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Rutter, Elizabeth | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Rycroft, Lydia | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Rice, Percivall | 19 | 1 | 0 |
| Standish, Alexander | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanderson, James | 36 | 10 | 0 |
| Sanderson, John | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Snape, William | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Smith, Francis and Catherine his wife | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Sturzacker, Jane | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Shuttleworth, Richard | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| Sanderson, Nicholas | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Scarisbrick, Edward | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Shepherd Robert | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Spencer, Edward | 2 | 5 | 6 |
| Scarisbrick, Frances | 320 | 1 | 6 |
| Shirburne, Sir Nicholas | 1210 | 6 | 3½ |
| Stanley, Anne | 118 | 15 | 0 |
| Speakman, John | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanderson, Ralph | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Scott, Thurstone | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Shepherd, William | 14 | 15 | 0 |
| Scott, Thomas | 59 | 5 | 8 |
| Syers, Thomas | 37 | 12 | 0 |
| Smith, William | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Swarbreck, John | 23 | 15 | 0 |
| Slater, Gabriel | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Slater, Thomas | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheppard, Robert | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Shuttleworth, Margaret | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Standish, Cicilia | 415 | 0 | 8½ |
| Sweetlove, Thomas | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Speakman, John | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweetlove, William | 6 | 19 | 0 |
| Sergeant, John | 17 | 1 | 10 |
| Snape, Margaret | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Speakman, John | 9 | 13 | 9 |
| Sayle, William | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Sayle, Alice | 29 | 10 | 0 |
| Shepperd, Ellen | 60 | 15 | 0 |
| Singleton, Anne | 76 | 15 | 10 |
| Thompson, John | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Trafford, Richard | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Turner, James | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Townley, Mary | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Tootell, Jane | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Townley, Thomas | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Townley, Ursula | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Townley, Richard | 991 | 13 | 5½ |
| Townley, Catharine | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Turner, Mary | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Tickle, Richard | 54 | 4 | 0 |
| Tilderley, Agatha | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| Taylor, John | 25 | 5 | 0 |
| Thelwall, Thomas | 16 | 0 | 0 |
| Trafford, John | 303 | 2 | 7 |
| Taylor, John | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Tatlock, Thomas | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Tootell, Richard | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Thornton, Gilbert | 18 | 15 | 0 |
| Thornton, John | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Tristram, Edmond | 35 | 8 | 4 |
| Tarlton, William | 15 | 10 | 0 |
| Taylor, William | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| Turner, Anne | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Taylor, Oliver | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| Thornburg, Jane | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Tomlinson, Robert | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Taylor, Alice | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| Threlfall, Cuthbert | 31 | 12 | 6 |
| Tildersley, Edward | 720 | 9 | 2 |
| Urmstone, John | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Urnsworth, Edward | 19 | 5 | 0 |
| Urnsworth, George | 36 | 2 | 6 |
| Urnsworth, Thomas | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Westby, Thomas | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Woodcock, James | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Worthington, Matthew | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Wilcock, John | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Worden, George | 7 | 2 | 8 |
| Wilson, Robert | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Walmsley, Richard | 205 | 4 | 6 |
| Westby, Cuthbert | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Willasey, Thomas | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Winstanley, William | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| Woolfall, Richard | 262 | 3 | 9 |
| Whittle, Richard | 55 | 16 | 3 |
| Walker, George | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Walmsley, William | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson, Lawrence | 28 | 5 | 0 |
| Whalley, Thomas | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Westby, John | 119 | 11 | 1 |

Appendix VI.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whittle, John | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| Woodcock, Elizabeth | 16 | 10 | 0 |
| Woodcock, John | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Worsley, Jennett | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Wilson, Richard | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Worthington, Thomas | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams, Ellen, Alice, and Mary Woodcock | 24 | 15 | 0 |
| Woodcock, Ellen | 26 | 15 | 0 |
| Whalley, Thurston | 12 | 0 | 8 |
| Walker, Robert | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Walker, William | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Walmsley, Mary | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Westby, John | 230 | 5 | 1½ |
| Whiteside, Mary | 8 | 10 | 0 |
| Whittle, Margaret | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Whitehead, Richard | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Williamson, James | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Waring, John | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Yates, Sarah | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Yates, John | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| | 27,903 | 7 | 9¼ |

Appendix VII.

## APPENDIX VII.

*Catalogue of Roger Dodsworth's Collections relating to the County of Lancaster.*

In the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Vol. II.

Liber Genealogiarum ex Archivis, Cartis privatis, &c.

7. Holland, with fragments of Ewias and Lovell, fo. 15.
8. The barony of Alfreton, with the descent from them of Lathom and Stanley, fo. 18.
15. The barons of Manchester, Grelle, De la War, West. fo. 45.
16. The barons of Pontefract, Laci* with Fitzwilliam and Bisset, fo. 52.
25. Strange of Knockin, with Lathom, Stanley, &c. fo. 76.

Vol. III. Genealogiæ ex Recordis, Cartulariis, &c.

3. Ingelram, fo. 5. [Qu de Gynes?]
7. Thweng, with Darell and Lumley, fo. 16.
8. Pedwardine, with Longchamp, Vaux Creon, &c. fo. 18.
13. Harrington, with Cancefield, Fleming and others fo. 29.
19. Dacre, with Multon, &c. fo. 43.
54. Hodleston fo. 108. [Qu. Lanc?]
64. Strange of Knockin, fo. 129.
74. Banastre baron of Newton, fo. 148.
78. Tailboys, fo. 156.

* The Lady Albreda by whom the first and second houses of Laci are connected, is shown in this pedigree to be daughter to a sister of Ilbert de Laci the second, and from this opinion Dodsworth appears never to have swerved. Sir William Dugdale, on the other hand, with sir Peter Leycester and many later genealogists, following the Historia Laceiorum, a history of the family drawn up in the reign of Henry VI., represent Albreda as only half-sister to Robert de Laci the last of the old line, and not possessed of the Laci the original grantee from the Conqueror. Dodsworth adhered to the Record, that is, to the Pipe Roll of 31 Henry I. It is seldom, however, that the Record and the Chronicle do not support each other. See Append. V. p. 765.

Vol. IV. Pedegredus.

34. Pedwardine, with Creon, Longchamp Lumley, &c. fo. 43.

Vol. V. No title.

16. Savile, fo. 9.
37. Singleton of Brokhole, fo. 26.
42. Laci, fo. 116.
52. Kaye of Dalton, fo. 126.
63. Lumley, fo. 131.
66. Osbaldeston, fo. 136.
67. Halsall, fo. 136.
68. Pilkington, fo. 137.
70. Ashton and Talbot, fo. 138. b.
72. Pennington, of Mulcaster, 140. b.
73. Descent of Sir Thomas Walmesley and of Anne his wife, d. &. h. of Robert Shuttleworth, fo. 142.

Vol. VI. Pedigrees of Aghton, Bethom, Croft Middleton, Butler, Urswick, Clifton, Lancaster, Harrington, Parker of Browsholme are in this Vol. which is without title.

Vol. IX. Monasticon Boreale.

6. Charters of Stanlaw and Whalley.

Vol. XXII. Divers Instruments.

5. Bundæ terræ de Scotis infra villam de Eccleston juxta Prestecote in Com. Lanc. fo. 7.
7. Hic incipit Feodarium Dominii de Halton infra Com. Cestr. et Lancastriæ pertinens Domino de Halton, fo. 9—13.
17. Inquisition concerning a chantry on St. Mary Holme in Winandermere which two chaplains of the order of the house of Segden in Scotland were wont to hold, to whom the island (which was within the lordship of William de Couci) belonged and other rights belonging to them. This interesting Inquisition was found at Kendal on the Monday after the feast of the Annunciation 28 Edw. III. fo. 23.
18. List of the Sheriffs of Yorkshire and Lancashire, fo. 24.

Vol. XXVIII. A book of transcripts, &c.

4. In Quodam antiquo MS. cronographo, cujus titulus talis est, Liber Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Sanctique Egwini Eveshamiæ, fo. 30. 38.

Vol. XXXIX. Miscellaneous Historical Collections.

9. Extracts from the Book of Furness in the Rem. Office, with a few genealogical deductions, especially one of Harrington, fo. 38—48.
20. Copies and Extracts of Charters of Sir Charles Gerard of Halsall, co. Lanc. 1656—fo. 138—144.

Vol. LIII. Miscellaneous Collections.

2. Notes from the evidences of Tho. Tildesley son of Sir Tho. Tildesley, fo. 12.
4. Notes from the evidences of Thomas Southworth of Samlesbury Esq. fo. 13—21; fo. 23—28.
5. Notes from those of Sir Gilbert Hoghton Bart., fo. 22.
11. Chantry of Molyneux of Sefton, fo. 75—79.
12. Notes from the evidences of Henry Butler of Rawcliffe, fo. 83—102.

Vol. LVIII.

4. A few notes on the families of Thornhill and Savile, fo. 10 and 11.

Vol. LI. Miscellaneous Collections.

1. Genealogia Molyneux de Sephton, fo. 3—7; fo. 13 b. and 14.
2. Notes concerning the Family of Hesketh of Rufford fo. 8—13.

Appendix VII.

15. Examination of Edmund Robinson son of Edmund Robinson of Pendle Forest, mason, taken at Padiham before Richard Shuttleworth and John Starkie Esqrs. 10 Nov. A.D. 1638. fo. 45—47.
21. Copy of a deed of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton, dated in 19 Ed. 2. fo. 55.
34. Querela Ecclesiæ de Penwortham in Com. Lancastriæ per Johannem Richardson facta 23 Nov. 1634, fo. 76 and 77.
40. De Fundatione Loci de Preston per Thomam fil Gospatricii, fo. 90.

Vol. LXII. Evidences.

8. Notes from the Evidences of John Girlington of Thurland Castle, fo. 62—78.
11. ———— Charters of John Butler of Kirkland, fo. 89 and 90.

Vol. LXX. Evidences.

Notes from the Charters of Sir Richard Hoghton of H. T. Bart. fo. 152—160.
———— Calvert of Cockerham Esq. fo. 161.

13. Copy of a charter of Peter de Bruse. fo. 177.

Vol. LXXIX. Genealogies.

Scaresbreck, Travers, Heywood of Heywood, Falconbergh, Holcroft, Butler, Sherburn, Holland, Osbaldeston, Balderston, Banestre, Singleton, Molyneux.

1. An old copy of the will of Wm. Clifton Esq. 1536, fo. 150.

Vol. LXXXVII. Collections from Records for the County of Lancaster.

1. *Chartæ Antiquæ*, in the Tower, under the letter R, and other Tower Records of the reign of John, fo. 2—8.
2. Copies of Records made in the Castle of Lancaster beginning with 10 Ric. II. Petitions exhibited in the Chancery of the Duchy; and names of persons in commission of Array in 5 Henry VI.
3. Feodarium Com. Lanc. per Ricardum de Burscough 9 Hen. VI. fo. 57—72.
4. The Manor of Mawnton and half Little Halghton and Swinton, fo. 72 b.
5. Rot. Pat. de an. 8 Hen. IV. in Com. Lanc. fo. 81—88.
7. ———— 1—10. Hen. V. fo. 89—102.
8. Inquisitions temp. Edw. IV. fo. 105—112.
9. Close and Patent Writs of Edw. IV. and Hen. VII. fo. 113—158.
10. Inquisition, P.M. of Rich. Skillicorne; from a buudle of Escheats in the Duchy Offiice, fo. 158. b.
11. Sess. Lanc. tent. apud. Lanc. 18. Aug. 3 Hen. VIII. fo. 161.—167.
12. Patent Writs 6—12. Hen. VIII. fo. 169—178.
13. Lancashire Inquisitions temp. Edw. I. and Edw. III. fo. 179—183.

Among the Patent Rolls of Henry V., fo. 99. b. is a writ of the 9th of that reign respecting the foundation of a college at Manchester.

Vol. LXXXVIII. Miscellaneous.

2. Notes from Charters in the Custody of Thomas Ogle, of Whiston juxta Preston, Esq. fo. 4—7.
4. Notes from the Collections of Robert Curwen, of Cartmel, Gent. fo. 23—28.
7. Church Notes at [in other counties] and Hawkshead, fo. 31—48.

Vol. XCI.

5. Notes from the Evidences of Robert Sherburne, of Little Milton, fo. 159 and 160.

Vol. XCIX.

8. Ex Registro Will. Boethe Arch. Ebor. 1460, sive Bowell, f. 27.

Vol. CVIII.

26. Ex Cartis privatis Geo. Middleton de Leighton. Baronetti, 26 Aug. 1650, f. 110.

Vol. CXII.

2. Ex libro Feod. Militum, temp. Ed. I. in com. Lancast. f. 78.

Vol. CXIII.

5. History of the murder of Sir John Butler, Kt. in the reign of H. 7, f. 14.

Vol. CXV.

2. Inquis. de terris Joh. le Strange de Knokin, an. 4 Ed. 2. f. 18.
17. Carta Regis facta Eubuloni le Strange & Alesiæ, uxori ejus an. 5 Ed. 3. f. 87.
22. Inquisitio de terris Joh. de Nevill de Hornby, in com. Lanc. 9 Ed. 3. f. 116.
30. Inquisitio de terris Alesiæ comitessæ Lincolniæ, 22 Ed. 3. f. 171.

Vol. CXVII.

8. Ex libro de Whalley penes Read. Asheton, Bart. f. 23.
25. From a Book or Rentale of all the Chantries and College lands annext to the Dutchy of Lancaster in com. Ebor. in custodia Hen. Savil, Mill et Baronett, f. 105.
35. Ex cartis Rob. Heywood de Heywood, in parochia de Bury in com. Lanc. f. 163.

Vol. CXVIII.

2. Ex libro de Cokersand, in com. Lanc. in cust. Rob. Dalton de Thornham, arm. 1620, f. 41.
3. Ex libro Feod. com. Lanc. in Scacc. D. Regis in custod. Hug. Rigby, 1 Apr. 1621, f. 43.
22. Ex 2^bus^ Registris Monast. Furnesii, in officio Ducat. Lanc. f. 107.

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## APPENDIX VIII.

*Summary of Education Returns of England and Wales made to Parliament in* 1833, *so far as regards the County of Lancaster.*

| LANCASHIRE.—Population in 1831 | 1,336,854 |
|---|---|
| Infant Schools | 133 |
| Scholars | 6,360 |
| Daily Schools | 2,087 |
| Scholars | 91,174 |
| *Maintenance of Infant and Daily Schools.* | |
| By Endowment—Schools | 241 |
| Scholars | 12,454 |

| LANCASHIRE. | |
|---|---|
| By Subscription—Schools | 93 |
| Scholars | 11,873 |
| By Payments for Schoolage—Schools | 1,793 |
| Scholars | 60,657 |
| Subscription and Payment from Scholars—Schools | 93 |
| Scholars | 12,550 |

### SUMMARY OF EDUCATION RETURNS, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1833.

The Resident POPULATION of ENGLAND and WALES in the Year 1831 amounted to 13,897,187; which number, at the usual rate of increase (one and a half per cent. per annum) must have become 14,400,000 when the Education Inquiry was made and answered. At that time the children under instruction at Infant and other Daily Schools (being 1,275,947) were nearly nine per cent., and the Children who attended Sunday Schools (being 1,548,890) were nearly eleven per cent. of the above Population: the proportion of Children from five to fifteen years of age being twenty-four per cent. of the entire Population, as was ascertained by enumeration in the year 1821.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | **INFANT SCHOOLS** | 2,985 | |
| | In which are Children from Two to Seven Years of Age. : Males | 29,543 | |
| | : Females | 31,069 | |
| | : Sex not specified | 28,393 | |
| | Total Number of Children in Infant Schools | | 89,005 |
| 2. | **DAILY SCHOOLS** | 35,986 | |
| | In which are Children from Four to Fourteen Years of Age. : Males | 549,729 | |
| | : Females | 434,810 | |
| | : Sex not specified | 203,403 | |
| | Total Number of Children in Daily Schools | | 1,187,942 |
| | Total Number of Children under *Daily Instruction* | | 1,276,947 |
| 3. | **SUNDAY SCHOOLS** | 16,828 | |
| | In which are Children and others. : Males | 634,638 | |
| | : Females | 637,101 | |
| | : Sex not specified | 277,151 | |
| | Total Number of Children and others in Sunday Schools | | 1,548,890 |

| 4. MAINTENANCE OF SCHOOLS: | Infant Schools. | | Daily Schools. | | Sunday Schools. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. |
| By Endowment | 30 | 1,450 | 4,076 | 152,314 | 571 | 39,533 |
| By Subscriptions | 197 | 13,081 | 2,632 | 165,436 | 15,244 | 1,423,377 |
| By Payments from Scholars | 2,350 | 40,721 | 26,791 | 691,728 | 101 | 5,718 |
| By Subscription and Payment from Scholars (combined) | 408 | 33,753 | 2,487 | 178,464 | 912 | 80,262 |
| Totals | 2,985 | 89,005 | 35,986 | 1,187,942 | 16,828 | 1,548,890 |

| 5. RELIGIOUS DISTINCTION: | | Schools. | Scholars. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schools established by Dissenters in England and Wales. | Infant Schools | 58 | 4,535 | 51,822 |
| | Daily Schools | 867 | 47,287 | |
| | Sunday Schools | 6,247 | 750,107 | |

| | Infant and Daily | | Sunday | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Schools. | Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. |
| 6. Schools established since the year 1818, or more properly speaking, the increase of Schools since the year 1818 | 19,645 | 671,243 | 11,285 | 1,123,397 |

LENDING LIBRARIES of BOOKS attached to Schools in England and Wales, are . . 2,464

## APPENDIX IX.

### *Cotton, Woollen, Flax, and Silk Mills, in each Parish, in the County of Lancaster.*

According to a Return made to Lord John Russell by Mr. R. Rickards, the Factory Inspector, May 1, 1835; ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 28th March, 1836:—

TO the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c. Home Department.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship the accompanying Table, giving a statistical view of the Factories in Lancashire employed in the manufacture of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Flax, and Silk.

A summary of the contents of this Table it may be convenient to state as follows:

The number of Mills or Factories is 824; of Persons of all ages employed therein, 137,590.

Thus Divided:

| | Horse Power. | Persons Employed. |
|---|---|---|
| COTTON: | | |
| 676 Mills, containing, Steam-engines . 714 | | |
| Water-wheels . 233 | | |
| Together . . 947 | 23,153 | 122,991 |
| Children between 9 & 11 years of age 1,509 | | |
| Ditto . . 11 & 18 . ditto 47,445 | | |
| Together . 48,954 | | |
| WOOLLEN: | | |
| 99 Mills, containing, Steam-engines . 50 | | |
| Water-wheels . 95 | | |
| Together . . 145 | 1,508 | 4,575 |
| Children between 9 & 11 years of age 276 | | |
| Ditto . . 11 & 18 . ditto 1,771 | | |
| Together . 2,047 | | |
| WORSTED: | | |
| 8 Mills, containing, Steam-engines . 7 | | |
| Water-wheels . 5 | | |
| Together . . 12 | 225 | 1,076 |
| Worsted...continued. | | |
| Children between 9 & 11 years of age 6 | | |
| Ditto . . 11 & 18 . ditto 420 | | |
| Together . . 426 | | |
| FLAX: | | |
| 19 Mills, containing, Steam-engines . 19 | | |
| Water-wheels . 4 | | |
| Together . . 23 | 620 | 3,566 |
| Children between 9 & 11 years of ags 55 | | |
| Ditto . . 11 & 18 . ditto 1,637 | | |
| Together . 1,692 | | |
| SILK: | | |
| 22 Mills, containing, Steam-engines . 24 | | |
| Water-wheels . 3 | | |
| Together . . 27 | 411 | 5,382 |
| Children between 9 & 11 years of age 732 | | |
| Ditto . . 11 & 18 . ditto 2,740 | | |
| Together . 3,472 | | |
| 824 Mills . . . . . | 25,917 | 137,590 |

From the preceding analysis it appears that, in 824 Mills as above, the children or persons under 18 amount to . . . . . 56,591

And those above 18 to . . . . . 80,999

Total . . . 137,590

By comparing the Silk Mills, with the Cotton Mills it will also be seen that the young persons in the former are three-fifths of the whole number employed, whilst in Cotton Mills they are little more than one-third. In Woollen Mills the young persons are nearly one-half of the whole number employed, and are placed under the same limitations as to age and juvenile labour as the Cotton Mills. Why therefore any exemptions are made in favour of Silk Mills, which employ more children and young persons than any other, I am unable to explain; more especially when these are compared with Woollen Mills, wherein factory labour is universally admitted to be the most healthy.

It may be added on this occasion, that the moving power in these Mills is stated to be equal to that of 25,917 horses. Allowing for the number of children employed in factories, this will probably not be overrated as the equivalent of the average power and strength of 259,170 working hands. It is not however to be concluded, that 259,170 persons, added to the 137,590

above mentioned, would perform the same work as is now executed by machinery, or that the moving power driving this machinery actually displaces 259,170 working hands; for it is obvious that, even if we could suppose the aggregate of the preceding numbers capable of working the machinery as at present, the cost of the produce must, by their employment, be so greatly enhanced as to render it unsaleable either at home or abroad; in other words, the manufacture would be lost to the country. Instead, therefore, of fewer hands being employed, or their daily labour prolonged, and wages reduced, to favour foreign at the the expense of home consumption, the still common complaints against the present system, not only is the wealth of the country greatly augmented, but its effective strength also, in the additional numbers thus added to an industrious and productive population, which otherwise could not have existed. The objections on this score, and the representations thereon made to Parliament, are consequently founded in misconception or error. The extent of the moving power, and of the advantages thereby gained to the country, is the question chiefly to be considered; whilst all that is required in regard to it, is so to restrain its daily operation as to prevent its being used, as it otherwise will be, to overwork its human associates, and to spread annoyance and dissatisfaction among all classes.

I expect similar returns from other parts of my division, which shall be sent in as soon as they come to hand.

I have, &c.

*London, May* 1, 1835. R. RICKARDS, Inspector.

REPORT of Cotton, Woollen, Worsted, Flax, and Silk Factories in each Parish in the County of *Lancaster*.

| COUNTY OF LANCASTER. | MANUFACTORIES. | | | | | | MOVED BY STEAM ENGINES. HORSE POWER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PARISHES. | Cotton | Wool. | Worsted. | Flax. | Silk. | Total. | 50 and above. | 49 to 40. | 39 to 30. | 29 to 20. | 19 to 10. | under 10. |
| MANCHESTER PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 122 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,233 | 593 | 1,230 | 658 | 451 | 40 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 14 | 38 | 30 | 32 | 6 |
| Woollen Mills | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 24 | — |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | — |
| Worsted Mills | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | — |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | — |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Silk Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 45 | 96 | 104 | 42 | 19 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 |
| Total Mills | 122 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 143 | 3,233 | 678 | 1,362 | 782 | 517 | 59 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 | 16 | 42 | 36 | 37 | 11 |
| Mills Unoccupied | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | | | | | | |

| COUNTY OF LANCASTER. | MOVED BY WATER WHEELS. HORSE POWER. | | | | | | MOVING POWER. Steam. | MOVING POWER. Water. | MOVING POWER. Together. | Actual Power Employed. | Children between 9 and 11. | Young Persons between 11 and 18. | Total Number of Hands employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PARISHES. | 50 and above. | 49 to 40. | 39 to 30. | 29 to 20. | 19 to 10. | under 10. | Number of Engines & Horse Power. | Number of Wheels, & Horse Power. | | | | | |
| MANCHESTER PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | ... | ... | 30 | 20 | 30 | 6 | 6,205 | 86 | 6,291 | 5,797 | 80 | 13,000 | 37,200 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 169 | 8 | 177 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Woollen Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | ... | 44 | 24 | 5 | 45 | 118 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Worsted Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | 36 | ... | 59 | 120 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 40 | 46 | ... | 123 | 270 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Silk Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 306 | ... | 306 | 247 | 624 | 2,120 | 4,250 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | ... | ... | 30 | 20 | 30 | 6 | 6,631 | 86 | 6,717 | 6,150 | 709 | 15,347 | 41,958 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 191 | 8 | 199 | | | | |

Flax Mills, (the extra Power is supplied by an Engine belonging to a Machine-maker) 40 . 46

NUMBER OF PERSONS, and their Ages, employed in Cotton, Woollen, Flax, and Silk Mills, &c.

| COUNTY OF LANCASTER. PARISHES. | MANUFACTORIES. Cotton. | Wool. | Worsted. | Flax. | Silk | Total. | MOVED BY STEAM ENGINES. HORSE POWER. 50 and above. | 40 to 40. | 30 to 30. | 20 to 20. | 10 to 10. | under 10. | MOVED BY WATER WHEELS. HORSE POWER. 50 and above. | 40 to 40. | 30 to 30. | 20 to 20. | 10 to 10. | under 10. | MOVING POWER. Steam. Number of Engines, and Horse Power. | Water. Number of Wheels, and Horse Power. | Together. | Actual Power Employed. | Children between 9 and 11. | Young Persons between 11 and 18. | Total Number of Hands Employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ECCLES PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 40 | 30 | 40 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 8 | 202 | 23 | 225 | 225 | ... | 356 | 987 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | 36 | 36 | ... | 100 | 200 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Silk Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 | ... | 42 | 42 | 63 | 342 | 515 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 10 | 80 | 40 | 66 | 66 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 8 | 280 | 23 | 303 | 303 | 63 | 798 | 1,702 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 11 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MIDDLETON PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 24 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | 76 | 19 | 224 | 459 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | no | ne | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BURY PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 82 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 586 | 280 | 480 | 607 | 172 | 48 | 225 | 90 | 66 | 170 | 138 | 137 | 2,173 | 826 | 2,999 | 2,479 | 297 | 4,769 | 12,371 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 7 | 15 | 26 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 31 | 77 | 58 | 135 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Woollen Mills | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | 60 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 32 | 138 | 101 | 239 | 207 | 24 | 367 | 747 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 82 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 97 | 586 | 280 | 480 | 673 | 232 | 60 | 225 | 90 | 66 | 170 | 207 | 169 | 2,311 | 927 | 3,238 | 2,686 | 321 | 5,136 | 13,118 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 7 | 15 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 17 | 36 | 87 | 68 | 155 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WHALLEY PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | ... | 287 | 332 | 231 | 35 | ... | ... | 155 | 86 | 226 | 151 | 940 | 618 | 1,558 | 1,231 | 112 | 2,790 | 6,432 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | 14 | 18 | 6 | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 18 | 33 | 48 | 60 | 108 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Woollen Mills | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85 | 30 | 24 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 100 | 135 | 190 | 325 | 515 | 411 | 96 | 427 | 1,416 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 36 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Worsted Mills | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 38 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 9 | 75 | 34 | 109 | 89 | 6 | 124 | 347 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 79 | 24 | 5 | ... | ... | 108 | 55 | 85 | 349 | 356 | 320 | 40 | ... | ... | 155 | 201 | 326 | 295 | 1,205 | 977 | 2,182 | 1,731 | 214 | 3,341 | 8,195 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 11 | 15 | 25 | 7 | ... | ... | 5 | 9 | 26 | 59 | 61 | 99 | 160 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHORLEY PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... | 136 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 | ... | 250 | 175 | 14 | 418 | 820 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Mills unoccupied | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEYLAND PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 20 | 33 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 26 | 12 | 89 | 58 | 147 | 141 | 16 | 311 | 778 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | no | ne | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKBURN PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 256 | 85 | 258 | 135 | 96 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 72 | 3 | 845 | 95 | 940 | 934 | 91 | 2,303 | 6,152 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 30 | 8 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Mills unoccupied | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(CONTINUED.)

NUMBER OF PERSONS, and their Ages, employed in Cotton, Woollen, Flax, and Silk Mills, &c.

| COUNTY OF LANCASTER. PARISHES. | MANUFACTORIES. | | | | | | MOVED BY STEAM ENGINES. HORSE POWER. | | | | | | MOVED BY WATER WHEELS. HORSE POWER. | | | | | | MOVING POWER. Steam. Number of Engines and Horse Power. | MOVING POWER. Water. Number of Wheels, and Horse Power. | MOVING POWER. Together. | Actual Power Employed. | Children between 9 and 11. | Young Persons between 11 and 18. | Total Number of Hands Employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cotton. | Woollen. | Worsted. | Flax. | Silk. | Total. | 50 and above. | 40 to 40. | 30 to 30. | 20 to 20. | 10 to 10. | under 10. | 50 and above. | 40 to 40. | 30 to 30. | 20 to 20. | 10 to 10. | under 10. | | | | | | | |
| PRESTON PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 364 | 166 | 101 | 161 | 122 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 923 | ... | 923 | 923 | 22 | 2,772 | 5,747 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 80 | 30 | 20 | 14 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 212 | ... | 212 | 212 | ... | 488 | 1,037 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 25 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 32 | 424 | 246 | 131 | 181 | 136 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,135 | ... | 1,135 | 1,135 | 22 | 3,260 | 6,784 |
| Total Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WIGAN PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 310 | 89 | 155 | 230 | 46 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 839 | ... | 839 | 819 | 51 | 1,996 | 4,262 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | ... | 70 | 70 | 25 | 203 | 741 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 25 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 26 | 310 | 120 | 185 | 230 | 46 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 909 | ... | 909 | 889 | 76 | 2,199 | 5,003 |
| Total Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 6 | 10 | | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | 31 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GARSTANG PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 35 | ... | 30 | 3 | 7 | 68 | 75 | 65 | 3 | 93 | 238 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Worsted Mills | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 12 | 68 | 80 | 80 | ... | 237 | 609 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 7 | 50 | ... | 35 | ... | 48 | 3 | 19 | 136 | 155 | 145 | 3 | 330 | 847 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 8 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COCKERHAM PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Silk Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 36 | ... | 50 | day 159 night 33 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LANCASTER PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 36 | 70 | 24 | 8 | ... | ... | 30 | 20 | 10 | ... | 178 | 60 | 230 | 212 | 32 | 438 | 1,402 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 8 | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | 12 | 15 |
| Number of Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Silk Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 18 | ... | 48 | 100 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | ... | 40 | 36 | 70 | 34 | 8 | ... | ... | 30 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 188 | 73 | 261 | 235 | 32 | 498 | 1,517 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 14 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HALTON PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 10 | ... | 23 | 56 |
| Number of Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 25 | 15 | ... | 28 | 60 |
| Number of Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 10 | ... | ... | 35 | 35 | 25 | ... | 56 | 116 |
| Total Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KIRKHAM PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71 | ... | 71 | 71 | ... | 293 | 490 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF PERSONS, and their Ages, employed in Cotton, Woollen, Flax, and Silk Mills, &c.

| COUNTY OF LANCASTER. PARISHES. | MANUFACTORIES. Cotton. | Wool. | Worsted. | Flax. | Silk. | Total. | MOVED BY STEAM ENGINES. HORSE POWER. 50 and above. | 40 to 40. | 30 to 30. | 20 to 20. | 10 to 10. | under 10 | MOVED BY WATER WHEELS. HORSE POWER. 50 and above. | 40 to 40. | 30 to 30. | 20 to 20. | 10 to 10. | under 10. | MOVING POWER. Steam. Number of Engines, and Horse Power. | Water. Number of Wheels, and Horse Power. | Together. | Actual Power employed. | Children between 9 and 11. | Young Persons between 11 and 18. | Total Number of Hands Employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELLING PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Silk Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | no | retu | rn. | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ORMSKIRK PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | no | retu | rn. | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LIVERPOOL PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | 20 | 5 | 14 | 38 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CARTMEL PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | 100 | 24 | 118 | 300 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COULTON PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 40 | 40 | 10 | 49 | 132 |
| Number of Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ULVERSTONE PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 6 | 22½ | 33 | 55½ | 55½ | ... | 95 | 174 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PRESCOT PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 56 | 8 | 64 | 62 | ... | 105 | 310 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | 8 | 81 |
| Number of Engines, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 26 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 65 | 8 | 73 | 71 | ... | 113 | 341 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LEIGH PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 72 | 62 | 89 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 263 | ... | 263 | 247½ | 59 | 573 | 1,371 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Silk Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3½ | ... | 3½ | 3½ | ... | 52 | 75 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | 40 | 73 | 62 | 89 | 3½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 266½ | ... | 266½ | 151 | 59 | 625 | 1,446 |
| Total Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 13 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WINWICH PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 | ... | 108 | 87 | 39 | 186 | 468 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WARRINGTON PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 121 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 156 | ... | 156 | 156 | 35 | 376 | 1,083 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | no | ne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



(CONTINUED)

## NUMBER OF PERSONS, and their Ages, employed in Cotton, Woollen, Flax, and Silk Mills, &c.

| COUNTY OF LANCASTER. PARISHES. | MANUFACTORIES. | | | | | | MOVED BY STEAM ENGINES. HORSE POWER. | | | | | | MOVED BY WATER WHEELS. HORSE POWER. | | | | | | MOVING POWER. Steam. | MOVING POWER. Water. | | Actual Power employed. | Children between 9 and 11. | Young Persons between 11 and 18. | Total Number of Hands Employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cotton. | Wool. | Worsted. | Flax. | Silk. | Total. | 50 and above. | 40 to 50. | 30 to 40. | 20 to 30. | 10 to 20. | under 10. | 50 and above. | 40 to 50. | 30 to 40. | 20 to 30. | 10 to 20. | under 10. | Number of Engines, and Horse Power. | Number of Wheels, and Horse Power. | Together. | | | | |
| ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 422 | 80 | 282 | 563 | 250 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87 | 24 | 1,617 | 111 | 1,728 | 1,604 | 86 | 3,509 | 10,168 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | 8 | 25 | 18 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 63 | 10 | 73 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Woollen Mills | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 5 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 27 | 1 | 43 | 117 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Silk Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | 6 | 45 | 128 | 250 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 51 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 55 | 422 | 80 | 282 | 563 | 260 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 | 29 | 1,635 | 126 | 1,761 | 1,697 | 132 | 3,680 | 10,535 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | 8 | 25 | 19 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 67 | 12 | 79 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROCHDALE PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 230 | 458 | 226 | 215 | 226 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 104 | 163 | 1,433 | 347 | 1,780 | 1,563 | 268 | 3,220 | 7,423 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 18 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 8 | 32 | 58 | 44 | 102 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Woollen Mills | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 60 | 60 | 102 | 61 | ... | ... | 30 | 20 | 98 | 172½ | 363 | 320½ | 683½ | 649½ | 150 | 889 | 2,177 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 11 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 36 | 26 | 47 | 73 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 67 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | 121 | 230 | 538 | 286 | 275 | 328 | 139 | ... | ... | 30 | 100 | 202 | 335½ | 1,796 | 667½ | 2,463½ | 2,212½ | 418 | 4,109 | 9,600 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 26 | 23 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 17 | 68 | 84 | 91 | 175 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PRESTWICH-CUM-OLDHAM: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 415 | 360 | 492 | 679 | 410 | 25 | 100 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | 13 | 2,411 | 173 | 2,584 | 2,475½ | 183 | 5,578 | 14,433 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 9 | 15 | 30 | 29 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 94 | 7 | 101 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | 49 | 72 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 84 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 85 | 445 | 360 | 492 | 679 | 426 | 25 | 100 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | 13 | 2,427 | 173 | 2,600 | 2,491½ | 183 | 5,627 | 14,505 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 9 | 15 | 30 | 30 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 95 | 7 | 102 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BOLTON PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 115 | 370 | 327 | 110 | 148 | 12 | 90 | 45 | ... | 86 | 28 | 12 | 1,082 | 261 | 1,343 | 1,309 | 38 | 3,328 | 8,231 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 39 | 10 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 | ... | 76 | 76 | 15 | 270 | 480 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total Mills | 42 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 43 | 115 | 410 | 363 | 110 | 148 | 12 | 90 | 45 | ... | 86 | 28 | 12 | 1,158 | 261 | 1,419 | 1,385 | 53 | 3,598 | 8,711 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 41 | 10 | 51 | | | | |
| Mills unoccupied | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DEAN PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 80 | 35 | 90 | 95 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 46 | 8 | 307 | 74 | 881 | 808 | 34 | 808 | 2,021 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Mills unoccupied | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RADCLIFFE PARISH: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | 20 | 6 | 56 | 1 |
| Number of Engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | —50 |
| Mills unoccupied | ... | ... | no | ne | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

(CONTINUED)

NUMBER OF PERSONS, and their Ages, employed in Cotton, Woollen, Flax, and Silk Mills, &c.

## SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE PARISHES.

| COUNTY OF LANCASTER. | MANUFACTORIES. | | | | | | MOVED BY STEAM ENGINES. HORSE POWER. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PARISHES. | Cotton | Wool. | Worsted. | Flax. | Silk. | Total. | 50 and above. | 49 to 40. | 39 to 30. | 29 to 20. | 19 to 10. | under 10. |
| | | | | | ..... | | | | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 676 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,271 | 2,717 | 4,142 | 4,355 | 2,481½ | 336 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | 99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 99 | 66 | 124 | 191 | 183 | 51 |
| Woollen Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 165 | 90 | 170 | 247 | 75 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 15 |
| Worsted Mills | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | ... | 50 | 5 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | 60 | 245 | 132 | 40 | 56 | 17 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Silk Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | 45 | 96 | 130 | 88 | 28½ |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Total Mills | 676 | 99 | 8 | 19 | 22 | 824 | 6,331 | 3,172 | 4,528 | 4,695 | 2,922½ | 461½ |
| Total Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 77 | 136 | 207 | 218 | 76 |
| Total Mills unoccupied | 33 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 39 | | | | | | |
| MELLING PARISH | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | |
| ORMSKIRK PARISH | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | no returns. | | | | | |

## SUMMARY OF THE WHOLE PARISHES.

| COUNTY OF LANCASTER. | MOVED BY WATER WHEELS. HORSE POWER. | | | | | | MOVING POWER | | | Actual Power employed. | Children between 9 and 11. | Young Persons between 11 and 18. | Total Number of Hands employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Steam. | Water. | | | | | |
| PARISHES. | 50 and above | 49 to 40. | 39 to 30. | 29 to 20. | 19 to 10. | under 10. | Number of Engines, & Horse Power. | Number of Wheels, & Horse Power. | Together. | | | | |
| Cotton Mills | 415 | 135 | 376 | 522 | 849 | 554 | 20,302½ | 2,851 | 23,153½ | 21,207½ | 1,509 | 47,445 | 122,991 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | 5 | 3 | 12 | 26 | 68 | 119 | 714 | 233 | 947 | | | | |
| Woollen Mills | ... | ... | 30 | 110 | 277 | 344½ | 747 | 761½ | 1,508½ | 1,318½ | 276 | 1,771 | [illegible]4,575 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 23 | 66 | 50 | 95 | 145 | | | | |
| Worsted Mills | 50 | ... | ... | 25 | 18 | 9 | 123 | 102 | 225 | 205 | 6 | 420 | 1,076 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 12 | | | | |
| Flax Mills | ... | ... | ... | 65 | ... | 5 | 559 | 70 | 620 | 616 | 55 | 1,637 | 3,566 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 19 | 4 | 23 | | | | |
| Silk Mills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 387½ | 24 | 411½ | 352½ | 732 | 2,740 | 5,382 |
| Number of Engines and Wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 24 | 3 | 27 | | | | |
| Total Mills | 465 | 135 | 406 | 722 | 1,144 | 936½ | 22,110 | 3,808½ | 25,918½ | 23,699½ | 2,578 | 54,013 | 137,590 |
| Total Engines and Wheels | 6 | 3 | 13 | 35 | 92 | 191 | 814 | 340 | 1,154 | | | | |

## Appendix X.

Appendix X.

### *Electors Registered.*

Return to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 Feb. 1836;—for

A Return of the Number of Electors registered as qualified to Vote in the several Counties, Ridings, Divisions of Counties, Cities and Boroughs, in England and Wales, at the time of the last General Elections; and also of the Gross Number of Electors who actually Voted at the said last General Election, in those Counties, Ridings, Divisions of Counties, Cities and Boroughs, in England and Wales, in which the Return was contested.

#### LANCASHIRE.

| Division. | Number of Electors registered as Qualified to vote at the last General Election. | Gross Number of Electors who actually voted at the last General Election. | Number of Electors registered as qualified to vote at the present time. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Division . . . | 6,581 | No contest. | 9,943 |
| Southern Division . . . | 11,519 | 9,945 | 17,800 |
| Total . . . . | 18,100 | | 27,743 |

*Note.*—The return was not contested in either division.

8 March, 1836. *Gorst and Birchall*, Deputy Clerks of the Peace.

#### BOROUGHS.

##### Blackburn.

The number of electors registered as qualified to vote for this borough, at the time of the last general election, were 761. The gross number of electors who actually voted at the said last general election, were 626.

29 February, 1836. *Thomas Livesey*, Returning Officer.

##### Bolton-le-Moors.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of names on the register . . . . . | | 1,020 |
| Number of persons who voted . . . . | 927 | |
| Double entries . . . . . | 19 | |
| Removals, &c. . . . . | 33 | |
| Persons who did not vote . . . . . | 41 | |
| | 1,020 | |

29 February, 1836. *Johnson Lomax*, *Thomas Cost*, } Returning Officers.

### Bury.

The number of electors registered as qualified to vote at the last general election, amounted to 526; and which election was not contested.

1 March, 1836, *James Harrison*, Returning Officer.

### Clitheroe.

The number of electors registered as qualified to vote at the time of the last general election, were 351.

The return of John Fort, Esq., the present member for this borough, was not contested at the above period.

10 March, 1836.

### Lancaster.

Number of electors registered as qualified to vote at the time of the last general election, 1,207.

The borough was not contested.

1 March, 1836. *George Burrows*, Mayor.

### Liverpool.

The number of householders qualified to vote at the last general election:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Township of Everton | 342 | |
| Township of Kirkdale | 78 | |
| Parish of Liverpool | 7,359 | |
| Township of Toxteth Park | 703 | |
| Township of West Derby | 283 | |
| | —— | 8,765 |
| The number of freemen qualified to vote | | 3,727 |
| The number of electors qualified to vote at the time of the last general election | | 12,492 |

The number of householders who voted at the last election:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Township of Everton | 254 | |
| Township of Kirkdale | 64 | |
| Parish of Liverpool | 4,347 | |
| Township of Toxteth Park | 436 | |
| Township of West Derby | 207 | |
| | —— | 5,308 |
| The number of freemen who voted | | 2,792 |
| The number of electors who actually voted at the last election | | 8,100 |

*W. Wallace Currie*, Mayor.

### Manchester.

The number of electors registered as qualified to vote at the time of the last general election, was 8,432; and the gross number of electors who actually voted at the said election, was 5,595.

29 February, 1836. *John Macvicar*, Returning Officer.

Appendix X.

OLDHAM.

The number of electors registered as qualified to vote at the time of the last general election, was 1,029. The return was not then contested.

In consequence of the death of the late Mr. Cobbett, a fresh election for this borough took place in July last, when the return was contested, and the gross number of electors who then actually voted, was 808.

29 February, 1836. *John Taylor*, Town Clerk.

PRESTON.

Number of electors registered as qualified to vote at the last contested election . 3,734
Gross number of electors who actually voted at such election . . . . 3,350

*Rich. Palmer*, Returning Officer.

ROCHDALE.

The number of electors, as ascertained by Mr. Lawrence, the revising barrister, of the 7th day of October, 1834, was 746. The election for a member commenced on the 7th day of January, 1835, and ended on the day following, at 12 o'clock, by Mr. Fenton's resignation.

The numbers polled were :

| | |
|---|---|
| For John Entwisle, Esq. . . . . | 369 |
| For John Fenton, Esq. . . . . | 326 |
| Total . . . | 695 |

Majority 43.

29 February, 1836. *John Elliott*, Returning Officer.

SALFORD.

The number of electors registered as qualified to vote at the time of the last general election, was 2,336 ; and the gross number of electors who actually voted, was 1,367.

3 March, 1836. *James Hall*, jun., Boroughreeve.

WARRINGTON.

Number of electors registered as qualified to vote at the time of the last general election, was . . . . . 247
Number polled . . . . . 278

29 February, 1836. *P. Nicholson*, Returning Officer.

WIGAN.

Number of persons registered as qualified to vote at the last election, £10 householders . 444
Old burgesses . . . . . 51
Total . . . . 495
Number of persons who voted at the last election . . . . . 457

29 February, 1836, *John Spier Heron*, Mayor.

## Appendix XI.



### *Lancaster Courts.*

Return to an Order of the Honourable The House of Cammons, dated 13 April 1836;—for,

A Return of the Number of Writs issued in the Local Court, and Court above, of the County Palatine of Lancaster, since the amended Act came into force, and the Number of Causes tried from each.

Return of the Number of Writs issued from the Court of Common Pleas of the County Palatine of Lancaster, from the 1st September 1834, when the Statute 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 62, came into operation, to the 31st May 1836, both inclusive; and of the Number of Causes tried within those periods, on Writs issued from the said Court.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Writs of Summons . . . . | 5,771 | Alias Writs of Capias . . . . | 53 |
| Alias Writs of Summons . . | 25 | Writs of Detainer . . . . . | 219 |
| Writs of Capias . . . . . | 1,854 | Number of Causes tried . . . | 218 |

27 July, 1836. *J. Forrest*, D. P.

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## Appendix XII



### *Juries.*

Return to an Address to the House of Commons dated 12 May 1836;—for,

A Return showing the number of persons qualified and liable to serve on juries, in each County, Riding, and Division in England and Wales, under the provisions of the Act to Geo. 4. c. 50 in the year ending 31 Dec. 1835.

County Palatine of Lancaster . . . . . 17,690.

Preston, 18 May, 1836. *Gorst and Birchall*, Deputy Clerks of the Peace.

## Appendix XIII.

### *County Lunatic Asylum.*

Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1836.

A RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS admitted into the Lunatic Asylum for the County of Lancaster, since the Opening of the Institution in 1816; distinguishing the number admitted each year, as well as the number of re-admissions during the last five years; the number of permanent cures each year; the number of deaths in each year, and the assigned cause of each death; the dietary; the modes of occupation, the number of patients employed in each; the number and distinction of medical officers; the number of male and female keepers; and if there be a separate Infirmary for males and females, the weekly charges for each patient, and if other than pauper patients be kept in the asylum, to be made up to the end of last year, for the five preceding years. Ordered to be printed 14th July, 1836.—[Similar returns are made from each County Lunatic Asylum in each county.]

| Total Number of Patients admitted since the opening of the Institution, July 28, 1816. | The Number admitted in each Year. | Number of Re-admissions during last Five Years. | Number of Permanent Cures each Year. | Number of Deaths in each Year. | Assigned Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,222 up to June, 1835. | 1817 . . 60 | There have been 124 re-admissions of the men since the commencement of the establishment in 1816; and 144 re-admissions of the females within the same period. | 1817 . . . 8 | 1817 . . . . 3 | The usual causes of death are epilepsy, palsy, dropsy, atrophy, and pulmonary consumption. |
| | 1818 . . 123 | | 1818 . . . 23 | 1818 . . . . 20 | |
| | 1819 . . 52 | | 1819 . . . 26 | 1819 . . . . 11 | |
| | 1820 . . 80 | | 1820 . . . 45 | 1820 . . . . 31 | |
| | 1821 . . 61 | | 1821 . . . 23 | 1821 . . . . 15 | |
| | 1822 . . 104 | | 1822 . . . 36 | 1822 . . . . 19 | |
| | 1823 . . 115 | | 1823 . . . 48 | 1823 . . . . 33 | |
| | 1824 . . 87 | | 1824 . . . 54 | 1824 . . . . 32 | |
| | 1825 . . 131 | | 1825 . . . 59 | 1825 . . . . 36 | |
| | 1826 . . 108 | | 1826 . . . 65 | 1826 . . . . 65 | |
| | 1827 . . 135 | | 1827 . . . 53 | 1827 . . . . 57 | |
| | 1828 . . 114 | | 1828 . . . 49 | 1828 . . . . 44 | |
| | 1829 . . 134 | | 1829 . . . 44 | 1829 . . . . 48 | |
| | 1830 . . 139 | | 1830 . . . 65 | 1830 . . . . 46 | |
| | 1831 . . 145 | | 1831 . . . 74 | 1831 . . . . 60 | |
| | 1832 . . 162 | | 1832 . . . 69 | 1832 . . . . 69 | |
| | 1833 . . 133 | | 1833 . . . 33 | 1833 . . . . 147* | |
| | 1834 . . 154 | | 1834 . . . 47 | 1834 . . . . 65 | |
| | 1835 . . 185 | | 1835 . . . 78 | 1835 . . . . 55 | |
| | Total . . 2,222 | | Total . . 899 | Total . . 856 | |
| | | | The above have been discharged as cured, but it is impossible to say whether they were permanent cures or not. | * 96 of whom were from cholera. | |

DIETARY: Diet Table for Patients.—*Dinners.*

For One Day.

| Men: | Women: | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 ounces of beef | 2 ounces of beef | For pies. |
| 4 ounces of flour | 3½ ounces of flour | |
| 1½ lb. of potatoes | 1½ lb. of potatoes | |

For One Day.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3½ ounces of beef | 3 ounces of beef | For soup and bouilli. |
| 1¼ lb. of potatoes | 1¼ lb. of potatoes | |
| 1 ounce of oatmeal | 1 ounce of oatmeal | |
| 2 ounces of peas | 2 ounces of peas | |
| 1 ounce of rice | 1 ounce of rice | |
| 3 ounces of bread | 2 ounces of bread | |

For Five Days.

2¼ ounces of beef, 1¾ lb. of potatoes . . . . . For scouse.

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM—CONTINUED.

*Breakfasts.*

$3\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of bread, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of oatmeal . . . . . } For pottage.
$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk . . . . . }

*Suppers.*

| Men: | Women: |
|---|---|
| Same as breakfast . . . | $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of bread and butter, with one pint of coffee, with milk in it. The proportionate quantity of coffee, sugar, and butter, to be left to the discretion of the superintendent. |

*Luncheons.*—Four ounces of bread, 1 ounce of cheese, half a pint of table-beer.

Extras.—Tea, and bread and butter. Gruel, or sago gruel, is always allowed to those patients who, from an ill state of health, are averse to take the regular allowance, or for whom the regular allowance would be improper.

Wine, ale and porter, are allowed to those patients whose state of health, in the opinion of the medical officers, requires it.

Male Keepers' Weekly Allowance.—Meat, 5 lbs.; bread, 7 lbs.; cheese, 1 lb.; butter, half a pound; potatoes, 14 lbs.; milk $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts; beer, 2 gallons.

Occupation, and Number of Patients employed in each.—The patients are employed in the farm and gardens, and the females in household work. The following numbers, or as near as may be, are employed as follows:—Thirty-five men in the farm and gardens, thirty in the house, in peeling potatoes, cleaning the galleries and other work; and twenty-six females are employed in household and scullery-work, washing, and in the laundry; and about sixty others are employed in knitting, mending and making clothes.

| Number and distinction of Medical Officers. | Number of Male and Female Keepers. | Separate Infirmaries. | Weekly Charge. | Other than Pauper Patients. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One physician, who does not reside in the house. One surgeon and superintendent, who resides constantly on the premises. | There are 9 male and 10 female keepers, besides the matron. | There are two separate hospitals; one for the male and the other for the female patients, which will hold about 24 patients each. | The Weekly charge for paupers belonging to the county has been 6s. 6d. since September, 1833. | There are non-paupers and paupers belonging to other counties admitted under the authority of the Act of Parliament, and the resolutions of the visitors, all of whom pay a higher weekly rate for the maintenance than the patients belonging to the county of Lancaster. Criminal lunatics are also confined in the asylum, under the King's warrant, having been removed thither from the Castle of Lancaster, and other gaols within the county. |

19*th April*, 1836

LEON WILLAN,

Clerk to the Visiting Justices.

## APPENDIX XIV.—*Number of Criminal Offences Committed for Trial or Bailed for Appearance at the Assizes and Sessions in the County of Lancaster in* 1835; *as stated in a Return issued from the Secretary of State's Office,* 12*th March,* 1836.

| | OFFENCES. | TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS. | CONVICTED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | INSANE to be detailed. | | ACQUITTED. | | | | EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | DEATH. | TRANSPORTATION. | | | | IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. | | | | | Whipping. | Fine. | Discharge on Sureties. | Sentence respited and Pardon. | TOTAL | Found Insane on Arraignment. | Acquitted, as being Insane. | Not Guilty on Trial. | No Bill found. | No Prosecution. | TOTAL. | Execution. | COMMUTATION. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Life. | 14 Years. | 7 Years. | Other Periods. | Above 3 Years. | 3 Years and above 2 Years. | 2 Years and above 1 Year. | 1 Year and above 6 Mos. | 6 Months and under. | | | | | | | | | | | | Transported for Life. | Transported for 14 Years. | Transported for 7 Years. | Impd. 3 Years & above 2 Yrs. | Impd. 2 Years & above 1 Yr. | Impd. 1 Year & above 6 Mos. | Impd. 6 Mos. and under. | Free Pardon. |
| No. 1. *Offences against the Person.* | Murder | 10 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Shooting at, Stabbing, Administ. Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. | 11 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | 5 | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| | Manslaughter | 35 | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 9 | - | - | - | - | 17 | - | - | 18 | - | - | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women quick with Child | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Ditto of Women not quick with Child | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Concealing the Births of Infants | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sodomy | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sodomy, Assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural Misdemeanors | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Abduction | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Bigamy | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Child Stealing | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Assaults | 79 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 29 | - | 16 | 2 | - | 58 | - | - | 19 | - | 2 | 21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 20 | - | 2 | - | - | 30 | - | - | 2 | - | 8 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total of No. 1. | 200 | 12 | 1 | - | 6 | - | - | - | 6 | 26 | 61 | - | 18 | 2 | - | 132 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 7 | 12 | 66 | 3 | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| No. 2. *Offences against Property, committed with Violence.* | Sacrilege | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Burglary | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Housebreaking | 4 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 3 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Breaking, within the Curtilage of Dwelling Houses, and Stealing | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing | 17 | - | 1 | 4 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 16 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Robbery | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces | 5 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Stealing in Dwelling Houses, Persons thereto being put in fear | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sending menacing Letters to extort Money | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Piracy | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total of No. 2. | 43 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 9 | - | - | - | 4 | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 36 | - | - | 7 | - | - | 7 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| No. 3. *Offences against Property, committed without Violence.* | Cattle Stealing | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Horse Stealing | 5 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sheep Stealing | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Larceny, to the value of 5*l.* in Dwelling Houses | 12 | - | 10 | *1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Larceny, from the Person | 259 | - | 1 | 20 | 49 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 70 | - | - | 38 | 13 | 9 | 60 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Larceny, by Servants | 133 | - | - | 2 | 10 | - | - | - | 2 | 26 | 101 | - | - | - | - | 139 | - | - | 38 | 1 | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Larceny, simple | 1547 | - | 20 | 84 | 197 | - | - | - | 15 | 151 | 866 | - | - | - | - | 1333 | 1 | - | 147 | 38 | 28 | 213 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c. | 18 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 11 | 5 | - | 1 | - | - | 18 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Misdemeanors, with intent to steal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Embezzlement | 26 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | 3 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 20 | - | - | 5 | 1 | - | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Stealing Letters from the Post Office, by Servants | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Receiving Stolen Goods | 133 | - | - | 6 | 9 | - | - | - | 4 | 19 | 53 | - | - | - | - | 91 | - | - | 40 | - | 2 | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Frauds and Attempts to defraud | 50 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 18 | - | - | 1 | - | 26 | - | - | 11 | 2 | 11 | 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total of No. 3. | 2190 | 1 | 35 | 116 | 269 | - | - | - | 23 | 219 | 1163 | - | - | 2 | - | 1828 | 1 | - | 255 | 56 | 50 | 361 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | |

## APPENDIX XIV.—*Continued.*

TABLE showing the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of the PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

| | OFFENCES. | TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS. | | Aged 12 Years and under. | | Aged 16 Years and above 12. | | Aged 21 Years and above 16. | | Aged 30 Years and above 21. | | Aged 40 Years and above 30. | | Aged 50 Years and above 40. | | Aged 60 Years and above 50. | | Aged above 60 Years. | | Age could not be ascertained. | | Read and Write. | | Read only. | | Neither Read nor Write. | | Instruction could not be ascertained. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| No. 1. *Offences against the Person.* | Murder | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| | Shooting at, Stabbing, Administ. Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. | 10 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 5 | 1 | 2 | - |
| | Manslaughter | 34 | 1 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 10 | - | 11 | - | 5 | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 19 | - | 7 | 1 | 8 | - | - | - |
| | Attempts to procure the Miscarriage of Women quick with Child | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Ditto of Women not quick with Child | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| | Concealing the Births of Infants | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sodomy | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sodomy, Assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural Misdemeanors | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under the Age of Ten Years | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Assaults, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | 4 | - | - | - |
| | Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of Ten and Twelve Years | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Abduction | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Bigamy | 5 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| | Child Stealing | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Assaults | 71 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 13 | - | 33 | - | 9 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 9 | 4 | 28 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 12 | 5 |
| | Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty | 39 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 14 | 1 | 15 | - | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21 | 1 | 6 | - | 11 | - | 1 | - |
| | Total of No. 1. | 184 | 16 | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | 46 | 3 | 73 | 3 | 33 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 4 | - | 2 | - | 10 | 4 | 87 | 2 | 32 | 6 | 52 | 3 | 13 | 5 |
| No. 2. *Offences against Property, committed by Persons entrusted.* | Sacrilege | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Burglary | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| | Housebreaking | 7 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| | Breaking, within the Curtilage of Dwelling Houses, and Stealing | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-houses, and Stealing | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 9 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 2 | - | 8 | - | - | - |
| | Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences | 8 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| | Robbery | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| | Assaults, with intent to rob, and demanding Property with Menaces | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| | Stealing in Dwelling Houses, Persons therein being put in fear | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Sending menacing Letters to extort Money | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Piracy | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Total of No. 2. | 43 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 15 | - | 18 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 19 | - | 8 | - | 16 | - | - | - |
| No. 3. *Offences against Property, committed without Violence.* | Cattle Stealing | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Horse Stealing | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| | Sheep Stealing | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Larceny, to the value of 5*l.* in Dwelling Houses | 11 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - |
| | Larceny, from the Person | 167 | 92 | 5 | - | 25 | 7 | 81 | 27 | 48 | 45 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 48 | 15 | 37 | 28 | 81 | 49 | 1 | - |
| | Larceny, by Servants | 82 | 56 | - | - | 11 | 4 | 17 | 19 | 24 | 21 | 10 | 8 | 16 | 3 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 50 | 8 | 19 | 21 | 13 | 27 | - | - |
| | Larceny, simple | 1193 | 354 | 47 | 5 | 193 | 23 | 308 | 91 | 315 | 120 | 154 | 58 | 73 | 32 | 22 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 433 | 60 | 275 | 132 | 463 | 161 | 2 | 1 |
| | Stealing from Vessels in Port, on a River, &c. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Stealing Fixtures, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c. | 17 | 1 | - | - | 8 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - | 2 | - | 8 | 1 | - | - |
| | Misdemeanors, with intent to steal | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Embezzlement | 25 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | - | 6 | - | 11 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 22 | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| | Stealing Letters from the Post Office, by Servants | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Receiving Stolen Goods | 68 | 65 | 1 | - | 5 | 1 | 10 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 37 | 13 | 11 | 26 | 19 | 26 | 1 | - |
| | Frauds and Attempts to defraud | 41 | 9 | - | - | 2 | - | 3 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 26 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | - |
| | Total of No. 3. | 1611 | 579 | 53 | 5 | 250 | 40 | 493 | 155 | 430 | 208 | 206 | 94 | 119 | 44 | 38 | 25 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 654 | 99 | 354 | 211 | 597 | 268 | 6 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 4. *Malicious Offences against Property.* | Arson (Capital) | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . |
| | Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Destroying Threshing Machines | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Destroying Hop-binds, Trees, and Shrubs growing, &c. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Killing and maiming Cattle | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Other Malicious Offences | 3 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Total of No. 4. | 5 | . | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . |
| No. 5. *Forgery, and Offences against the Currency.* | Forging and uttering forged Wills, and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Forging and uttering forged Bank of England Notes | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Forging and uttering other forged Instruments | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Having in Possession, &c. forged Bank of England Notes | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin | 5 | 2 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | . | . | . |
| | Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Buying and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Uttering and having in possession Ditto | 14 | 10 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 4 | . | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 | . | 1 | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | 6 | . | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | . | . | . |
| | Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Total of No. 5. | 25 | 13 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 5 | . | 7 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | 14 | . | 3 | 4 | 8 | 9 | . | . | . |
| No. 6. *Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.* | Assembling armed, &c. to aid Smugglers | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers | 6 | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | 4 | . | . | . | . |
| | Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Being at large under Sentence of Transportation | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons | 1 | 2 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 2 | . | . | . |
| | Perjury and Subornation of Perjury | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . |
| | Administering unlawful Oaths | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Conspiracy to raise the Rate of Wages | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Pound-breach | 123 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 21 | . | 76 | . | 16 | . | 2 | . | 3 | . | . | . | 4 | 50 | . | 18 | . | 51 | . | 4 | . | . |
| | Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Keeping disorderly Houses | 8 | 11 | . | . | . | 1 | . | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | . | 2 | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | . | . | 1 |
| | Indecently exposing the Person | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Felonies, not included in the above Denominations | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| | Misdemeanors, Ditto | 20 | 6 | . | . | . | . | 2 | 11 | . | 1 | 2 | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | . | 10 | 2 | . | . | 3 | 4 | 7 | . | . |
| | Total of No. 6 | 159 | 19 | . | . | 1 | . | 25 | 4 | 94 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | . | 65 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 62 | 9 | 12 | 1 |
| | Grand Total | 2027 | 627 | 56 | 5 | 250 | 42 | 585 | 162 | 622 | 220 | 274 | 103 | 137 | 51 | 48 | 29 | 22 | 10 | 23 | 5 | 840 | 105 | 419 | 226 | 737 | 289 | 31 | 7 |

Appendix XV.

## APPENDIX XV.

### *Prison Establishments in Lancashire.*

From the Fourth and Fifth Report on Gaols and Houses of Correction.
Ordered to be printed by the House of Commons in 1835.

| Description of Officers and Servants. | Salary of each Individ. £. | s. | d. | By whom appointed. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *His Majesty's Gaol, the Castle of Lancaster:* | | | | | |
| 1 Keeper | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | The High Sheriff | See Deduction below. |
| 1 Chaplain | 350 | 0 | 0 | County Magistrates. | |
| 1 Surgeon | 120 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| 1 Taskmaster | 120 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| 1 Matron | 60 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| 1 Assistant Matron | 30 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| 1 Schoolmaster | 60 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| 1 Court-Keeper | 20 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| 1 Architect | 54 | 12 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| 1 Joiner | 62 | 8 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| 1 Mason | 57 | 4 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| 1 Clerk | 200 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | Towards the Payment of these Salaries, amounting to £451. 4s. the County allows £250; the remaining £201. 4s. is payable out of the Keeper's Salary. |
| 1 Turnkey | 80 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| 2 Ditto | 80 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| 3 Ditto | 60 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| 1 Watchman | 31 | 0 | 0 | Ditto. | |
| *The House of Correction, Preston:* | | | | | |
| 1 Keeper | 250 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Chaplain | 250 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Surgeon | 42 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Taskmaster | 65 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Matron | 60 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Assistant Matron | 25 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Schoolmaster | 18 | 4 | 0 | County Magistrates. | |
| 1 Clerk and Turnkey | 65 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 2 Turnkeys | 54 | 12 | 0 | | |
| 1 Ditto | 46 | 16 | 0 | | |
| 2 Watchmen | 54 | 12 | 0 | | |
| 1 Miller | 46 | 16 | 0 | | |
| *New Bailey Prison, Salford:* | | | | | |
| 1 Keeper | 500 | 0 | 0 | | House, Coals, and Candles. |
| 1 Chaplain | 300 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Surgeon | 150 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Steward | 50 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Taskmaster | 100 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Matron | 80 | 0 | 0 | | And 5 per Cent. on the gross Earnings. |
| 1 Assistant Keeper | 60 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Ditto Taskmaster | 1 | 1 | Per Week each. | | |
| 1 Principal Turnkey | 1 | 10 | | The Magistrates of the Hundred of Salford. | |
| 5 Turnkeys | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 3 Ditto | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 2 Ditto, Female | 0 | 14 | | | |
| 1 Female Overlooker of Weavers | 0 | 15 | | | |
| 1 Hospital Nurse | 0 | 15 | | | |
| 1 Schoolmaster | 1 | 5 | | | |
| 1 Miller | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 3 Watchmen | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 1 Lodge-keeper | 0 | 14 | | | |
| *The House of Correction, Kirkdale:* | | | | | |
| 1 Keeper | 500 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Chaplain | 300 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Surgeon | 63 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Taskmaster | 63 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Matron | 70 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Taskmistress | 35 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Clerk | 78 | 15 | 0 | | |
| 1 Principal Turnkey | 78 | 15 | 0 | County Magistrates. | |
| 5 Turnkeys | 63 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Ditto | 57 | 15 | 0 | | |
| 6 Ditto, Female | 31 | 10 | 0 | | |
| 1 Miller | 62 | 8 | 0 | | |
| 1 Watchman | 40 | 0 | 0 | | |
| 1 Schoolmaster | 50 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Chapel Clerk | 5 | 5 | 0 | | |

14th May 1833.

*Gorst and Birchall*, Deputy Clerks of the Peace.

## Appendix XVI.



### *Diocese of Manchester.*

In virtue of a Commission issued by his Majesty William IV. on the 4th of February, in the 5th year of his reign, (1835) to certain Commissioners therein named, wherein the most reverend Father in God William Archbishop of Canterbury was at the head, to consider the state of the Established Church with reference to Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues.

The First Report was made to his Majesty by the said Commissioners dated the 17th of March, 1835.

Amongst other things it is recommended that two new Sees shall be erected in the province of York; one at Manchester, and the other at Ripon.

The Diocese of Manchester to consist of those parts of the county of Lancaster which compose the Deaneries of Amounderness, Blackburn, Leyland, Manchester, and Warrington, and which now form part of the Diocese of Chester. And that the Deanery of Furness and Cartmel, in the county of Lancaster, in the present Diocese of Chester, shall be added to the Diocese of Carlisle.

In the Second Report of the Commissioners, dated the 4th of March, 1836, it is said—

"If the recommendation contained in the First Report to your Majesty for the erection of two new Sees, be adopted, the two collegiate churches of Manchester and Ripon may be made the Cathedrals of those Sees. At Manchester the establishment is already so similar to that proposed for the Cathedrals of the new foundation, that little change will be required besides the alteration of titles from Warden and Fellows to Dean and Canons."

The Third Report, dated the 20th of May, 1836, says, We (the Church Commissioners) are disposed to suggest a slight alteration in our propositions relating to the Northern Dioceses, and to recommend that no part of Yorkshire, and no other part of Lancashire but that which composes the Deanery of Furness and Cartmel, should be added to the Diocese of Carlisle; but that the remaining portion of Lancashire should be included in the Diocese of Manchester, and that portion of Yorkshire which forms part of the Deanery of Kirkby Lonsdale, in the Diocese of Ripon. Appendant to this report are a number of propositions in which this last mentioned arrangement is confirmed by the commissioners, who add, that the Collegiate Churches of Manchester and Ripon be made the Cathedrals, and that the Chapters thereof be the Chapters of the respective Sees of Manchester and Ripon, and be invested with the rights and powers of other Cathedral Chapters, and that the charters of these and other Cathedral Chapters in England be styled Dean and Canons. The average annual income of these Bishops respectively to be not less than £4000, nor more than £5000. None of the proposed alterations respecting Boundaries or Jurisdiction of any Diocese, or the patronage or benefices with cure of souls, or the revenues belonging to any See, the bishops of which were in possession on the fourth day of March, 1836, to take effect until the next avoidance of the See, without the consent of such Bishop. That fit residences be provided for the Bishops of Lincoln, Llandaff, Rochester, Manchester, and Ripon. That new Archdeaconries of Bristol, Maidstone, Monmouth, Westmoreland, Manchester, Lancaster, and Craven, be created, and that districts be appended to them.

The Fourth Report, dated the 24th of June, 1836, contains nothing specifically on the subject of the new Diocese of Manchester.

Sanction of Law is given to these arrangements by the Act of 6 and 7 William IV. cap. 77, "for carrying into effect the reports of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and Wales, with reference to Ecclesiastical duties and revenues so far as they relate to episcopal dioceses, revenues, and patronage."

## Appendix XVII.

### *Marriages.*

Returns to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 June, 1836—for

Return of the Number of Marriages, by License and Banns, solemnized in the Collegiate Church at Manchester during the year 1835.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Banns | 3,030 | 3,328 |
| By License | 298 | |

The Fees paid on each Marriage by Banns are 4s. 6d., including the Fee on publication, which is thus divided:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Two Chaplains, each 1s. 1d. | 2 2 | 4s. 6d. |
| Two Clerks, each 1s. | 2 0 | |
| Four Singing Boys or Choristers, each 1d. | 0 4 | |

The Fees paid on each Marriage by License is 7s. thus divided.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Each Chaplain or Vicar, 2s. 6d. | 5 0 | 7s. 0d. |
| Each Clerk, 10d. | 1 8 | |
| Each Singing Boy, 1d. | 0 4 | |

In the two Churches in the Parish in which Marriages are solemnized, there were during the year 1835, 685 couples married.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Banns | 529 | 685 |
| By License | 156 | |

The Fees paid to the Chaplain and Clerk for these Churches are thus divided:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| License:—Each Chaplain, 2s. 6d. | 5 0 | 7s. |
| Each Clerk, 1s. | 2 0 | |
| Banns:—Each Chaplain, 9d. | 1 6 | 3s. |
| Each Clerk, 9d. | 1 6 | |

There are two Chaplains or Vicars who derive their income from the customary Fees of the Church, according to the directions of the Charter of the College, granted by Charles I.; in addition to these Fees, they each receive from the Chapter £17. 10s. per annum.

*Henry Fielding.*
Chaplain or Vicar of Collegiate Church, Manchester.

## Appendix XVIII.



*Lancashire Baronets created in the 17th and 18th Centuries.*

Created by King James I.

A.D. 1611, May 22. Sir Richard Molineux, of Sefton, Knight, Irish Visc., viz. Viscount Molineux.
Sir Richard Houghton, of Houghton Tower, Knight.
Sir Thos. Gerard, of Bryn, Knight.
A.D. 1620, June 28. Ralph Ashton, of Lever, Esq.

Created by King Charles I.

A.D. 1627, June 26. Edward Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, Esq.
A.D. 1640, July 20. Edward Mosley, of Ancoats. Extinct.
A.D. 1641, Aug. 16. Robert Bindlosse, of Borwicke, Esq.
A.D. 1642, June 24. George Middleton, of Leighton, Esq. Extinct.
A.D. 1644, April 1. John Preston, of the Mannour in Furnesse, Esq.
— — 25. Thomas Prestwich, of Holme, Esq.

Created by King Charles II.

A.D. 1660, June 7. Sir Orlando Bridgeman, of Great Lever, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, then Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and afterwards Lord-Keeper of the Great Seale of England.
August 1. Sir Ralph Ashton, of Middleton, Knight.
1660-1 Mar. 4. Thos. Clifton of Clifton, Esq.
1661-2, Mar. 1. Edward Moore, of Moorehall, Esq. Note, That this patent to Edward Moore, though at this time the Receipt was made, did not pass the Seal until 22 Nov. 1675.
1676-7, Feb. 8. Richard Standish, of Standish, Esq.
1677, Oct. 8. Francis Anderton, of Lostoke, Esq.
1679, Nov. 17. Sir Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh, Knight.

Created by King George I.

1720, June 18. Oswald Mosely, of Rolleston, co. Stafford, Esq.

Created by King George II.

1759, Mar. 26. Sir Ellis Cunliffe, of Liverpool, co. Lancashire, Knight, with remainder, in default of issue male, to Robert his brother.

Created by King George III. to 1797.

1761, May 12. Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford, Esq., with remainder to his brother Robert Hesketh, Esq.
1764, Jan. 22. William Horton, of Chadderton, Esq.
1774, May 3. Richard Clayton, of Adlington, Esq., with remainder to the heirs-male of his father John Clayton, Esq. deceased.
1781, Mar. 24. John Parker Mosley, of Ancoats, Esq.
1797, Oct. 30. Richard Onslow, of Althom, Esq., Vice Admiral of the Red.

Appendix XVIII.

A List of Persons Names who were fit and qualified to be made Knights of the Royal Oak,* [in the county of Lancaster,] with the value of their estates, Ann. Dom. 1660.†

| | Per. Ann. | | Per. Ann. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Holt, Esq. | £1000 | Thos. Preston, Esq. | 2000 |
| Thos. Greenhalgh, Esq. | 1000 | Thos. Farrington, of Worden, Esq. | 1000 |
| Col. — Kerby, Esq. | 1500 | Thos. Fleetwood, of Penwortham, Esq. | 1000 |
| Robert Holte, Esq. | 1000 | John Girlington, Esq. | 1000 |
| Edmund Asheton, Esq. | 1000 | William Stanley, Esq. | 1000 |
| Christopher Banister, Esq. | 1000 | Edward Tildesley, Esq. | 1000 |
| Francis Anderton, Esq. | 1000 | Thomas Stanley, Esq. | 1000 |
| Col. James Anderton, Esq. | 1500 | Richard Boteler, Esq. | 1000 |
| Roger Nowell, Esq. | 1000 | John Ingleton, sen., Esq. | 1000 |
| Henry Norris, Esq. | 1200 | — Walmesley, of Dunkenhalgh, Esq. | 2000 |

Barons and Baronesses, by Tenure, Writ of Summons, or Letters Patent of Creation:—

James Stanley, son and heir-apparent to William Earl of Derby, *Lord Strange*, by Summons, 3 Car. I (in the Summons, Stanley de Strange.) There can be no doubt, but when this Summons issued, it was under the presumption, that the Barony of Strange, of Knockyn, was still invested in his father: this however proving a mistake, the House of Lords was compelled, by a certain degree of necessity, to admit that this summons created a new Barony; which, by virtue of the Writ, afterwards passed to, and was recognized in the family of Murray, D. of Athol.

A Catalogue of such Persons as have had summons to Parliament in Right of their Wives, with the dates when they were first summoned:—

George Stanley, (son and heir apparent to Thomas E. of Derby), Baron Strange (i. e of Knockyn, *jure uxoris*, Joane, daughter and heir of John, Lord Strange of Knockyn,) 22 Edw. IV.

The Names of those Noblemen's eldest Sons who have been summoned to Parlament in the lifetime of their fathers, by some title which had descended to them; or by the title of their father's Barony, and had place and precedence according thereto; with the respective dates when they were so first summoned:—

Henry Stanley, Lord Strange, eldest son to Edward, E of Derby, 1 Eliz.
Ferdinando Stanley, Lord Strange, eldest son to Henry Earl of Derby 29 Eliz.
James Stanley, Lord Strange, eldest Son to Wm., E of Derby, 3 Car. I.

A Catalogue of those persons [in Cumberland and Lancashire,] who were dignified by Oliver Cromwell with the Title of Lord, and called to sit in his other, i. e. upper house of Parliament‡:—

Charles Howard, of Naworth Castle in Cumberland.§
Philip, Lord Wharton, Lancashire.
Sir Gilbert Gerard, Bart., Lancashire.

* From a M.S. of Peter Le Neve, Esq. Norroy, among the collection of Mr. Joseph Ames.

† This order was intended by King Charles II., as a reward to several of his followers; and the Knights of it were to wear a silver medal, with a device of the King in the Oak, pendent to a ribbon, about their neck; but it was thought proper to lay it aside, lest it might create heats and animosities, and open those wounds afresh, which at that time were thought prudent should be healed. As this is little known, we have judged that its publication would be as well curious, as acceptable to the public, tho' not immediately relating to the Order of Baronets.

‡ Dugd. Troub. p. 144-5.

§ This gentleman was created, according to Morgan, (though not so noticed by Dugdale), Baron Gillesland, and Viscount Howard of Morpeth, by Cromwell, July 20, 1657. He afterwards obtained from King Charles II. the dignities of Baron Dacres of Gillesland, Viscount Howard of Morpeth, (Dugdale's Baronage Vol. II.), and Earl of Carlisle. He appears to be the only one of the Lords made by Cromwell, who after the Restoration was confirmed in the rank of peerage, (General Monk excepted.)

## Appendix XIX.

### *List of Lancashire Worthies.*

Ainsworth, Henry, Hebraist and commentator, born at Plessington, 1560.
Ainsworth, Robert, author of Latin Dictionary, born at Woodgate, Eccles, 1660.
Allen, William, cardinal, archbishop of Mechlin, born at Rossall, 1532.
Ambrose, Isaac, Calvinist, author of "Looking unto Jesus," born at Ambrose Hall, 1602.
Arkwright, sir Richard, improver of cotton machinery, born at Preston, 1732.
Arrowsmith, Edmund, Jesuit, born at Lancaster, 1585, (suffered for his religion, 1628.)
Assheton, William, divine and philanthropist, born at Middleton, 1641.
Bancroft, Richard, archbishop of Canterbury, born at Farnworth, 1544.
Barlow, William, bishop of Lincoln, born at Barlow Hall, about 1560.
Barnes, John, a Roman Catholic divine, of a Lancashire family, the John Huss of his day, died in the Inquisition at Rome, after thirty years' confinement, about 1755.
Barnes, Richard, bishop of Durham, born at Bold, and died 1588.
Barnes, Thomas, an eminent divine and philosopher, born at Warrington, 1747.
Barton, William, a native of Lancashire, bishop of Rochester and Lincoln, died 1613.
Blackburne, John, of Orford, the second gentleman in England who cultivated the pine-apple, died in 1786, aged 96 years.
Blackburne, Anna, daughter of the above, and inheritor of his science, the correspondent of Linnæus, and honoured by Dr. Reinhold Forster, who named a genus of plants after her, *Blackburniana*.
Bolton, Robert, an eminent puritan divine, and one of the most accomplished scholars of his age, born at Blackburn, 1572.
Booker, John, a celebrated astrologer, and "a successful resolver of love questions," born at Manchester, 1601.
Booth, Barton, born in Lancashire, 1681, a celebrated actor and author.
Booth, Lawrence, archbishop of York in 1476, born in Eccles parish.
Booth, William, archbishop of York in 1453, born in Eccles parish.
Bradford, John, a protestant divine and martyr in 1555, born at Manchester.
Brideoake, Richard, bishop of Chichester, born at Chetham Hill, Manchester, 1614.
Byrom, John, poet, philosopher, and stenographic writer, born at Kersall, 1691.
Chadderton, Lawrence, first master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, born at Chadderton, 1536.
Chadderton, William, bishop of Lincoln, born near Manchester, about 1540.
Chetham, Humphrey, founder of Manchester hospital and library, born at Crumpsall, 1580.
Christopherson, John, a Lancashire man and ecclesiastical antiquary, bishop of Chichester, died 1558.

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Clarke, Henry, professor of history, linguist and philosophical lecturer, born at Salford, 1743.
Clayton, Robert, of the Fulwood family bishop of Clogher, died 1578.
Collier, John, author of the Lancashire Dialect, born at Urmston in 1708.
Cottam, Thomas, Jesuit, born in Lancashire, (suffered for his religion, 1582.)
Crompton, Samuel, of Bolton le Moors, inventor of the mule spinning frame in 1775.
Currie, James, M.D., of Liverpool, the biographer and illustrator of Burns, died 1805.
Evanson, Edward, theological writer, born at Warrington, 1731.
Entwisle, Sir Bertine, a distinguished warrior, of the family of Entwisle of Entwistle, died 1455.
Fenton, Roger, divine, author of a treatise against usury, born in Lancashire, died 1615.
Fleetwood, William, recorder of London, historian and lawyer, born at Hesketh, died 1592.
Francis, the third duke of Bridgewater, the great inland navigator, died 1803.
Gaunt, John of, duke of Lancaster, in whose favour the county became palatine, died 1399.
Hargrave, James, of Blackburn, the inventor of the spinning jenny.
Harrison, Sir John, author of the plan for collecting the customs by commission, born at Lancaster, 1589.
Heton, Martin, bishop of Ely, born at Dean, died 1609.
Heysham, William Esq. M.P. philanthropist, born at Lancaster, died 1727.
Heywood, Oliver, non-conformist divine and author, born at Little Lever 1629.
Heywood, Peter, captor of Guy Faux, assassinated in 1640, of the family of Heywood of Heywood.
Hollingworth, Richard, a noted presbyterian minister in the commonwealth, author of *Mancuniensis* MS. a Lancashire man.
Horrox Jeremiah, astronomer, author of Venus in Sole visa, born at Toxteth 1619.
Hutton, Matthew, archbishop of York, born at Priests' Hutton 1529.
Jones, Thomas, archbishop of Dublin and chancellor of Ireland, died 1619.
Kay, John, of Bury, inventor of the fly-shuttle.
Kemble, John Philip, F.S.A. celebrated tragedian, born at Prescot, 1757.
Kuerden, Richard, M.D. of Preston, a distinguished antiquary in the 17th century.
King, James, Captain, circumnavigator, born at Clitheroe 1750, died 1784.
Laborne, James, a Lancashire recusant, suffered for his religion, 1583.
Law, Dr. Edmund, bishop of Carlisle, born at Cartmel 1703, father of lord chief justice Ellenborough and the bishop of Chester, died 1787.
Leland, John, author of "View of Deistical Writers," born at Wigan, 1691.
Leyland, William, died in Ireland, aged 140, born at Warrington, 1593.
Lever, sir Ashton, naturalist, born at Alkrington, died 1788.
Lever, Thomas, celebrated divine and commentator on the Lord's Prayer, born at Little Lever, died 1577.
Litherland, John, inventor of the Lever Watch, born at Warrington.
Malone, Simon, a distinguished Roman Catholic controversial writer, born at Manchester, died rector of Seville in 1654.
Manchester, Hugh of, scholar and detector of impostors, author of Compendium Theologiæ, Contra Fanaticorum Deliria, and other works, born at Manchester in the reign of Henry III.
Markland, Jeremiah, a celebrated critic, born at Childwall, 1692.
Marsh, George, protestant divine, born at Dean, suffered for his religion, 1555.

Mather, Richard, first of a family of non-conformist divines in the New and Old World, born at Lowton, 1596.

Mather, Samuel, son of Richard, a non-conformist divine, born at Lawton, 1626.

Middleton, John, "Child of Hale" 9 feet 6 inches high, born at Hale, 1570.

Molineux, sir Wm. fought under the Black Prince at Navarre, born at Sefton, died 1372.

Molineux, sir Richard, fought under Henry V. at Agincourt, born at Sefton, died 1439.

Molineux, Adam, bishop of Chichester, murdered at Portsmouth, 1449.

Molineux, sir William, fought under the earl of Surrey at Flodden, born at Sefton, died 1548.

Moore, sir Jonas, author and philosopher, born in Pendle Forest 1617.

More, sir Thomas de la, historian, of the Mores of Bank Hall, near Liverpool, knighted by Edward III.

More, sir William, of Bank Hall, created for his valour a knight banneret by the Black Prince at the battle of Poictiers, 1357.

More, sir Peter de la, of Bank Hall, speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Edward III.

Nowell, Alexander, dean of St. Paul's, author of a Catechism, born at Read 1510.

Nowell, Laurence, dean of Lichfield. antiquary, born at Read 1516.

Ogden, Samuel, divine, Woodwardian professor, born at Manchester, died 1778.

Oldham, Hugh, bishop of Exeter, founder of the Grammar School, Manchester, born at Oldham or Manchester, died 1520.

Ormerod, Oliver, of Ormerod, a polemical writer of the time of James I.

Parr, Richard, bishop of Sodor and Man, died 1543.

Paynter, David, author of poems and tragedies, born, and died at Manchester, 1826-7.

Percival, Thomas, M.D. physician and philosopher, born at Warrington, 1740.

Peel, sir Robert, bart., born at Peel Cross near Blackburn, died 1830.

Pilkington, James, bishop of Durham, born at Rivington, 1520.

Preston, Dr. John, "the most celebrated of the Puritans," descended from the Prestons of Preston, died 1628.

Rasbotham, Dorning, magistrate, antiquary, and author, of Birch House, died 1791.

Rawlinson, Christopher, antiquary and Saxon scholar, born at Cark Hall, in High Furness, 1677.

Risley, Thomas, non-conformist divine and author, born near Warrington, 1630.

Rogers, John, translator of the Bible, the first martyr in Mary's time, suffered 1555.

Romney, George, eminent artist, born at Dalton, 1734.

Rothwell, Richard, exorcist, born at Bolton, 1563.

Rushton, Edward, an eminent Roman Catholic writer of the 16th century, author of the treatise "De Schismate Anglicano."

Sandys, Edwin, archbishop of York, born near Hawkshead, 1519.

Scroope, 1st duke of Bridgewater, projector of the great inland navigation, Worsley, died 1745.

Sherburne, Sir Edward, an English poet, descended from the Stonyhurst family, died 1702.

Smith, William, bishop of Lincoln, born at Peel House, died 1513.

Standish, Henry, bishop of St. Asaph's, born at Standish, died 1535.

Standish, John, author against translating the scriptures, born at Standish, died 1556.

Standish, Sir Ralph, general of the army in France for Henry V. & VI., born at Standish.

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Stanley, James, bishop of Ely, son of the 1st earl of Derby, died 1515.

Stanley, James, earl of Derby, the devoted friend of the Stuarts, executed at Bolton 1651.

Stanley, sir Edward, a leader at the battle of Flodden Field, 1513.

Stubbs, George, celebrated anatomist and painter of animals, born near Liverpool, 1724.

Talbot, Thomas, antiquary, assisted Camden, born at Salebury Hall.

Taylor, John, author of the Hebrew English Concordance, born at Lancaster 1694.

Townley, Charles, antiquary and skilful collector, born at Townley Hall, 1737.

Tyldesley, sir Thomas, a distinguished loyalist, born at Tyldesley, slain in Wigan Lanc. 1651

Ulverston, Richard, author of "Articles of Faith," born at Ulverston, died 1434.

Walker, George, an eminent Puritan divine, born at Hawkshead, 1581.

Warburton, John, F.R.S. and F.A.S. antiquary, author, and Somerset herald, born at Bury, died 1759.

Webster, Rev. Dr. John, minister of Clitheroe, author of Display of Witchcraft, lived in the time of the Commonwealth.

Weever, John, author of "Funeral Monuments."

West, Thomas, lord de la Warr, founder of Manchester College in 1422.

West, Thomas, historian of Furness and the Lakes, born at Ulverston, died 1779.

Whatton, William Robert, of Manchester, esq., F.A.S. F.R.S., surgeon of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, a learned antiquary, author of numerous papers in the Transactions of Philosophical and Literary Societies, &c., and writer of biographies in the History of Lancashire, died Dec. 5, 1835.

Whitaker, William, polemic divine, born at Holme, 1547.

Whitaker, John, divine, antiquary, and historian, born at Manchester 1735.

Whitaker, Thomas Dunham, D.D., of Holme, historian of Whalley, Craven, and Richmondshire, though born at Rainham in Norfolk, is identified with the county of Lancaster; he lived a large portion of his life in the house of his ancestors at Holme, and died at the vicarage in Blackburn, 1821.

Woodcock, John, Franciscan minister, born at Clayton le Woods, 1603. (suffered for his religion 1646.)

Woolton, John, bishop of Exeter, born at Wigan 1535.

Worthington, John, an excellent divine, born at Manchester 1617-18 died 1671.

Wroe, Dr. Richard, Warden of Manchester, an eloquent preacher, known as the "Silver-tongued Wroe," born at Manchester Radcliffe 1641, died 1717.

## APPENDIX XX.

*Statement of the Number of Schools and Scholars in the Boroughs of Manchester and Salford, and of Liverpool.*

Extracted from the Reports published by the Manchester Statistical Society in 1835—1836.

| | Boroughs of Manchester and Salford, in 1834—1835. | | | | | Borough of Liverpool, in 1835—1836. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Per Centage | | | | | Per Centage | | |
| | Schools. | Scholars. | Of the total population, estimated at 255,000. | Of the total number of Scholars. | Of the total number of Sunday Scholars. | Schools. | Scholars. | Of the total population, estimated at 230,000. | Of the total number of Scholars. | Of the total number of Sunday Scholars. |
| SUNDAY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Church of England | 34 | 13,025 | 5·11 | 23·18 | 30·33 | 27 | 6,318 | 2·75 | 19·04 | 41·11 |
| Roman Catholic | 11 | 4,493 | 1·76 | 6·00 | 10·46 | 2 | 700 | 0·30 | 2·11 | 4·56 |
| Dissenters | 71 | 25,282 | 9·91 | 44·99 | 58·86 | 46 | 8,350 | 3·63 | 25·16 | 54·33 |
| Unconnected with a religious body | 1 | 150 | 0·06 | 0·27 | 0·35 | | | | | |
| Total | 117 | 42,950 | 16·84 | 76·44 | 100·00 | 75 | 15,368 | 6·68 | 46·31 | 100·00 |
| Returned also as Day and Evening Scholars | ... | 13,421 | 5·26 | 23·89 | Of the total number of Day Scholars. | | 11,649 | 5·06 | 35·10 | Of the total number of Day Scholars. |
| Receiving Sunday School tuition *only* | ... | 29,529 | 11·58 | 52·55 | | | 3,719 | 1·62 | 11·21 | |
| DAY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dame Schools | 295 | 6,265 | 2·46 | 11·15 | 25·39 | 244 | 5,240 | 2·28 | 15·79 | 18·12 |
| Common Boys' and Girls' Schools | 221 | 8,616 | 3·38 | 15·33 | 34·92 | 194 | 6,096 | 2·65 | 18·37 | 21·08 |
| Superior private and Boarding Schools | 143 | 3,816 | 1·49 | 6·80 | 15·46 | 143 | 4,080 | 1·77 | 12·30 | 14·11 |
| Supported solely by the Scholars | 659 | 18,697 | 7·33 | 33·28 | 75·77 | 581 | 15,416 | 6·70 | 46·76 | 53·31 |
| Infant Schools ditto | 1 | 26 | 0·01 | 0·05 | 0·10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ditto assisted by the Public | 7 | 996 | 0·39 | 1·77 | 4·04 | 17 | 2,205 | 0·96 | 6·64 | 7·63 |
| Other Charity Schools—Schools attached to public Institutions, &c. | 34 | 4,957 | 1·95 | 8·82 | 20·09 | 50 | 11,295 | 4·91 | 34·04 | 39·06 |
| Total | 701 | 24,676 | 9·68 | 43·92 | 100·00 | 648 | 28,916 | 12·57 | 87·14 | 100·00 |
| EVENING SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Exclusive of those attached to Sunday Schools, and of the classes at the Mechanics' Institutions, &c. supported by the Scholars | 112 | 1,810 | 0·71 | 3·22 | | 43 | 548 | 0·24 | 1·65 | |
| Free, or supported by others | 2 | 174 | 0·07 | 0·31 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total | 114 | 1,984 | 0·78 | 3·53 | | 43 | 548 | 0·24 | 1·65 | |
| Total Number of Schools and Scholars | 932 | 56,189 | 22·04 | 100·00 | | 766 | 33,183 | 14·43 | 100·00 | |
| Evening Schools attached to Sunday Schools | 48 | 2,730 | | | | 1 | 40 | | | |
| Average attendance at Sunday Schools | | 31,561 | | | | | 11,715 | | | |

Appendix XXI.

## Appendix XXI.

## PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS OF CHURCH LANDS.

*Bibliothec. MSS. Lambeth.*

By the liberal permission of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the facilities afforded by the politeness of his secretary, Thomas Archdeacon Lewis, Esq., keeper of the Archiepiscopal Records, the following abstracts of the important Oliverian Surveys of Ecclesiastical Benefices in the county of Lancaster, have been obtained. The surveys consist of twenty-one large folio volumes, to which Dr. Ducarel, a former keeper of the records, prepared in 1760, a copious index; with a preface or introduction, containing a minute history of these documents. These surveys appear to have been made with considerable care, though not upon an uniform principle, and a large body of authentic information is deducible from them, both directly and incidentally, as to the state of the various parishes of Lancashire 186 years ago. In a few cases the suggestions of the Commissioners for dividing the parishes have been attended to in later times, but, from a variety of causes, their suggestions and the wishes of the parishioners have been disregarded, to the prejudice of the established church, and the rapid growth of other religious communities.

"Among other great alterations," says Dr. Ducarel, in his preface to these volumes, "made in our constitution the last century, not only an ordnance of parliament was made, 9th Oct. 1646, for abolishing of archbishops and bishops within the kingdom of England and dominion of Wales, and for settling of their lands and possessions upon trustees for the use of the Commonwealth, (Scobell's Collect. of Acts, Part i. p. 99.) but also on deans and chapters, canons, prebends, and other offices and titles of or belonging to any cathedral or collegiate church, or chapel, within England and Wales, and selling their lands, (ib. Part ii. p. 16.) enforced and explained by the subsequent Acts of June 2, 23, 25, and July 31. (Ib. Part 39, 44, 45, 68.)

"Afterwards, to give some colour of piety to their proceedings, and to seem mighty zealous for preaching, wherein the chief part of religion was then made to consist, the powers in being thought fit to dedicate some part of this large revenue to pious uses, to the amount of £18,000 a year for the maintenance of preaching ministers, and £2,000 a year for the increase of the maintenance of masterships of colleges in both universities, whose maintenance was not sufficient; besides £80 per annum to the Margaret Professor at Oxford. (Ib. p. 40, 111, &c.) By this act every living was to be made up £100 a year, and commissioners were sent by the Keepers of the Liberties of England into every county with instructions, (printed in the Perfect Diurnall, No. 11, Feb. 19, 1649-50, p. 91.) Of the certificates or surveys returned, (some of them originals, but the greater part office-copies,) consist the twenty-one volumes in the Lambeth Library. The intended augmentation, however, came to little or nothing. The certificates and returns undoubtedly remained in chancery till after the Restoration."

The original surveys were returned to a registrar appointed by ordinance of parliament, and duplicates or transcripts of them were transmitted to the trustees or commissioners nominated for the sale of the possessions. On Aug. 16, 1660, the House of Commons having received information, "that William Ayloffe and —— Ayloffe had come to the public office in Broad-street, where the records, books, and surveys, relating to the bishops and deans and chapter lands, were kept for his majesty's service and the public, putting the officers out of possession, sealing up the doors, breaking open the locks where several of the records were, and possessing themselves of the keys belonging to the treasury, and daily

ransacking among them, to the great prejudice of thousands concerned therein; and by transferring and misplacing thereof, a perfect account to his majesty and to this house, touching the same, will be disabled: it was ordered, that the said William Ayloffe and —— Ayloffe should forthwith return back all books, writings, and evidences, found by them in the public office, relating to the sale of bishops' and deans' and chapters' lands, in Broad-street, with the office itself, to the hands and custody of the officers who formerly had the same in charge; and that the serjeant-at-arms attending this house, do see the same done accordingly." (Commons Journ. Vol. 8, p. 112.) It was also ordered, May 13, 1662, "that Mr. Michael Mallett and Mr. Wm. Ayloffe do deliver all such surveys, and other records and writings concerning the archbishopricks, bishopricks, and deans and chapters, which are in their hands, unto the most reverend father in God, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who is desired to take care for the preservation thereof, and to dispose of the same to the respective bishops, deans and chapters, who are therein concerned, if he shall think fit."

In consequence of this order, these valuable records were delivered to Archbishop Juxon, and were deposited in the Lambeth Library, where they are numbered in the catalogue 902—922; but those which relate to the county of Lancaster are contained in 912, or Vol. ii. and iii. Some of the records were afterwards sent by his grace to the bishops, and deans and chapters, to whom they belonged, so that this collection, large as it is, is not perfect and complete. Mr. Topham states, that the returns here preserved are not the original papers, signed by the surveyors, but are transcripts made of them; and are probably the duplicates directed to be sent to the trustees for the sale of the possessions. There are exceptions to this statement; the original signatures and seals of the surveyors or commissioners being affixed to some of these rolls and papers; and they are admitted in evidence as original records by a decree of the Court of Exchequer, dated 19th July, 1775, by Lord Chief Baron Smythe, and Barons Eyre and Burland.

The following memorandum appears on the back of the third volume of these records:—

"In the case of Traves against Oxton, this volume was produced in the Court of Exchequer by the order and consent of Archbishop Cornwallis, Nov. 28, and December, 1775.

"And. Coltee Ducarel,
"Lambeth Librarian."

## Pars Prima.

## The Return of the Com^rs^. and Juro^rs^. for the Countye of Lanc^r^. of the Number and Value of Church Lyvings there.

### *Inquisition taken at Lancaster, 18th June*, 1650.

Before Richard Shuttleworth, John Starkey, Thomas Whittingham, John Sowrey, Jerehiah Aspinwall, George Toulson, William West, and George Pigott, Esqrs.

TUNSTALL. The parish church is a vicarage in the presentation of Sir John Girlington, a delinquent, deceased. The whole profits were worth about £30 per ann. before the decay of sheep. fo. 3.

CLAUGHTON. A parsonage, presented by the lords of the manor of Claughton twice, and by the heirs of Sir Peter Leigh of Lyme once. The profits are reputed to be worth about £28 per ann., besides an augmentation of £20. fo. 6.

TATHAM. A parsonage presentation by the Lord Morley, a papist delinquent, patron. There is but one township in the parish, and but one chapel, distant from the parish church 5 miles; the church standing quite beyond any inhabitants of the parish very inconveniently. The whole profits are worth yearly about £52. fo. 8.

WARTON. A vicarage presentative, now by the Chancellor of the Duchy, "formerly by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, to whom the whole rectorye and all other proffitts are impropriated

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and granted by the said Deane and Chapter, to William Pennington, Esquier, and Sir George Middleton, knight and baronett, a compounded delinquent for some yeares." It is worth about £277 per ann. The farmer has to pay yearly 40s. to the poor of the parish. fo. 12.

WHITTINGTON. A parsonage presentation. Thomas Carus, Esq., a papist delinquent, is reputed patron, the same being an entire rectory, and the profits commonly reported to be worth yearly £137. fo. 17.

MELLING. A vicarage presentative under the great seal of England. The profits are worth yearly about £30, besides £50 per ann. allowed by the Committee of Plundered Ministers, for augmentation forth of the said impropriated rectory of Lord Morley. The inhabitants of the chapelry of Horneby humbly pray the said chapel may be made a parish church, and the inhabitants of Wraa, Roberindale, and Farleton do pray the same, and that they may be annexed to the chapel of Horneby. The inhabitants of Aaram also pray to be made a parish. fo. 19.

## *Inquisition taken at Lancaster, 17th June, 1650.*

LANCASTER. A summary of this return has already been inserted. See Vol. IV. p. 521. fo. 20.

COCKERHAM. A vicarage presentation by John Calvert, Esq., a papist delinquent, patron. The tithes of corn and grain are impropriate to Mr. Calvert and to Mr. Bradshaw, another delinquent papist, and worth yearly £116. fo. 20.

BOULTON was a rectory impropriate to the bishop's see of Chester, which bishop devised it to Sir Henry Compton, a delinquent papist, for lives yet in being, and is now farmed at £310. Within this rectory is a vicarage presentative by the said bishop. The profits are worth about £20 per ann. to the vicar. fo. 44.

HALTON. A patronage presentative, anciently by Thomas Carus, Esq., the elder, a papist. The profits are worth yearly £80. It hath but one chapel, Aughton, distant 4 miles; and the hamlet of Aughton being situate at one end, and Halton church at the other end of the parish, if the church were removed to some more convenient place, or near the middle of the parish, or the inhabitants of Aughton annexed to Gressingham, it would supply the whole much better. fo. 48.

HYSHAM. A parsonage presentative by Mr. George Parkinson, of Fairenappe, worth about £100 per ann. fo. 52.

FULWOOD. The inhabitants of Fulwood, in the parish of Lancaster, being distant from their said parish 16 miles, pray that they may be annexed "to the parish church of Amounderness, from which they are distant about a mile, or thereabouts." fo. 53.

MYERSCOUGH. In the said parish of Lancaster, the inhabitants, being 13 miles from their parish church, pray that such of them as live in the Midgall and Badsbury, being without the pale-hedge, may be annexed to Wood Plumpton, and that the rest of Myerscough, being within the pale, be annexed to Garstange.

STALLMIN. The inhabitants within the chapelry of Stallmin, being 579 communicants, likewise within the said parish of Lancaster and 17 miles from the church, pray to be made a parish of themselves, because, being surrounded with sea and moss, they cannot without great danger travel to any other church or chapel. fo. 55.

## *Inquisition taken at Lancaster, June 19, 1650.*

PENNINGTON. Within the liberties of Furnace, a vicarage presentative by the parishioners, who have purchased the entire rectory and all the tithes in fee farm, worth about £12: the inhabitants pray for a competent maintenance. fo. 58.

ALDINGHAM. Within the liberties of Furnace, a vicarage presentative from the duchy, being an entire rectory, saving that Mr. Fleminge of Ridall hath about 40s. per annum in tithes. Worth about £140. The inhabitants of the chapelry of Dendarum, consisting of 67 families, and distant 3½ miles from their parish church, pray to be made parochial. fo. 60

KIRKBY IRELETH. The parish church of Kirkby Ireleth (the longitude of the said parish being ten miles, and latitude two miles, and the church situated within a mile and a half of the east end of the said parish) is a vicarage presentative from the dean and chapter of York, who farm the rectory or tithes of corn, wool, lamb and calf, to Anthony Laitus, esq., and the impropriation is worth £60, out of which is yearly paid to the poor 13s. 4d. fo. 66.

DAULTON. The parish of Daulton, within the liberties of Furnace, is in longitude about 12 miles, and in latitude about 4 miles. The church, situated almost in the middle, is a vicarage presentative by the chancellor of the duchy, the whole parish being impropriate to the heirs of Sir John Preston, deceased, a papist delinquent. The chapel of Wana, in the island of Wana, in which are about sixty families, and the most part of the said island, distant seven miles, and also surrounded by the flowing sea twice in every twenty-four hours. Ramside, distant five miles: the inhabitants pray to be made parochial; and the chapel of Ramside, having no maintenance nor minister, beg to be made parochial, and that Rouscoate, Newtowne, Peaseholmes, and Salthouse, being thirty-one families, may be annexed to the said chapel, and competent maintenance and minister be there settled. fo. 71.

URSWICKE. The parish, extending itself in longitude four and a half miles, and in latitude three miles, with the church in the middle of the parish, is a vicarage presentative from the duchy of Lancaster. The tithes of corn and grain, impropriate to Mr. Fleminge of Rydall, and Mr. Anderton of Bardsley, a papist delinquent, are worth £60 to the impropriators: the tithes belonging to the vicar are worth £20. fo. 76.

HAWKSHEAD. The parish, which extends itself in length twelve miles, and in breadth six miles, the church being situated within three miles of the north end of the said parish, hath neither vicarage nor parsonage, only some tithes within Hawkshead bailiwick, value not known, paid to Richard Kirkby, of Kirkby, esq., as impropriate to him and his heirs; and the profits issuing out of the said parish, and belonging to the minister, are nothing worth, but only what the people please to contribute, save £20 from Mr. Walker, the master of *John the Evangelist*, in Watling Street, London. The inhabitants pray that Saturthwaite chapel may be made a parish church, and that Graisdale, Daleparke, Graithwaite, and Risland, consisting of 100 families, or thereabouts, and four miles distant from the parish church, may be added thereunto. fo. 79.

ULVERSTON is neither parsonage nor vicarage, the whole being impropriate to Mr. Fleminge of Ridall and Mr. Ambrose of Lowicke. Profits worth only £82, paid by the impropriators to the minister, who is allowed weddings, burials, and other dues, worth 40s. The parochial chapels of Cuniston and Torver pray to be made parishes, and the inhabitants of Blawicke and Lowicke pray to be united and made a parish, and to have a church, to be built at their own charges. fo. 85.

CARTMELL. A rectory wholly impropriate to the see of Chester, worth in all £350, and leased by the late bishop of Chester to Mr. Preston, of Holker, for a term in being. The chapel of Lindall having neither maintenance nor minister, pray that both may be settled, being 120 families. The chapel of Flokborrow having neither maintenance nor minister, and there being 128 families, pray to be made a parish; and the inhabitants of the said chapelries pray that Cartmell Fell may be made a parish church, and the chapelry of Stavely annexed thereto. fo. 96.

## *Inquisition taken at Preston, June* 21, 1650,

By the same Commissioners under the great Seal of England.

PRESTON. A vicarage presentative by Sir Richard Houghton, Baronet, patron and impropriator of the tithes of the whole parish, excepting the tithes of Barton and Elston. The tithes of Preston are worth £90, Lea £21, Ashton £22, Ingoll, £13. 3s., Cottam £16. 3s., Grimsargh £13. 6s. 8d., amounting, in the whole, to £176. 12s. 10d.* The tithe of Brockhall Fishwich and Broughton, are worth £71. 3s. 4d. The tithes of Barton are impropriate to

[* But these sums amount only to £175. 12s. 8d.]

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Baron Rygbye, and worth £48; and the tithes of Elston, impropriate to the heirs of Roger Charnock, esq., deceased, are worth £14. The chapel of Broughton, four miles distant, and having an allowance of only £40, and the inhabitants of Haighton, together with the inhabitants of Broughton, consisting of 300 families at the least, desire to be made a parish. The chapel of St. Lawrence within Barton, seven miles from Preston, hath neither maintenance nor minister; the town large, and consisting of a great number of families, the inhabitants desire to be made a parochial chapel to Broughton. The inhabitants of Cottam, three miles from Preston, and but a mile from the parochial chapel of Wood Plumpton, and consisting of about ten families, desire to be annexed to Wood Plumpton, and that it may be made a parish. The inhabitants of Lea and Elston pray to be continued to their parish church. fo. 98.

MICHAELLS. The parish of Michaells contains one vicarage presentative: the church called St. Michaells is situate in Tarniker; Alexander Johnson, esq., patron and impropriator of all the tithes of corn and grain except part of the tithes or Tarniker and Inskip: the residue of the tithes of the whole rectory are worth £245. 16s. per annum to the impropriator; and Tarniker £8; Wood Plumpton £170; Ecclestone Magna £30; Inskipp cum Sowerbye £16. 4s. The chapelry of Wood Plumpton, three miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, and consisting of 220 families, with an allowance of only £50, desire to be made a parish. The inhabitants of Inskipp cum Sowerbye, consisting of sixty families, and often debarred from their parish church by waters and moss grounds, and having formerly had a chapel in the township, pray to have a church erected, and to be made a parish. The inhabitants of Out Rawcliffe, four miles from the parish church, and within a mile of Hambleton chapel, the river Wyre running between them and the parish church; and they, consisting of forty families, desire to be annexed to Hamilton, and made a parish. The inhabitants of Elswick, consisting of fifty families, having lately had a chapel erected, and being five miles from the parish church, desire to be made a parish. fo. 117.

*Inquisition taken at Preston, June 22, 1650.*

GARSTANG. A vicarage presentative by Christopher Anderton, of Lostock, esq., a papist delinquent. The tithes of the whole parish, except the town of Claughton, are impropriate to Sir Robert Bendlosse, Baronet, and worth £313. There are within the parish two chapels—the chapel of Garstang Markett Towne and Pyllin. The chapel at Garstang Markett, two miles distant from the parish church, and the hamlets of Barniker, Wyersdale, Cabus, Winmerleye and Natebye, being nearly adjacent, and consisting of many hundred families, desire to be annexed to the market townes to be made a parish. The inhabitants of Pyllin, being very many, desire to be made a parish. fo. 119.

POULTON. A vicarage presentative by Sir Paul Fleetewood, the patron. The tithes of Poulton, Marton, and part of Bispham cum Norbreck, are impropriate to Baron Rigbye, and worth fourscore and ten pounds per annum. The tithes of Hardhorn cum Newton, Carlton, Thornton, and part of Bispham cum Norbreck, are impropriate to Sir Thomas Tildesley, a delinquent, and now under sequestration, are worth £143; the tithes of Layton, impropriate to Alexander Rigbye, £20. 10s. There is within the said parish one parochial chapel only, called Bispham chapel, four miles from Poulton; it hath formerly been a parish church, containing two townships, Bispham cum Norbreck and Laton cum Warbreck, and consisting of 300 families: the inhabitants of the said towns desire they may be made a parish. The inhabitants of Marton, being a great number of families, desire to be made a parish, and that Layton, Layton Rakes, and Blackpoole, being hamlets near adjoining, may be annexed unto them, and that a church or chapel be erected. fo. 124.

*Inquisition taken at Preston, June 22, 1650.*

KIRKHAM. A vicarage presentative by the dean and chapter of Christ's Church College in Oxford. The tithes impropriate to the college (except the tithes of Goosenargh cum Newsham, and

Whittingham and the moiety of Newton) are in lease to Thomas Clifton esq. a papist delinquent, under a yearly uncertain rent varying according to the price of corn or grain sold at the market at Oxford. There are five chapels within the said parish; the chapel of Threlfall within Goosenargh, consisting of fourscore families, desire to be made a parish. Newsham having ten families, and near to Wood Plumpton, desire to be annexed to Wood Plumpton, and to be made a parish. The chapel of Lund in Clifton cum Salwick, with the inhabitants of Newton cum Scales, consisting of above 200 families, together with the upper end of Treales from Thomas Porter's house, desire to be made a parish. Singleton chapel, newly erected, and consisting of 140 families, desire to be made a parish. The inhabitants of Weeton cum Prees desire Singleton may be made a parish and they added to it. Hambleton chapel, distant ten miles from the parish church, desire to be made a parish and the township of Rawcliffe annexed to it. Rigby cum Wray consisting of many families, and Kellamore cum Bryning, and Westbye cum Plumpton, adjoining to Rigby cum Wray, and being willing to contribute towards the erection of a chapel, desire to be made a parish. The several townships of Eccleston Parva cum Larbreck, consisting of thirty-three families, and the inhabitants of Medlar and Thistleton, lying near the chapel of Elswick, and the inhabitants of Roseaker cum Wharley desire to be annexed to Elswick chapel and that it be made a parish. fo. 132.

LITHOM. The parish of Lithom being very small, containing only one town wherein the church is situate. Thomas Clifton, esq. a papist delinquent, patron and impropriator of the whole tithes, which are worth £29 per annum. fo. 145.

## Blackburne Hundreth.

### *Inquisition taken at Blackburne, June* 25, 1650.

Same Commissioners.

BLACKBURNE. A vicarage presentative by the late archbishop of Canterbury. The impropriator Mistresse Mariana Fleetwood, farmer of the tithes by demise or lease of the said bishop, yet in being, who pays to the vicar £26. 13s. 4d. per annum. The parish contains nineteen townships and seven chapels. Law chapel, to which is annexed the township of Walton and part of Cuerdale, consisting of above 200 families, and being without maintenance and minister, desire to be made a parish. The chapel of Samlisbury desire to be made a parish, they being above 100 families and six miles from their parish church. Langoe distant six miles, and consisting of the townships of Billington, Wilpshire cum Dinkley, Clayton in le Dale, and Salisbury, wherein there are 300 families, desire to be made a parish. Tockholes, three miles distant, and consisting of fourscore families, and twenty-four families in Withnell, being distant seven miles from their parish church in Leyland, desire to be annexed to Tockholes, and the same to be made a parish. A chapel, four miles distant from their parish church, and consisting of above 400 families in the township of Overdarwen and part of the forest of Rosendale, desire to be made a parish. Balderston four and a quarter miles distant, and consisting of fourscore families, desire to be made a parish. Harwood, a parochial chapel four miles distant, and consisting of about 200 families, to which church the inhabitants of Tottleworth in Rishton towne desire to be added and to be made a parish. fo. 150.

WHALEY. The substance of this return has been already inserted. See Vol. III. p. 182-183. fo. 162.

RIBCHESTER. A vicarage presentative, impropriate to the late bishop of Chester. The tithes of the whole parish are let to the inhabitants for the term of one life upon the yearly rent of £39. 15s. 6d. There are four townships and one chapel. Longridge chapel in Alston, distant four or five miles, hath neither minister nor maintenance. The inhabitants of Alston cum Hothersall and Shuttleworth, consisting of 140 families, desire to be made a parish church. fo. 187.

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CHYPPIN. A vicarage presentative impropriate to the bishop of Chester. The tithes are under sequestration and worth £85. 5s. and the tithes of Thorneby cum Whaley are worth £20. fo. 190.

STEED. "And the presenters further saye, that Steed is a parishe wherein is one parishe church called Steed Church being a donative from the abbott of Cockersand, but now from Mr. Holt of Grisslehurst, lord of the manor of Steed, in the whole worth £6. 13s. 4d." There being only seventeen families and the inhabitants of Dutton, distant from their parish church of Ribchester, and the church of Steed, standing between them and Ribchester, desire to be annexed to Steed. fo. 194.

## Pars Secunda.

### *Inquisition taken at Manchester, Monday, June* 16, 1650,

Before Richard Standish, James Ashton, Alexander Barlow, Thomas Birch, Robert Mawdesley, John Hartley, and Peter Holt, Esquiers, commissioners under the Great Seale of England.

MANCHESTER. A parish church. The yearly rent of messuages, lands, tenements, &c., £4, worth £461, or near thereabouts, besides the interest of fines due to the warden and fellows. The tithes and tithe rents are worth £550, or thereabouts, one year with another. There are within the parish nine chapels; Salford, Streitford, Chorleton, Diddesbury, Birch, Gorton, Newton, Denton, and Blackley. Streitford, being distant from the parish church four miles and upwards, is fit to be made a parish. Salford chapel, lately erected; and the said chapel is fit to be made a parish, and not to be united unto Manchester, although within a quarter of a mile of the said parish church, because it hath a competency of inhabitants and communicants. Newton, distant 3¼ miles 16 poles, is fit to be made a parish. Faylesworth hath no church or chapel, and Newton chapel is the church to which the inhabitants resort; therefore the presentees think it fit and convenient that Newton chapel, with the hamlets adjoining, Morton, Newton, Faylesworth, Droylsden, and Bradford, be made a parish. Droylsden, the inhabitants using the chapel of Newton, is fit to be united to Newton. Bradford hath no church or chapel, and the inhabitants resort to Newton, to which it is fit to be united. The inhabitants of Openshaw resort to Gorton chapel, and are fit to be united to it. Ardwick hath no chapel. Reddish hath no church or chapel, and the inhabitants resort to Stopforth, Denton, and Gorton: it is fit to have a church or chapel erected betwixt it and Heaton Norres. Crompsall having no chapel, and the inhabitants repairing to the chapel of Blackley, is fit to be united to it. Blackley hath one chapel, but no ecclesiastical benefice, except one dwelling-house; and the inhabitants of Crompsall, Harpurhey, Blackley, part of Cheetham, and part of Moston, resort to the said chapel, and it is fit to be made a parish. Harpurhey hath neither church, chapel, nor benefice, and the inhabitants resort to Blackley, and are fit to be united to that parish, being nearer unto the said chapel than to any other church or chapel. Chorleton hath neither church nor chapel, nor benefice, and the inhabitants resort to Birch and Manchester; part of the township near Birch should be annexed to it, and the other part continued to Manchester. At Heaton Norres, having no parsonage or vicarage, nor any spiritual benefices, and seven miles distant from the parish church, there should be a chapel; and Heaton Norres and Reddish joined together in one parish. The inhabitants of Broughton, Tetlow, and Kersall resort to Manchester; Cheetham hath neither church nor chapel, and are fit to be continued members of Manchester. In the township of Wythington are the four chapels of Diddesbury, Birch, Chorleton, and Denton, which chapels are fit to be made a distinct parish. fo. 196.

ECCLES. Barton-upon-Irwell hath the parish church of Eccles, and the parish church of Eccles hath but one chapel, near the confines of the parish of Leigh and Deane, called Ellenbrook chapel, distant 4¾ miles from the parish church, and fit to be made a parish; and it is fit to have a chapel built in Irlam. Part of the township of Clifton cum Pendleburye is fit to be annexed to Ringley chapel. fo. 231.

PRESTWICH. Edmund Ashton, late of Chatterton, Esq., as patron, presented to the rectory of Prestwick, Isaac Allen. The total profits are worth £120 per annum. It hath but one chapel, called Ringley chapel, erected in 1625, by Mr. Nathan Walworth, of London. The inhabitants of Oatwood, Kersley, Clifton, and Little Leauer, being situated round about the said chapel, are fit to be made a parish. It is recommended that the inhabitants of the hamlet of Kersall, the house of Agecroft, and all the inhabitants of Clifton, be annexed to the parish of Prestwick. fo. 234.

FLIXTON. The church is in the middle of the parish, and convenient. The tithes are worth above £42 per ann. fo. 242.

URMISTON. Here is neither church nor chapel, nor any ecclesiastical benefice, (except their tithes) worth about £27, and paid to Peeter Egerton, Esq., by virtue of a lease from the prebend of Litchfield. fo. 247.

*Inquisition taken at Manchester, Tuesday, 18th July,* 1650.

RATCHDALE. Mr. Robert Booth, vicar of Radshdale, was presented by the late archbishop of Canterbury. The yearly value is 100 and 3 score pounds. In Hundersfield are two chapels; Little Brough chapel, which is fit to be made a parish, and Todmorden chapel, which is fit to be made a parish, comprehending the following boundaries:—from Salter Rake to the Rooeing Stone, from thence to the Done Lane, from thence to the Hallowe Pinne, from thence to Addingden Sike, thence to Stubble Cross, thence to Goodhill, thence to an old Ditch on the east side of Vgg Shutte, thence to Sherney Foore, and thence by the lower Swyne Side to Salter Rake again. In Spotland is one chapel. Whitworth chapel is fit to be made a parish. Butterworth contains Mildrowe chapel, fit to be made a parish. fo. 250.

ASHTON. One parish church and parsonage; rents, profits, &c. worth yearly £100. Mr. Harrison, the minister, was put in by the Parliament, and Sir George Booth, knight and baronet, formerly presented. It is fit that a parish church be built at Altedge, distant about 3½ miles from the parish church of Ashton. fo. 260.

OULDAM. Here is one parish church; the tithes and rents are worth yearly £120. A chapel in Crompton, called Shawe Chapel, is fit to be made a parish. fo. 263.

MIDDLETON. One parish church. The tithes and rents are worth yearly £188. 12s. 4d. Great Leauer is fit to be annexed to the parish church. Alkrington and Tong ought to be taken from Prestwich, and appropriate to Middleton parish. The hamlet of Thornham is a fit place to have a parish church built; and a place called the End of the Street Hough in Pilsworth, is a fit place to have a new parish church built; and certain tenements, described in Bury, are fit to be appropriate to the new parish of Pilsworth. Ashworth chapel is fit to be made a parish church; and Cockey chapel is fit to be made a parish church, and Aynsworth hamell appropriate to it. fo. 289.

*Inquisition taken at Manchester, Wednesday, 19th June,* 1650.

RADCLIFFE. Rauffe Ashton, of Middleton, Esq. is patron. Pilkington in Prestwich, and Little Leuer, are fit to be united to the said parish. fo. 291.

BOULTON. A parish church, mansion house, and glebe lands belonging. There are five chapels in Boulton parish. Turton chapel, and Walmsley chapel in Turton, are fit to be made parishes. Blackrode chapel is in a corner of the hundred of Salford, distant from the parish church six miles, and quite severed from it by the parish of Deane, and is fit to be made a parish. Ryvington parochial chapel, 8 miles distant, and Lostocke usually bears one-fourth part within the town of Ryvington, and every fourth year finds a churchwarden; and Heath Charnock and Anderton, though in Standish parish, should be united to the said chapel. fo. 295.

DEANE. A vicarage presentative, and Mr. Anderton, of Lostocke, was impropriator, who now stands a sequestered delinquent. The congregation of Deane consists of the hamlets of Runworth, Middlehulton, Overhulton, Farneworth, part of Hallywell, and part of Heaton. There

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are two chapels, Horwich and Westhoughton: Horwich should be made a parish, being 4 miles distant, and have one-third of Heaton, and all the hamlet of Lostocke. fo. 320.

BURY. The Earl of Derbye, patron, presented Peter Travers, who stands sequestered as a delinquent against the parliament, and by order bearing date April 24, 1645, is declared disaffected; and is in Lathom-house, now kept as a garrison against the parliament. It is ordered, that the said rectory bee forthwith sequestered from the said Mr. Travers, and that William Alte and Andrew Lathome, godly and orthodox divines, doe for the present officiate the cure of the said parishe churche. After the death of Mr. Lathom the committee of plundered ministers ordered, that Mr. Tobias Furnes be settled and established in the rectory, and officiate together with Mr. Alte. Heywood chapel is fit to be made a parish. There are two chapels in Tottington,—Holecome and Edenfield; the moiety of the tithes was given by John, sometime Duke of Lancaster, to the church of Prestwich, which is distant from Holecome 10 miles, and from Edenfield 11 miles. The lower end of Tottington should be annexed to Holcome, and made a parish; and the upper end of Tottington to Edenfield, and made a parish. Musbury, formerly part of the parish of Bury, adjacent to the chapel of Haslingden, should be joined to the same. Cowpeleuches, Deaneclough, and Newhallhey, part of Bury, adjacent to the chapel of Rossendale, are fit to be annexed thereto. fo. 357.

## *Inquisition taken at Wigan, Thursday, 20th June,* 1650.

By the same Commissioners.

WINWICK CUM HOLME. The tithes are worth £445. 2s. per annum. The Earl of Derby claimed to be patron. Newton is a town in the parish where is an ancient chapel, called Newton chapel, which is fit to be made a parish church. A chapel at Ashton, 4 miles distant from Winwick and two from Newton, is fit to be made a parish. Lawton cum Kenyon; here it is fit that a chapel should be built at the Stone Cross, within the town of Lawton, and that the township of Lawton and Kenyon, and the inhabitants of Goulborne, are fit to be annexed to the new-built church at Lawton. The inhabitants of Goulborne should join with Lawton for the building of a chapel at the Stone Cross, and be part of that parish. Culcheth chapel is fit to be a parish, to be called the parish of Newchurch. fo. 358.

WARRINGTON. The tithes are of the yearly value of £151. 1s. 8d. Burtonwood chapel is situated at one side of the town, but very inconvenient for the use of the township. The chapel is fit to be in the centre of the township, and to be made a parish. Rixton and Glazebrooke chapel is fit to be made a parish. The tithes of Woulston, Poulton, Fearneshead, and Martinscroft, belong to the hospital at Warwick, and amount to £35 per ann. It is fit there should be a chapel near the house of John Fearnhead within Woulston, and that Martinscroft, Woulston, and Fearneshead be annexed unto it. fo. 375.

WESTLEY hath a vicarage house, and the tithes are worth £124. 8s. 2d. per ann. The chapel of Atherton should be continued to the parish church of Leigh. fo. 390.

WIGAN. The parish hath a parish church, mansion house, and appurtenances, called the Parsonage of Wigan. The tithes are worth yearly £417. 10s. 8d. There are within the parish two chapels, Billinge chapel and Hindley chapel. The church or chapel of Holland formerly belonged, and was part of, the parish of Wigan, until of late it was severed by ordinance of parliament. There is a rent charge of £20 issuing out of the rectory to the cathedral church of Litchfield. "Wee present that the parish of Holland was formerly a chappell belonginge to the parishe churche of Wigan, untill by a late ordnance of the Parliament it was made a Parishe Church, and that there is neither parsonage nor viccaridge belonginge unto it;" "and the parish church of Holland is fitt to be continued a parish, and to have the hamell of Orrell, and soe many houses and tenements within Billinge and Winstanley as are scittuated and lye neerer unto the said church of Holland then to the parish church of Wigan." The chapel of Billinge should bee likewise continued as parte of the same parish of Holland. Hindley chapel is fit to be made a parish, and to have Abram annexed to it. fo. 407.

[Part of the preceding inquisition, beginning at fo. 422, and ending at fo. 431, is lost, half of the leaves having at some distant period been torn away.] Appendix XXI.

### *Inquisition taken at Wigan, Friday, 21st June, 1650.*

CHILDWALL hath one parochial chapel, distant about 6 miles from the parish church, and fit to be made a parish; and the reason, because there is not any person hath any seat or burial place within Childwall church; and wee allott Hale and Halebancke, and certain messuages and tenements within Helewood, to belong to the said parish. There is no parsonage or vicarage presentative within the township of Hale. There is a chapel at Garston, very ancient, and in ruin and decay, fit to be made a parish church, and the townships of Speke, Garston, and Allerton to be annexed, except that part of Eygburgh which lieth next to Toxteth parke chapel within Garston. fo. 433.

PRESCOTT. A very large church, called Prescott parish church, and a mansion and a dwelling-house called the vicarage, and a garden, orchard, and two closes belonging to it. The small tithes are worth yearly about 40s. The tithes of corn belong to King's College. The impropriated tithes are worth yearly 50s. There are 4 chapels within the parish, Saint Ellen, Rainforth, Farneworth, and Sankye chapels, and also an ould building called Windle Shaw Chappell, distant several miles from the said parish church. The chapel of Saint Ellen, within the town of Windle, situated in Hardshaw, to which the township of Parre and part of the township of Sutton, and the nearest part of the township of Eccleston, together with the township of Windle, are fit to be annexed, and made a parish with Saint Ellen. fo. 452.

HYTON. There are three townships within the parish, Hayton cum Robie, Knowsley, and Torbock, being not above 1½ mile from the parish church, and are fit to be so continued, and there is no necessity for a chapel to be built there. It is a vicarage presentative, worth yearly £10, and £80 from the impropriation, which is held by Richard Lord Viscount Mollyneux. fo. 469.

WIDNES. There is a parochial chapel within Farneworth in Widnes, distant 4¾ miles from the parish church, and 4 miles from the nearest church or chapel, and should be made a parish church. The tithe corn within the town is the inheritance of the King's College in Cambridge, and worth £70 per ann., formerly farmed by the Earl of Derby, and now sequestered for his delinquency. Preacher's salary is £50; but there is none now, there being but £3. 6s. 8d., which is allowed by patent out of the duchy of Lancaster for the preaching minister. Bold being 5 miles from the parish church and half a mile from Farneworth, the chapel of Farneworth should be made a parish church, and Bold annexed to it. Two hamells, called Cuerdley and Cranton, should also be annexed; and also Ditton. Greate Sankey and Penketh: it is fit that the chapel of Sankey, built at the cost of the inhabitants, should be made a parish with Penketh. The chapel of Rainforth hath a yard, upon which is erected a small parcel of buildings called the Chappell Chamber, formerly used for a school-house, but now in possession of Ralph Smith during the town's pleasure. fo. 490.

### *Inquisition taken at Wigan, Saturday, 22d June, 1650.*

WALTON. An ancient parish church, and parsonage-house and lands, and another house called the Vicarage. Toxteth Parke cum Smithson; the tithes of the town or hamlet are worth £45 per ann. It is far distant from any other church or chapel, and very fit to be made a parish church. There is in the said parish of Walton an ancient parochial chapel, called Kirkby chapel, distant from the parish church 4½ miles, and fit to be made a parish church, and the hamlet of Symonswood is fit to be joined unto it. An ancient parochial chapel, called Formby chapel, being 8 miles from the parish church, and 2 miles from any other church or chapel, is fit to be made a parish of itself. In West Derbye is an ancient chapel, distant from any church or chapel 3 miles, and fit to be made a parish church; and the presenters find it convenient and needful that a church should be erected in Prescott Lane within West Derby. Kirkdale is fit to be continued to the parish church of Walton. "Wee p̄sent and finde that within the towne and

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Fo. 503.

Burrough of Lyuerpool,[a] within the said parishe of Walton, there is an antient parochiall chappell called Lyuerpoole church, and neyther parsonage nor viccarage thereunto belonging, and that Mr. John Fogg, a godly paynfull minister, supplyes the cure there, and came in by Elecc̃on of the Mayor and Comon Councell, and that the said Mr. Fogg receives for his sallerye all the benefitt of the tythes growing and arysing within the libertyes and p̃cincts of the said towne by an Order of the Committee of Plundered Ministers, wch tythes are of the yearely value of Seauenty Fiue pounds p Anñ. Allso he further receiues the sum of Tenn pounds p Anñ. by way of Augmentac̃on, from Walton or the Rector thereof. And allso the antient yearely allowance of Fowre Pounds Fifteen shillings yearely from the Receiuo of the late kings Reuenes, fourth of the publique receipt of the same Reuenes, saue and except that said Mr. Fogg payes out of the tythes of Lyuerpool Eleauen pounds Tenn shillings unto Doctor Clares wyfe, according to an Order of the Honble Committee of Plundered Ministers, and wee doe finde that the said pochiall chappell of Lyuerpoole is far remote from any other church or chappell, and therefore doe conceiue it fit to bee made a parish of Itselfe." Bootle cum Lynacre hath no ecclesiastical benefice except the tithes, worth about 13s. 8d. per ann., and is fit to be continued to Walton. fo. 492.

SEPHTON. An ancient parish church, and parsonage house and glebe lands, worth yearly 40s. There is within the parish an ancient little chapel, called Magna Crosbye, fit to be made a parish. fo. 507.

HALSALL. An ancient parish church, with parsonage house and glebe lands belonging to it. In Melling is an ancient parochial chapel, with a fair yard, well walled about; tithes worth 3 score pounds per ann., being 7 miles from Halsall church, it is fit to be made a parish. A church is recommended to be built at Lydeate, and Lydeate and part of Down Holland are fit to be made a parish, and annexed to the new built church. In Maghull is an ancient chapel, called Male Chappell, remote from every other church or chapel, and fit to be made a parish. fo. 511.

ORMESKIRKE. In the market town of Ormeskirke there is a parish church, vicarage house, and 4 acres of glebe land. The tithes of the town, worth yearly £14, are impropriate, and heretofore belonging to the Earl of Derby, and now sequestered and received for the publique use. The tithe hay is worth 50s. One parish chapel, called Skaresbrick Chappell, distant 3½ miles from the parish church, is new erected and built. The minister, Mr. William Dunn, formerly received £21 out of the rents in fee farm from the Earl of Derby, as in part of his salary, and had £51 yearly allowed him out of the king's revenue, to be an itinerant preacher in the county of Lancaster. In the township of Burscough are certain lands called Abbey Lands, formerly belonging to the Abbey of Burscough, which are one part of the lands holden by the Earl of Derby, and now under sequestration, and received for the use of the Commonwealth; worth yearly £20; and another held by Sir Thomas Stanley, Bart. by lease, worth £20: another part held by Sir Edward Wrightington, as his own inheritance: another part held by Cuthbert Halsall, and now under sequestration for his delinquency; another part, leased to several persons by the Earl of Derby; another part held by Anthony Bereslye, under sequestration; another part by George Bonnett, sequestered; another by William Halsall, Esq. by lease from the Earl of Derby. It is fit that a chapel should be erected within Burscough. In Lathom there is neither church nor chapel, except a chapel within the manor or hall of Lathom, and the commissioners conceive that the hospital chapel (also excepted) within the town of Lathom, should be made a parish church. The chapel of Scaresbrick is fit to be made a parish church, and the hamlets of Snape, Beskar cum Dramosdale, Fleete Streete, Harleton Towne, and certain messuages and tenements, should be annexed to it, and made a parish. There should be erected a church at Bickerstaffe, at a place called Hallcrofte, near the hall of Bickersteth. The small tithes of pig, goose, and lamb, are worth 30s. per ann., claimed by the Earl of Derby by grant from the late King James, in the 7th year of his reign, and now sequestered. We present the necessity of a chapel to be erected within Skelm̃sdale, where a chapel was formerly. fo. 524.

AUGHTON. The township of Aughton is a little parish of itself, with a church and a parsonage house. All the tithes are worth yearly 4 score and ten pounds, and the church standeth in the middle of the town. fo. 543.

ALKER. A parish of itself, but hath no parsonage, vicarage, glebe lands, or other ecclesiastical benefice, save the tithes of the town, worth yearly 3 score and ten pounds, held by the Lord Molyneux by lease for ten thousand years. fo. 546.

*Inquisition taken at Wigan, Tuesday, 25th June,* 1650.

STANDISH CUM LANGTRES. There is a parish church in Standish. Rauffe Standish, of Standish, Esq. claims to be patron and donor thereof. The tithes of the parish are worth yearly £146. There should be a church erected at a place called High Crofte in Duxbury, and part of Heath Charnock annexed, and made the parish of Duxbury. The Hall on the Hill, and other houses and tenements (particularly described) in Anderton and Coppull, are fit to be annexed to the parish of Duxburye. There has formerly been an ancient chapel in Coppull near the Sow Moss, and a church ought to be erected in Coppull on the same place where the old hall of Chesnall formerly stood, and the residue of Coppull annexed to it, and Welsh Whittle, except the houses and tenements annexed to Euxton church, and so much of Wythington in Ewston parish as is nearer adjacent to the intended church, should be annexed to Coppull, and made a parish, so that there be a free way for cart, or carrying of corps into the said church from Copplesmoore unto Mossy Leigh, granted and allowed by Edward Chisnall, of Chisnall, Esq. owner of the inheritance there, and that he allow stones for the building, and assign a convenient churchyard. fo. 551.

LEYLAND. A parish church, and vicarage with 12 acres, worth yearly £6. The small tithes of the town are worth £5, and belong to the vicar. The whole tithes of the parish are worth £271 per ann. There are two chapels, Euxton and Heapie. Certain houses in Charnock Richard should be annexed to Euxton, and made a parish. Heapie chapel should be made a parish church for Heapie, Wheelton, Withnell, and Whittle. Houghton is fit to be annexed to Brindle parish. fo. 567.

BRINDLE is an entire parish of itself, and there is a parish church in the middle of the parish with buildings and lands worth 6s. 8d. per ann. The tithe corn and small tithes, and the mansion house and glebe lands, are worth yearly £75. The minister, who conformed to the present government, was presented by William earl of Devonshire, patron, and had the assent of forty of the inhabitants. fo. 581.

PENWORTHAM. A parish church. The tithes, if paid in kind, are worth yearly £174, and are claimed as of inheritance by John Fleetwood of Penwortham, esq., who has demesne lands which never paid tithes, but which ought to be titheable. Farington should be annexed to Leyland. Longton hath a church in the middle, and is fit to be made a parish, and the hamlet of Hutton in Penwortham ought to be annexed. fo. 583.

*Inquisition taken at Wigan, Wednesday* 26 *June,* 1650.

CROSTON. A parish church, vicarage house, and lands, worth £13 per ann. besides other messuages, &c., worth £6. 7s. It is necessary that the chapel of Rufford be made into a parish, in regard that the waters between Rufford and the parish of Croston are, for the most part, all the winter-time not passable; that a new church be built at the Three Lane Ends, Tarleton, at a place called Blackgate Lane, where there is a church now in building for the inhabitants of Tarleton, Holmes, and Saltone, which is needful to be made a parish church, and will be 4 miles distant from the parish of Croston. The number of persons in Tarleton, Solome, and Holmes, to be of the congregation, are 430, and in number of families there are 87. It is fit that the chapel of Becconsall be made a parish. There is a great river, called Astlon, over which the inhabitants of Tarleton, Holmes, Hesketh, and Becconsall cannot pass to Croston church without a boat, neither can they pass with a boat in some seasons of the year, by reason of the great inundation

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of the great river of Douglas the Finney Poole and the river of Yarrow overflowing the way for the most part all the winter time. It is necessary that a new church be built in Mawdesley near the Four Lane Ends, called Gorsey Lane, for the use of the inhabitants of Mawdesley, Bispham, and part of the inhabitants of Wrightington, who are very populous, and consist of 112 families and 514 persons, and who are debarred, for the most part, all the winter time from their ancient parish church of Croston, and from all other churches and chapels within the compass of four miles, by the current and greatness of the rivers of Douglass and Yarrow and Sidbrooke. It is therefore necessary that a parish be made of the same towns four-and-a-half miles in length and four in breadth. It is fit that the towns of Croston, Bretherton, and Vlveswalton be continued to Croston. There is a chapel in the middle of the town of Chorley, belonging to Croston; it is remote six miles from the parish church of Croston, four miles from any other church, and two from the nearest chapel. It should therefore be made a parish, and part of Charnock Richard annexed to it, and have a chapel built. fo. 592.

MUCH HOOLE and LITTLE HOOLE. In Much Hoole there is a chapel which about ten years ago was by act of parliament made a parish. The tithes paid to the minister are worth yearly three score pounds, except £7. 13s., which he pays to the receiver of the duchy of Lancaster, and £11 to the school of Much Hoole and Little Hoole, given by Mr. Thomas Stones or Mr. Andrew Stones, not of the amount of the tithes. The said parish is fit to be so continued, and not to be annexed or added to any other church or chapel. fo. 620.

ECCLESTON. A parish church, parsonage house, glebe lands, and a water corn miln, worth yearly £30. The tithes and other profits are worth yearly £173. At Parbold is a chapel called Duglas chappell. It is fit and necessary that the town of Parbold be appropriated and united thereunto, and the same remain a chapel. fo. 623

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## VOL. III.

### *A Survey of Church Lands, Anno* 1649.

BOULTON IN THE MOORES. The impropriate rectory and parsonage of Boulton in the Moores, with all houses, buildings, glebes, tenements, tithes, &c. was leased by George, then bishop of Chester, 23 January, 7 Jac., to James Anderton, of Lostocke, esq. for the term of three lives, at a yearly rent of £26. The impropriation is under sequestration, the lessee being a papist in arms, and one that we cannot meet with. The rent of several tenements, held under lease by different persons, is £2. 11s. 9d. per annum; rack, £60. 10s. The most of the tithes are either held upon a rent by lease, or pay a rate tithe, from which they prescribe custom; amount, £12. 13s. 4d. The whole rectory of Boulton, if it were out of lease, were worth £200 per annum, besides the rent to the bishop, and ten pounds to the vicar. fo. 166.

CARTMEALE. The impropriate rectory, parish church, and parsonage of Cartmeale, part of the late priory of Cartmeale, with all tithes, barns, glebe and tithes, was granted by lease, 5 April, 7 Jac., from George, then bishop of Chester, to George Preston, of Houlker, esq., for the term of three lives, on a yearly rent of £55. There is belonging to the parsonage a town and barn, part of the said priory and three tithe barns. The whole revenue of the impropriation is worth £400. fo. 170.

CHILDWELL. The impropriate rectory and parsonage of Childwell, part of the dissolved priory of St. Thomas of Holland, with the tithes, barns, and all manner of buildings, &c., is now leased for the term of three lives by John, bishop of Chester, to John Poole, of Poole, co. Chester, esq., Roger Downe, of Wardley, esq., and another. The impropriation was lately in the possession of James Anderton, a papist, and now under sequestration for his delinquency. The tithes are estimated to be worth £400 per annum. fo. 172.

CHIPPING rectory. The rectory or parsonage, with all messuages, cottages, and demesne lands, was leased, 20 Sept. 40 Elizabeth, by Richard, bishop of Chester, to Robert Swindlehurst, for three lives. Mrs. Mary Harris, now wife of Christopher Harris, a papist in arms, is sole daughter and heir of Robert Swindlehurst, but the rectory stands sequestered. The house and glebe, with the appurtenances, are worth £12 per annum. The parsonage, glebe, and rectory were worth, to be let upon rack, before the wars, £126. 16s. 8d. per annum. fo. 175.

RIBCHESTER. The impropriate rectory, church, and parsonage of Ribchester, with the tithes, lands, and hereditaments, were, 20 June, 1 Jac., leased by Richard, bishop of Chester, to John Dewhurst, of Dewhurst, esq., John Sherburne, gent., and others, for three lives. The impropriate rectory is now held by Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst, esq., who is lord of the manor. The glebe and house have been worth, in the best times, £60 per annum. The tithes of the parish have been estimated worth £250. The minister hath power to fish, so far as the glebe land goeth, but there is not any benefit made of it. fo. 178.

BOULTON. We also find that the parsonage of Boulton in Lonsdale and of Clapham (co. York), did both of them belong of late to the late bishop of Chester, as in right of his bishopric; both which are demised by John, late bishop of Chester, 10 Jan. 4 Car. to sir Henry Compton, of Brambletie, co. Sussex, Bart., with all rents and appurtenances, and the presentation of Boulton for three lives, paying yearly £113. The rectory, &c. was worth, in 1641, £340 per annum. fo. 207.

NEWTON, manor of. A survey of the manor of Newton, formerly belonging to the late warden and fellows of the collegiate church of Manchester, taken in the months of October and November, 1649.

The annual value of the tithes of the several townships and villages within the parish of Manchester, Salford, and Collyhurst,* £60.

The value of the tithes of the impropriate parsonage of the parish of Manchester, that are now in present possession, are worth per annum, together with the Easter Roll, £615. 18s. 4d.

The improved value of the tithes of the impropriate parsonage of Manchester, when they are out of lease, are, per annum, £50. fo. 227.

*No. XXII. Repertory.*

[* The commissioners seem to have looked upon the parish of Manchester as a member of the manor of Newton.]

Appendix XXII.

## Appendix XXII.

*A Repertory of the Endowments of Vicarages, Vol. II., by Dr. Ducarel, F.R. and A.S., 1772.—Bibl. MSS. Lambeth.*

BLACKBOURNE Vic. Archbishop Juxon, by indenture, dated 18 Feb. 14 Car. 2., gave to Blackbourne £70 for vicars, beyond the old pension of £26. 13s. 4d.: confirmed by another indenture, dat. 24 Dec. 28 Car. 2.

BLAKEBURN Vic. The appropriation of a mediety of the church to the abbey of Stanlawe, by Roger bishop of Cov. and Lich. (saving 10 marks to the vicar,) is printed from the original in the Augmentation Office in Madox's Formulare, p. 311. *Dat. Lond. in crast. Sti Lucæ Evangelist, A.D.* 1259.

BOLTON IN LEE MOOR Vic. Endowed with a lease of the great tithes by the Lord Keeper Bridgman. *Ex relatione Reverendi Doctoris Bray* (Dr. Browne Willis).

CHILDWELL. Dotatio Vicariæ Dat. Lich. A.D. 1301. *Reg. Langton. fol* 28 *a.*

CROSTON Rect. Sententia Delegatorum Gregorii Papæ super quadam pensione annue 2 marc. Will. Banastre Rectori tercie partis Ecclesie de Croston cum medietate Capell. de Eccleston ab abbatia de Furnes predicto rectori debit. Hiis testibus Joh. de Taunton præcentore majoris Eccl. Lincoln. & aliis. (This ancient instrument is now in the Augmentation Office, marked A.B., and shews that Croston, now a rectory, was formerly only a chapell.)

DEANE Rect. Tithes in the township of Westhaughton. See the case of Leigh v. Maudesley, 18th Feb. 1731. *Bunbury*, 380.

ECCLES Vic. The appropriation of this church to the abbey of Stanlaw by Alexander, bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, is printed (from the original, now 1770, in the Augmentation Office,) in Madox's Formulæ, p. 303, DXXX. and *Dat. apud Susiam* 4 *Kal. Jan. Pont. sui anno* xi.

GARSTANGE Vic. 12 Feb. 1571, the crown granted the rectory and tithes of Garstange for 21 years, to Jane Kitchen, widow, paying yearly to the curate of Garstange a stipend of 40s. out of the aforesaid rectory, Particulars of leases in the Augmentation Office. *Lancashire Roll* 2, No. 34.

HOOLE Rect. Taken from Croston, and made a distinct parish by a private act of parliament, 16 Car. 1.

HORNBY Vic. Ordinatio Vicariæ in or before 1349. A book entitled Testum, marked O P. 35 Reg. de Dimiss. marked T a, p. 28; 2d ibid. marked T b, p. 98; Reg. Joh. Rokeby, marked T m, p. 40.

HUYTON, al. HUGTON, hodie HILTON Vic. Ordinatio vicariæ per R. Cov. and Lich. Epūm A.D. 1273. *Reg. Cartar. Eccl. Litchfel.* fol. 291 (Harl. MSS. No. 4799).

Ordinatio Vicariæ de Huyton al. Hugton fact. A.D. 1277, et confirmat. per Radulphum Decan. et Capit. Lich. eodem anno. *Cartular. Monasterii de Burscough in Com. Lancastr.* in Officio Ducat. Lancastriæ apud Hospitium Grayense, Lond. f. 62.

KIRKBY olim KIRKEBY Vic. Taxatio Vicariæ per Alexandrum (de Savensby), Cov. et Lich. Epūm Dat. 12 Kal. Mart. A.D. 1237. *Chartæ Miscellaneæ*, in the Augmentation Office, marked E. 34.

LANCASTER Vic. Ordinatio sive Creatio Vicariæ de Lancastre. Dat. London. 9 die Feb. A.D. 14?? Augmentat. Office, *Chartæ Miscellaneæ* E I. et in *Registr. penes Commissar. apud Richmond*, notat. C. fol.

Vide Compositionem inter Prior. de Lancaster et Abbot de Cokersand de Decimis Paroch. de Lancaster, Poulton et Biscopheym Dat. A.D. 1216, (printed in Monast. Angl. Vol. 2. p. 631.)

Compositio de Decimis parochiarum de Lancaster, Poulton et Biscopheym A.D. 1216, printed in Monast. Angl. Vol. 2, p. 634.

Appropriatio Eccl. de Lancaster, cum Capellis Priorat. de Lancaster, Dat. apud Eboracum 3 non. Martii, A.D. 1246. *Reg. Archiep. Ebor. Par.* 3, fol. 3. Printed in Monast. Angl. Vol. 1. p. 568.

LEGH Vic. Concordia de advocatione Eccl. de Legh. T. R. apud Lancastram, 13 die Aug. 16 E. 4. Augmentat. Office, *Chartæ Miscellaneæ*, E. 2.

Award concerning the advowson of the church of Legh. Dat. 25th Oct. 16 E. 4. *ibid.* E. 3.

Pensio 6s. 8d. concessa ex eccl. de Legh per prior. et convent. de Erdebury Decano et Capit. Lichfeld. Dat. 5 die Aug. 1454, *ibid.* E. 4.

Alia pensio 6s. 8d. prior et Convent Eccl. Cathedral. B.M. Coventry. Dat. 8 Junii, A.D. 1455; *ibid.* E. 5.

Appropriatio Eccl. de Legh Monasterio de Erdebury et Ordinatio Vicariæ ibid. Dat. in Capell. Costri de Eccleshale, 17 die Mart. A.D. 1450. *Ibid.* E. 6, E. 7.

LIVERPOOLE, Town of. Here are 4 churches, all in the gift of the corporation of Liverpoole, viz^t., St. Nicolas, Rect. the Old Church, St. Peter, Rect. consecrated 1704; St. George, Rect. consecrated 1732; and St. Thomas the Apostle, Rect. consecrated 1750. An act to enable the town of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, to build a church, and endow the same; and for making the said town and liberties thereof a parish of itself distinct from Walton, 10 *Will.* 3, *Parl.* 1, *Sess.* 1. An act for building and endowing a church upon the site of the castle of Liverpool, and for explaining a former act for building another church there.

ORMESKYRKE Vic. Ordinatio Vicariæ per R. Cov. et Lich. Epūm, A.D. 1273. *Reg. Cartar. Eccl. de Lichfeld*, fol. 291, Harl. MSS. No. 4799.

Ordinatio Vicariæ. Dat. apud Hanworth, 4 Kal. April. A.D. 1340. *Reg. Northbur.* fol. 80 b.

PRESCOTE Vic. Appropriatio dict. Eccl. Coll. Regal. Cantabrig. et Dotatio vicariæ reservatis pensionibus, viz^t., Epo Cov. et Lich. 13 sol. 4 den. et Archidiac. Cestr. 6 sol. 8 den. Dat. apud Heywoode, 2 die Oct. A.D. 1448. *Reg. Booth, a fol.* 64, *ad fol.* 68 *b.*

Dotatio Vicariæ, Dat. in Monasterii de Raywode, 2 die Oct. A.D. 1448. In *Archiv. Coll. Regal. Cantabr. B.* 7. *N.* 5.

PRESTON, Rectory and Vicarage. Appropriatio dict. Eccl. monaster. de Syon, Dat. 17 die Junii, 1420. (2 Instruments) *Chartæ Miscellaneæ*, in the Augmentation Office, marked E 10. E 11.

PULTON Vicarage. Compositio super decimis Eccl de Pulthona Anno 7° Regis Johannis. *Chartæ Miscellaneæ*, in the Augmentation Office, marked E 9.

PULTON Vicarage. See LANCASTER. Ordinatio Vicariæ, A.D. 1275, in the Register of Charters belonging to the priory of St. Mary, in Lancaster, among the Harl. MSS. No. 3764, in the British Museum.

RACHDALE Vicarage. A pension of £15 per annum to the schoolmaster of Rachdale for the time being, and 40s. per annum to the usher for the time being. By indenture dat. 20 July, 13 Car. 2., and by indenture dat. 29 April, 27 Car. 2. Settled in this parish by archbishop Sancroft.

5 Geo. 3d. An Act to enable the Vicar of the parish of Rachdale, in the county of Lancaster, to grant a lease or leases of the glebe lands.

STANDISH Rectory. Concerning divers moduses in this parish, see the case of Turton *v.* Clayton, 1721. *Bunbury.* 133.

Appendix XXII.

URSWICK Vicarage. See DALTON. The parishioners thereof are patrons, among whom the patronage and tithes are divided. (Dr. Browne Willis.)

WARTON Rect. Exemption from tithes of an estate called Hilderston, and right of common in Yealand. See the case of Lambert *v.* Cumming, Nov. 21, 1723. *Bunbury*, 215.

WHALLEY Vic. Ordinatio vicariæ dat. apud ... 12 kal. April, 1330. *Reg. Northbur.* fol. 43 a.

A copy of this endowment, confirmed by Ric. de Haveringge, archdeacon of Chester, (whose confirmation is Dat. Ebor. 7 Id. Aug. A.D. 1332) is extant in the Lieger Book of bishop Bridgeman.

Summaria Descriptio Finium et Limitum de Whalley in agro Lancastriensi prout distinctur ab aliis Parochiis convicinis. *Harl. MSS.* No. 2077. 65.

Abp. Juxon by Indenture dat. 10 Sept.—Car. 2. and another dat. 5 Aug. 24 Car. 2. gave £120 per annum among the curates of this parish. (*Lambeth Leases.*)

WINWICK Rect. Modus for hay and small tithes. See the case of Finch *v.* Maisters et al. April 7, 1724. *Bunbury* 231.

WYGAN Rect. Ordinatio pensionis xxx marcar. solvend. Sacrist. Eccl. Cathedral. Lich. per Rectorem de Wygan. Dat. Lich. Eccl. 6 Id. Julii, A.D. 1265. *Reg. Stretton*, fo. 85 b.

WYNWYK Vic. Processus habitus super reformationem cartarum Rasurarum in Registro Roger. de Northbur. et Walter. de Langton concernent. vicar. de Wynwyk. Dat. apud Heywood 8 kal. Oct. A.D. 1376. Ordinatio Alexandri Cov. et Lich. Epi super dict. Eccl. de Wynwyk. Dat. Lich. 5 Nov. Martii A.D. 1231. *Reg. Stretton*, fol. 59 b ad fol. 61 b.

## *Addenda.*

HUYTON Rect. Compositio Eccl. de Huyton Lich. Dioec. Dat. apud Heywood 6 die Sept. A.D. 1383. Cowcher Book of the House of St. Nicholas de Burscogh MS. in the Office of the Duchy of Lancaster, in Gray's Inn, f. 87 b. ad f. 94 a.

FLIXTON Cur. Appropriated to the Prebend of Flixton in the Cathedral of Lichfield, whose lessee pays the curate £30 per annum. It has been augmented by the Queen's bounty, and the curacy is worth about £80 per annum, as I have been informed.

DALTON IN FURNESS Vic. Ordinatio Eccliar. de Dalton et Urfwyk per Walter Archiep. Ebor. mense Maii A.D. 1228 (Register of the Abbey of Furnes in the Dutchy Office at Gray's Inn, fol. 256.) Taxatio Vicariæ de Dalton per Joh. Romano Archidiac. Richm. mense Maii 1243. *Ibid.* Compositio super decimis Vicar. de Dalton. Dat. 20 die Maii A.D. 1243. *Registr. penes Commissar. de Richmond notal.* C fol ... See an account of this endowment in West's Hist. of Furness Abbey, p. 131, 132.

WARTON Rect. co. Lanc. Warton is an impropriation now belonging to the dean and chapter of Worcester.

Compositio super decimis in Warton coram B. Exon. Epo. *Chartular. Priorat. de Seaton*, fol. 161, in Bibl. Cotton. Otho B. 14.

WHALLEY. This church is called Qualleye in the Register Book of Abp. Winchelsea at Lambeth, where I find the following instrument:—Inquisitio de Valore Eccl. de Qualleye, Conventui de Stanlow appropriate, et de Oneribus eidem incumbentibus. *Reg. Winchelsea*, fol. 185 a. (MSS. Lambeth.)

LIVERPOOLE, Town of. St. George's church was built by Act of Parliament, 1 Geo. 1.
St. Thomas . . . 21 Geo. 2.
St. Paul . . . 2 Geo. 3.
And another by the same act, is now (1778) building, intended to be called St. John's, and 2 private chapels, one called St. Mary, the other .... not yet (1778) consecrated.

HAWKSHEAD. Concerning church dues in this parish, see an Agreement Dat. Oct. 31, 1694, entered into between Roger Kirkby, esq., the impropriator, and 24 of the said parish, and printed in T. Hearne's Antiquities of Glastonbury, p. 282.

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

## VOL I.



Page 2, line 7, *for* antiquarians *read* antiquaries.
p. 8, l. 22, *for* Ituis *r* Itius.
p. 16, l. 23, *for* Victoria Britannica *r* Victoriæ Britannicæ.
p. 17, l. 21, *for* (the burning of his body) *r* the collection of the ashes of his bones after his body was burnt.
p. 21, l. 14, *for* projoecting *r* projecting.
l. 5, *for* insula *r* insulæ.
p. 30, l. 25, *for* notice *r* notion.
p. 32, note ‡, l. 3, *for* duc le Lancastre *r* duc de Lancastre.
p. 42, l. 19, *for* fagum *r* fugam.
p. 5, note, *erase* the comma, and insert a period after West.
p. 60, l. 33, *erase* Apud.
p. 61, l. 15 & 17, *for* Halfagar *r* Harfager.
p. 65, l. 5, *for* fire *r* shoot.
p. 69, note ‡, *for* Bought *r* Borough.
p. 70., note §, *for* finished *r* furnished.
p. 86, l. 8, *for* * *r* †.
note 2, *for* * *r* †.
p. 90, *erase* note †.
p. 91, note, *for* Order *r* Oderic.
p. 113, l. 13, *for* duke, earl and comes *r* heretog, ealderman, and thane.
p. 115, l. 22, *for* John Talboys *r* Iuo Talboys, and see obs. Vol. IV. p. 491.
p. 117, l. 19, *for* Prog. *r* Rog.
l. 22, *for* Edward, and, *r* Edward of.
p. 119, *erase* A in the blazon of the arms of Roger de Poictou's wife; *for* esquires *r* squires, *or* quires, which are the same as gyrons, and *for* bast *r* base. In the shield of Robt. Fitzhamon, the lion is rampant, but it should be rampant gardant; *for* gardent *r* gardant.
p. 122, *erase* note †, *and* see Vol. III. p. 491, note ‡.
p. 126, last line but two, *after* decimo *erase* the comma.
p. 131, l. 27, *for* Edward I. *r* Edward III.
p. 135, l. 8, *for* prioress *r* abbess. Ambresbury was a priory till king John elevated it to the rank of an abbey. In Betham's Sovereigns of the World, Eleanor is said to have married first John de Beaumont, earl of Buchan.
l. 26, *for* Wewebiggynge *r* Newebiggynge.
p. 136, l. 15, *for* Cagant *r* Cadsant.
p. 138, l. 5, *omit* on the first institution of the duchy.
l. 8, *for* Edward III. *read* Edward iiij, *and* see obs. Vol. IV. p. 479, note ‖.
p. 142, l. 31 & 33, *for* viccary *r* vaccary.
p. 143, l. 4, *for* serjeantry *r* serjeanty, and *for* Chester *r* Lancaster.
p. 144, l. 18, *for* vic ecomitibus *r* vicecomitibus
l. 19, *for* considerant *r* considerantes.
p. 147, note †, l. 3, *for* & *r* &c., l. 4 *for* ꝑ *r* ꝑ.
l. 6, *for* nuꝑ *r* nup.
p. 148, l. 20, *for* foresta *r* forestæ.
p. 149, l. 32, *for* seven *r* twenty-six.
p. 153, l. 2, *erase from* , and with the, to the end of the line, and *r* The following inscription was afterwards placed on a pensile tablet.
l. 32, *for* ꝑes *r* pes.
l. 34, *for* ꝑe *r* ꝑe.
p. 154, l. 1, *for* ꝑeᵗ *r* peᵗ.
p. 175, l. 5, *for* viccary *r* vaccary.
p. 176, l. 5 and 6, *for* Lande, Tente, and Hereditamente, *r* Landꝯ, Tentꝯ and Hereditamentꝯ.
l. 11, 12, 13, 15, *erase* figures 1, 2, 3, 4.
p. 186, l. 4, *for* 29 *r* 19; and *for* 1780 *r* 1779.
p. 187, l. 19, *for* casement *r* basement.
p. 202, l. 13, *for* Termins *r* Termino.
p. 203, l. 33, *for* Radulus *r* Radulphus.
l. 39, *erase* Saxon Line Restored.
p. 205, l. 33, *insert* House of Tudor, and *erase* line 36.
p. 207, at 1692, *for* Livey, Esq., Lindley, *r* Livesey, of Livesey, Esq.
p. 208, at 1744, *for* Fox Dentor *r* Fox Denton.
p. 209, at 1812, *for* Edmund *r* Edward.
p. 210, *High Sheriffs of Lancashire since* 1831.
1832, Geo. Rich. Marton, of Caponwray, Esq.
1833, Sir John Gerard, of New Hall, Bart.
1834, Thos. Joseph Trafford, of Trafford, Esq.
1835, Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, Esq.
1836, Charles Standish, of Standish, Esq.
p. 222, l. 1, *for* 201 *r* 20.
p. 226, l. 6. Others derive the name *Coroner* from *coronator*, because he holds *placita coronæ*, or pleas of the crown, and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench is the chief coroner of England, to whom the derivation in the text could never apply.
p. 227, margin, *for* Chap. IV. *r* Chap. VI; l. 14, *for* comes *r* comites.

Vol. I.

p. 227, l. 32, *for* statues *read* statutes.
p. 235, l. 35, *for* compromise *r* comprise.
p. 240, l. 13, *for* Bologn Lord, *r* Bologn, Lord.
p. 241, l. 2, *for* heir to his *r* heir to her.
l. 8, *for* G.K. *r* K.G.
p. 246, *erase* note †.
p. 248, l. 34, *for* deer, wild oxen, and goats, *r* stag, hind and roebuck; and see observations Vol. IV. p. 291.
p. 249, l. 4, *for* militis *r* militibꝫ; and *for* manet *r* manēt.
l. 6, *for* vende *r* vendę.
l. 8, *for* pretea *r* preę̄a, and *for* venatu *r* venatū.
l. 9, *for* omniu *r* omniū.
p. 250, Note *, Blackstone says, "A forest in the hands of a subject is properly the same thing with a chase, being subject to the common law, not to the forest laws." Com. II. 38.
l. 23, *for* plicita *r* placita.
l. 27, for nue *r* nūc.
p. 251, l. 6, *for* hedem, Radi, *r* hędem Radi; l. 7, *for* milite *r* militē; l. 33, *for* tenetes *r* tenētes.
p. 252, l. 3, *for* tenetes *r* tenētes, and *for* ide *r* idē; l. 5, *for* no *r* nō; l. 6, *for* eode *r* eodē; l. 7, *for* dc̄ore Cernore *r* dc̄oꝫ Ceruoꝫ.
p. 256. Note, l. 2, *for* fidelibis *r* fidelibus; l. 4, *for* inceptionis *r* inceptionē.
p. 269, l. 18, *for* lieutenant *r* commandant.
p. 270, line 27, for p̄t *r* p̄ṫ.
p. 271, l. 6, *for* lieutenant *r* commandant.
l. 3, from bottom, *for* Deyncount *r* Deyncourt.
p. 285, l. 14, l. 18, berachet *for* brachet, a hound.
p. 290, l. 28, *for* (opulent persons) *r* (men of probity and prudence.)
p. 296, last line of text, *for* 14 days *r* 15 days.
p. 308, l. 7, *for* prædict *r* prædict.
p. 311, l. 9, *for* tenemum *r* tenendum, and *for* magis *r* magis; l. 33, *for* paupertam *r* paupertatem.
p. 316, margin, *for* Char. II. *r* Char. I., and *for* Thurst *r* Thurst.
p. 317, margin, l. 3, *for* member for Lancashire *r* chancellor of the duchy.
p. 320, Members of Parliament elected since the passing of the Reform Act:
*North Division of Lancashire*:—Elected Dec. 1832, Right Hon. Edward Geoffrey Stanley, John Wilson Patten, Esq. Jan. 1835, Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, Lord Stanley, John W. Patten, Esq.
*South Division*:—Elected Dec. 1832, Right Hon. Chas. Wm. Molyneux, Lord Molyneux, and Geo. Wm. Wood, Esq. Jan. 1835, Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, or Francis Leveson Gower, and Richard Bootle Wilbraham, Esq.
p. 328, l. 12, *for* Gerl'r *read* Gelders; l. 27, *for* Eward *r* Edward; l. 33, *for* vellata *r* villata.
p. 329. Note, l. 4, *for* sworn *r* sworn to keep falchions, gisarms, knives, and other small arms. *Erase* Persons to, and the three following lines.
p. 331, l. 16, *for* acoutrements *r* accouterments.
p. 322, l. 11, *for* Suisse *r* Sluisse, i.e. Sluys.
p. 333, l. 8, *for* Lancastriæ, imponimus *r* Lancastriæ imponimus
last line, *for* labour *r* wages.
p. 334, l. 9. The exception was not part of the law, 25 Ed. III. c. 7, but merely a proclamation dispensing with the law.
p. 336, l. 13 and 15, *for* inquisition *r* inquisitio.
p. 340, l. 2, *for* ecclia *r* ecclia; l. 28, *for* abbia *r* abbia; l. 32, *for* Blakebone *r* Blakeborne.
p. 341, l. 13, *for* ante cessoris *r* antecessoris; l. 17, *for* petand *r* plitand; l. 18, *for* forma *r* formā.
p. 342, l. 13, *for* Duke de Banco *r* Duke's Bench; l. 15, *for* and *r* et.
p. 343, l. 20, the brace should not include Ditton.
p. 345, l. 3, *for* Knight *r* knight.
p. 346, l. 33, *insert* comma between Disseisin and forma.
p. 353, l. 13, *for* first *r* feast.
p. 355, l. 11, *for* uncle *r* nephew; l. 17, *erase* comma after ordain.
p. 356, l. 1, *for* manners *r* manner.
p. 357, l. 12, *erase* "the" before officers and members.
p. 359, margin, *for* Lancas- *r* Lancaster; l. 13, for † *r* *.
p. 363, l. 1, *for* feoffament *r* feoffment.
p. 364, l. 12, 13, *for* innocency *r* innocence; l. 33, *for* pe *r* þe; l. 34, *for* pat he hap *r* þat he haþ.
p. 365, l. 2, *for* peꝛper *r* þeꝛþer; l. 4, *for* sope *r* soþe, and *for* pt *r* þt; l. 8, *for* opeꝛe *r* oþeꝛe; l. 12, *for* anopꝛe *r* anoþꝛe; l. 13, *for* pꝛe *r* þꝛe.
p. 366, l. 14. The earliest enactments for the salmon fisheries are those of the stat. Westm. 2, of which the statutes mentioned in the text were only confirmations; and though in that earliest statute, none but Yorkshire rivers are named, it is added, "and all other waters wherein salmons be taken within the kingdom."
l. 17, *for* mills, dams *r* mill-dams.
p. 390, l. 2, *for* Banasrte *r* Banastre.
p. 393, l. 5, *for* Richard III. *r* Robert III.
p. 398, l. 27, *for* Harfour *r* Harfleur.
p. 404, l. 8, *for* Fernando *r* Ferdinando.

p. 416, margin, *for* 1640 *read* 1460.
p. 418, l. 20, *for* Lord Dacre *r* Randulf, Lord Dacre.
p. 426, l. 8. From Hollinshed's Chronicles, Vol. III. p. 398, it appears that Sir James and Sir Robert Harrington were also present at this ceremony.
p. 429, l. 3, *for* oꝑ *r* oꝑr; l. 7, *for* ꝑvyde *r* ꝑvyde; l. 8, *for* ꝑtes pat *r* ptes ꝑat.
p. 431, l. 18, *for* he *r* the earl; l. 32, *for* jeu d'ẽsprit *r* jeu d'esprit.
p. 432, l. 4, *for* duke Buckingham's *r* duke of Buckingham's; and, margin, *for* duke *r* earl.
p. 440, note, l. 1, *for* Comines *r* Commines.
p. 441, l. 6 from bottom, *for* Finn *r* Fenn.
p. 443, *for* infinite *r* infinite number.
l. 15. *for* Covertney *r* Courtney.
p. 449, l. 13, *for* Rundle *r* Randle.
p 454, l. 20, *for* Epsom *r* Empson.
p. 455, l. 16, *for* Julies *r* Julius.
p. 456, l. 1, *for* the parliament *r* the last parliament.
l. 8, *for* tenors *r* tenures.
p. 460, l. 6, *for* + *r* *.
p. 463, l. 14, *for* Edward *r* William. See Vol. IV. p. 755.
p. 466, l. 26, *for* Decimorum *r* decimarum.
p. 467, l. 25, *for* Johannis *r* Johannes.
l. 33, *for* Canc *r* Cant.
p. 472, last line but one, *for* Laschastrum *r* Lanchastrum.
p. 480, l. 15, *for* unkowen *r* unknowen.
p. 485, l. 26, *for* Castegate *r* Eastegate.
p. 489, l. 20, *for* reg. *r* regn.
p. 490, l. 4, *for* dedicated St. *r* dedicated to St.
p. 492, l. 4 from bottom, *for* Gilbertus *r* Gilbertines.
p. 494, l. 19, *for* Boughier *r* Bourchier.
p. 500, margin, *for* Re-estab-ment *r* Re-establishment.
l. 15, *erase* Crofton.
p. 503, l. 17, *for* blashpemy *r* blasphemy.
p. 504, last line but one, *insert* comma after Tunstall.
p. 507, l. 6, *for* L *r* K.
p. 515, note †, *for* Heylem *r* Heylin.
p. 519, l. 19, *for* Mary *r* Margaret.
p 521, l. 18, *for* duke (of Norfolk's) *r* duke (of Norfolk)'s.
p. 523, l. 19, *for* xvj$^{te}$ *read* xvj$^{co}$.
p. 529, l. 24, *after* steele cappe *add* i.
p. 530, l. 14, *for* cc$^{xx}$iiij *r* cc $\frac{xx}{iiij}$.
line 5 from bottom, *for* iiiij.xxix *r* $\frac{c}{iiij}$.xxix.
p. 531. The sum of the hundred of Blackburn should be $\frac{c}{iij}$:lxxvij.
p. 532, l. 5, *for* coũtie *r* coũtie.
p. 535, l. 16. *for* quesn *r* queen.
p. 541, l. 20 & 22, *for* and other religious criminals *r* and others.
p. 542, l. 10, *for* ꝑtȝ *r* ptȝ.
l. 11, *for* ꝑte *r* pte; l. 26, *for* ꝑishe *r* pishe; l. 27 for ꝑishes *r* pishes.
p. 557, l. 1, *for* conjecture *r* arrangement.
p. 559, l. 26, *for* pecuniary *r* plenary.
p. 563, l. 28, *erase* in.
p. 565, l, 21, *for* Pallantye *r* Pallentyne.
l. 31, *for* you *r* you$^{r}$.
p 568, l. 14, *for* the *r* their. Note §, *for* Britannica *r* Britannica.
p. 570, l. 2 & 11, *for* sloops *r* slops.
l. 29, *for* bass *r* bags.
p. 573, l. 25, *for* skirets *r* skirrets.
p. 579, l. 5 from bottom, *for* bolt *r* hott.
p. 580, l. 1, *for* couchers *r* coucher.
p. 586, l. 26, *for* crest *r* arms.
p. 587, l. 7, *for* Denham *r* Dunham.
p 589, l. 18, *for* Satanic *r* demoniacal.
l. 26, *for* took her *r* took to her.
p. 593, l. 19, *for* some where *r* some were.
note, l. 1, *for* Thurston *r* Thurstan.
l. 2, *for* Vol. III. *r* Vol. I.
p. 595, l. 4. *for* vnaturel crime! so it appeārs *r* v̄natural crime! so it appears.
p. 599, *for* took his *r* took to his.
p. 600, l. 23 & last, *for* Salmesbury *r* Samlesbury.
p. 605, l. 32, *for* eere *r* neere.
p. 607, l. 12, *for* annoyȝ *r* annoqȝ.
p. 608, l. 1, *for* unique *r* singular.
p. 616, l. 2, *for* that *r* ; but.
p. 620. l. 33, *for* After *r* Before.
p. 623, l. 2, *after* injunctions, *add* as they considered it.
p. 624, l. 11, *for* is his *r* in his.

## VOL. II.



p. 7. l. 27, *for* Brough *r* Burgh.
p. 25, l. 10, *for* estaut *r* estant, & l. 11, *erase* period *after* suis.
p. 28, margin, *for* 1543 *r* 1643.
p. 35, col. i. l. 5. *for* Warwick *r* Warbreck.
p. 35, col. ii. *erase* l. 1 & 2.
p. 36, col. i. l. 31, *for* Angton *r* Augton.
col. ii. l. 12, *for* Hangdon *r* Ancotes.
l. 29, *for* Oyle *r* Ogle.
p. 37, col. i. l. 8, *for* Findley *r* Hindley.

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p. 39, l. 11, *for* Bawcroft *read* Barcroft, and *for* Hallinden *r* Haslinden.

p. 58, l. 8, *for* Alkrington *r* Accrington.
l. 9, *for* Ashby *r* Astley.

p. 60, l. 18, *for* Whitmouth *r* Whitworth.

p. 80, l. 28. The other seats of noble families in Lancashire, are:—Knowsley Hall, earl of Derby; Lathom House, lord Skelmersdale; Childwall Hall, marquis of Salisbury; Holker Hall, earl of Burlington; Bewsey Hall, lord Lilford; Worsley Hall, lord Francis Egerton, M.P.; Strangeways Hall, lord Ducie; Great Lever Hall, earl of Bradford; Peel Hall, lord Kenyon; Ashton-under-Line Hall, earl of Stamford and Warrington; Dinkley Hall, lord Warren de Tabley.

p. 81, l. 6 and 7. The whole of the southern and south-eastern boundaries of the county are formed by the rivers Mersey and Tame, which separate it from Cheshire. Derbyshire never borders Lancashire at all.

p. 83, l. ult. *add* Chat Moss, Pilling Marton Moss, Farington Moss, and Halsall Moss, are the principal tracts of peat in the county.

p. 89, l. 7, *erase* Symoneswood; l. 10, after Hundred) *insert* Symoneswood.

p. 90, l. 8, *for* western *r* eastern.

p. 92, l. 26, *for* Gragrith *r* Graygarth, and *add* Bleasdale Forest, Boulsworth Hill, Clougha Pike, Inkling Green Fell, Lee Pike, Hameldon, Winter Hill, Parlike Hill, Cross of Greet, Grizedale Fells, Uglaw Pike, and Beacon Fell.

p. 115, l. 27, *for* 66, 13, 4, *r* 6, 13, 4.

p. 120, l. 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, *for* ꝑson *r* pson.

p. 121, l. 3, 5, 6,7,8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 32, 33, 42, *for* ꝑson *r* pson.

p. 143, l. 26, *for* ꝑ *r* ꝑ; l. 33, *for* ꝓquisit, Cur, *r* ꝓquisit. Cur.

### Manchester Parish.

The following abstracts of inquisitions after death, by Dr. Kuerden, were not discovered until after the completion of the second volume:

7 Hen. 6. Ri. West chr. ten. man. de Manchester cum hamellis de Withington, Denton, Openshagh, Clayton, Ardwick, Burnsall, Mostin, Nuthurst, Godewic, Ancots, Blakeley, Gorton de R. D. p $\frac{1}{5}$ feod. mil. val. 100s.

8 Hen. 8. Tho Ashton mil. ten. ter. tem. in Hunersfield de hær. Jac. Buckley in socc. val 40s.

9 Hen. 8. Jo. Ratcliffe ten. man. de Ratcliffe, ac man. de Mostin et Crumshall, 1 toft. in Manchester de domina la Ware in socc. pro redd. 20.

Isab. Elenr. Agnes, Eliz. h. gent. et Rob. Ratcliffe Dominus Fitz Walter cons. et h. masc.

26 Hen. 8. Jo. Both ten. man. de Erdwic p Irwell, man. de Bradford, &c.

26 Hen. 8. Edm. Trafford, mil. ten. mess. ter. ten. voc. Ancotes et 6 mess. in Manchester de dom. La Ware.

17 Hen. 8. Tho. West, mil. ten. man. de Manchester, advoc. Eccles, &c. de R. D. per serv. mil.
Tho. West frater & h. æt. 30 an.

27 Eliz. Rob. de Clayden ten. 1 mess. 1 gard. 1 cot. cum pert. in Manchester de R. D. per $\frac{1}{200}$ f. m. 2 mess. 2 gard. 20 a. t. 16 a. prat. 30 a prat. pro 60s. in Clayton de Jo. Lacya ut de man. de Manchester, in socc. per fid. et red. 5s. val. 40s.

30 Eliz. Ri. Hunt ten. 6 burg. 7 gard. 1 a. pr. 8 a. t. in Manchester, de Jo. Lacy ut. de man. de Manchestre in lib. socc.

29 Eliz. Jo. Byron ten. 4 burg. 1 po. 4 gard. in Market St. in Manchester, p. $\frac{1}{100}$ f. de D. R. et h. m. Hanton Lacy in socc. per fid. tantum val. 17s. 8d. 7 burg. 6 gard. 1 a. terræ in Danesgate in Manchester, de Jo. Lacy in burg. per fid. et red. 12d.
Will. fil. et h. æt. 12 an.

38 Eliz, Edward Barton ten. 1 mess. 8 a. p. in Claughton (Qy. Clayton?), de dom. la Ware in socc. per fid tantum.
Hu. f. and h. æt. 1 an.

28 Eliz. Edward Barton ten. 1 mess. 1 a. past. 14 a ter. pr. p. in Claughton de Nic. Mosley et dom. la Ware in socc. per fid. tantum val. 6s. 8d. ½ rod. terræ et vasti et 1 kiln sup sor yard impro. et vasto de R. D. per $\frac{1}{1000}$ f.
Hu. f. et h. æt. 2 an.

41 Eliz. Rob. Clayton ten. 1 mess. 1 g. 1 cot. in Manchester, de W. West m. Dom. la Ware in socc. p. red. 12d.
Brig. æt. 4 an. Alis æt. 3 an. Cecily æt. 11 mens. fil. et hær. ejus.

42 Eliz. Tho. Geodir nuper ꝓquisivit hered antiq. de Nic. Mosley arm. ut de man. de Manchester p. $\frac{21}{100}$ f.

Jo le Ware, Will Boteler, mil. et eorum tenentes ten. de Duce 9 feod. $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{24}$, in villis subscriptis, Haigh, Bolton Parva, Brightmet, Crompton, Brughton, Barton in Salf. Childwall, Aspul, Brocholis in Am. Dalton in Derb. Parbold, Wrightington in Leylandsh. Rumworth, Lostock, Pilkington, Withinton, Worthington, Heton subtus Horwich, Tidsley, Culchet, Rixton, Astley, Atherton, Sankey, Penket, Ince Blundell, Barton in Derb. Halsall, Windhal, Lydiate, and Egerwith.

The following are abstracts of Deeds by the same industrious antiquary:—

Jo. Vaux cap. Tho. le Parker de Manchester remis. Ri. cap. de Manch. et. h. 2 burg. cum pert. in Manch. Test. Rob. f. Rad. de Ratcliffe mil. Thurst. f. Will. de Ratcliffe, Ri. Pilk. 4 Hen. 6.

Inter Thurst. f. Thurst. de Holland ex 1 pte Ri. Holland frat. præd. Ri. qd. Thurst, f. Thurst. ded. Ri. om. mess. in Manchester ad term. 24 an. red 5 mess. 8 Hen. 6.

Jo. la Ware dominus de Manchester, dedit Jo. Bybby, 2 pl. ter. in f. de Manchester. Test. Tho. Marschall, Jo. f. Math. Cissor. Jo. frat. ejus, Tho Cordy.

Seal, a lion rampant.

Omnibus Margery, q. f. ux. Ri. le Bacheler, dedi Do. Will. de Holland, totam 1 a. de. t. mea in Manchester hab. ad vitam —— rem. Thurst. f. Marg. et h. T. Ri. de Hulton, Rob. de Ashton, Ad. de Ratcliffe, Ad. de Tetlow, 9 Ed. 2.

*S. D.* W. de Manch. ded. Em. f. meæ burg. meum in Manchester, Test. Do. Galf. Cape, Do. Galfr. Chetham, Ri. Mostin, Rob. f. Simon, Jo. de Leia, cl.

Sciant, &c. Tho. Grelle ded. om. burg. meis de Manchest. scil. qd. om. burg. red. et quilibet burg. sui 12$^{d}$. T. Jo. Byron, Ri. Byron, mil H. Trafford, Ri. Hulton, Ad. Prestwich, Rog. Pilkington, Galf. Chaderton, Ri. Mostin, Jo. de Preston. 14 Maij 1301, Ed. 1. 29.

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President Humphreys (of America) says, in one of his letters from England :—"Manchester is, next to London, the largest town in England, and is rapidly increasing both in wealth and population. A distinguished banker in Liverpool assured me that the clear profits of business in Manchester could not be less than twelve millions (about sixty millions) per annum. As the town is continually increasing, it bids fair in a few years to swallow up all the manufacturing villages in the vicinity. Great fortunes have been made and are making there; and no where out of the metroplis is solid capital supposed to be so large as it is in Manchester."

Frances Hall, of Manchester, ob. 4 June, 1828, aged, 84, devised a moiety of upwards of £40,000, to the Royal Infirmary, House of Recovery, Lying in Hospital, Ladies' Jubilee School, &c., Manchester.—She is commemorated by an elegant monument in Byrom's chapel, Collegiate church, erected 1834.

Aug. 9, 1832, a magnificent procession in Manchester, to celebrate the passing of the Reform Bill, which enfranchised the borough.

Chetham's Library: Present librarian, Reverend George Dugard, B.A.; assistant librarian, Mr. Shelmerdine.



A convention of the Presentation Order (Nuns) was founded adjacent to St. Patrick's Catholic chapel, Manchester, 22 May, 1834.

Subscriptions were raised in 1834 and 1835 to erect an Asylum for the Blind at Manchester, in pursuance of the will of the late Thomas Henshaw, Esq. of Oldham, and on the 23rd March, 1836, the first stone of a building, designed for the Asylum, and likewise for the children of the deaf and dumb school, was laid by William Grant, Esq.

The erection of St. Saviour's Plymouth Street and Upper Booth Street, Chorlton upon Medlock commenced July, 1835: estimated cost £6000, raised by subscription.

The building of the Museum of the Natural History Society, commenced in St. Peter's Field, November, 1833, opened May 1835; the front is in the Ionic style.

New Corn Exchange, Long Millgate, commenced November, 1835.

A statue of Francis Egerton, late Duke of Bridgewater, the distinguished promoter of inland navigation by canal, is executing at the desire of Lord Francis Egerton, who intends to present it to the town of Manchester.

The Tent Methodists discontinued their chapel in Canal Street, Ancoats, Manchester, in 1835; and in October, same year, it was sold to Robert Gardner, Esq. for £3,200, the purchaser intending to convert it into an episcopal chapel.

The Athenæum News and Lecture Room, Manchester, was projected in November, 1835.

Associated Wesleyan Methodists' Chapel, Oldham Road, opened Nov. 22, 1835; Independent chapel, Oxford Road, commenced 1835-6.

The first stone of St. Luke's church, Smedley Lane, Cheetham, laid 29 June, 1836; the site presented by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby and Edward Lloyd, Esq.

The first stone of St. John's (the Evangelist) church, Higher Broughton, laid 6 July, 1836; site presented by the Rev. John Clowes, of Broughton Hall, A.M., who also bestows the endowment. Both edifices are erecting by subscriptions.

Chantrey is engaged in executing a statue of Dr. Dalton, of Manchester, the eminent chemist, at the request of the principal scientific and commercial men of Manchester. The same public-spirited body have given directions for a statue of James Watt, the distinguished improver of the steam-engine.

Married, 11 Aug. 1835, at Trinity church, Marylebone, Oswald Mosley, Esq., eldest son of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. M.P., to Maria, eldest daughter of General Bradshaw, K.C.B.

Vol. II. Died, 5 Dec, 1835, William Robert Whatton, of Manchester, Esq., F.A.S. F.R.S., Surgeon of the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and author of the biographical department of the History of Lancashire.

Representatives of Manchester :—
Elected Dec. 1832, Rt. Hon. Charles Poulett Thompson, & Mark Phillips, Esqs.
Jan. 1835, The same, The same.

The act for constructing the Manchester and Leeds Railway received the Royal Assent July 4, 1836.

To the account of Hugh de Mancestriæ, Vol. II. p. 356, add—

"Edward sendis his sond, to France messengers,
Frere Hugh of Malmcestre was a Jacobȳn,
& William of Gaȳnesburgh was a Cordelȳn.
Alle þise passid þe se, so com þe erle of Artoȳs
In prison did þam be a seuenȳght in Calaȳs.
To Paris siþen þei cam, & þer fond þei þe kȳng,
þei letter forth þei nam, to trowe þer saȳng.
þis letter of credance þei schewed in his present,
Here now þe acordance, what þer saȳng ment
Sir Hugh was a man of state, he said as I salle rede,
"To prince & to prelate men salle loute & drede,
& for lord dere his biddȳng salle men do,
To lesse & more in fere haf fayth & treuth also,
& for our lord Edward, þat God him saue & se,
We toke þis trauaile hard, his bode to bere to þe.
℄ He settes þe terme & stage bi vs, whan & whȳ
þat he has don homage for Gascoȳn plenerleȳ,
In forward formed in pes, as was þer acordance,
As ȝour ancestres ches of Inglond & of France
þei mad a pes final after þer contek,
þou has broken it alle, & don him manȳ ille chek.
℄ Now at his last goȳng, when he to Gascoȳn went,
ȝe cette a certeȳn þing, at ȝour boþe assent,
& þat suld holden be, euer withouten ende,
þou brak þat certeȳnte wickkedlȳ & vnhende.
℄ ȝit he biddes þe se, how wrong þou wilt him lede,
Bituex him & þe was mad a priue dede,
Of Gascoȳn certeȳn was þat feffement,
Forto feffe him ageȳn in þat tenement.
þi seisin is well knowen, þe daȳs has þou plenere,
To restore him his owen, he sent to þe duzepers
As lawe wild & right, & couenant was in scrite.
ȝeld it, þou has no right, with wrong holdes it in lite,
Ageȳn alle maner skille, & ȝit þou ert so grefe.
For whilom þou wrote him tille, & cald him in þi brefe,
þi kȳnde, faythfulle & leale of Gascoȳn noble duke,
þerto þou set þi seal, þat right wilt þou rebuke.
Neuer siþen hiderward suilk speche vnto him touched,
Werfore our kȳng Edward in þouht fulle well has souched.
þou holdes him not þi man, no þing holdand of þe,
Ne þe þinkes neuer for þan, to mak þe more feaute.
Ne hopes to wȳnne þat land with dynt of douhtȳ knȳght,
Of God he claȳmes holdand, & neuer of no right.
℄ At þis tȳme is not els of Sir Edward to seȳe
Bot of Edmunde þat duellis with him als breþer tueȳe
Forbi anȳ oþer with him wille hold & be,
He is his lord & broþer, he certifies þat to þe.
þat no man in þis werlde he lufes so muȳkelle no dredis,
Ne with him is non herd so mȳkelle maȳ help at nedis,
For he sees so well ȝour grete controued gile,
Ageȳn his broþer ilk dele compassed in a while,
Reft him his heritage, sais on him felonie,
He ȝeldes vp his homage, forsakis þi companie,
& þerto alle þe londes, þat he held of þe,
& ȝeldes vp alle þe londes of homage & feaute,
Saue þe right þat maȳ falle of our ancestres olde,
Vnto þer heires alle to haf & to holde.
We er pouer freres, þat haf nought on is lȳue,
In stede of messengeres, saue condite vs gȳue,
þorgh þi lond to go in þin auowrie,
þat non vs robbe or slo, for þi curteysse."

On receiving the king's reply and safe conduct—
"þei had redy wending, at Douer þei toke lond & sped þam to þe kȳng, at London þei himfond."
*Robert of Brunne*, Vol. II. 258, 9, 60.

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p. 149, note **, *for* Chron. Saxon, ad *r* Chron. Saxon. ad.

p. 160, l. 16 to 21, *erase* the italics.

p. 164 l. 7, *for* Chey *r* Chey.

p. 167, l. 1, *for* 1620 *r* 620.

p. 168, l. 3. After the asterisk *r* The account of this visit is given by the old Chronicler, Robert of Brunne, (Vol. I. p. 4.)

"The Englis kynges turned þei mot do nomore
Bot soiorned þam a while in rest a Bangore,
þat ilk a kyng of reame sud mak him all redie,
At þe Paske after þe kyng Ine gart trie [*crie*
Home forto wend to childe & to wife,
To visite þer londes, to solace þer life.
Ine kyng of Westsex for his wife sent
Unto Malmcestre, þe quene till him went.

p. 172, 173, Barons of Manchester, l. 9, *for* 15 Hen. III. *r* 32 Hen. II.
l. 12, *after* Robert de Gresley *erase* had a license for a fair in Manchester, 11 Hen. III.

p. 184, l. 9, *for* attack *r* attach ; l. 10, *for* Brith Serjeant, (which occurs in the original,) *r* Grith Serjeant, and see Vol. III. p. 525 ; l. 20, *for* Loster *r* Lostoc.

p. 199, l. 19, 20, Quere, *for* molus Sifin, and molus syfin *read* modicum scyphum?

l. 30, *for* festiū *r* festu.

p. 204, l. 22, *for* of Chadderton in the chapelry of Oldham *r* of Nuthurst in the parish of Manchester. (See p. 356.)

p. 214, l. 23, *for* two *r* three, and *add*, George St. chapel opened in 1832.

p. 225, l. 22. The present librarian is the Rev. G. Dugard, and the assistant is Mr. Shelmerdine.

p 241, l. 19, after this paragraph *r* After the battle of Stamford in 1469, the duke of Clarence and earl of Warwick,

"harde y$^{at}$ y$^{e}$ King was comyng to y$^{em}$ warde in contynent y$^{ey}$ dep'ted and wente to Manchestr' in Lancasshire hopyng to have hadde helpe and socour of y$^{e}$ Lord Stanley, butt in concluion y$^{er}$ y$^{y}$ hadde litell favor as itt was enformed y$^{e}$ King and so men sayn y$^{ey}$ wente westward and sommen demen to London."

Paston Letters, edited by Sir John Fenn, Vol. II. p. 38.

p. 257, note ‡, l. 3, *for* Stratford *r* Stretford.

p. 260, l. 32, *for* þkes *r* þkes.

p. 261, l. 1, *for* þkes *r* þkes.

l. 3, 5, 7, 9, *for* þke *r* þke.

p. 278, last line but one, *for* 16th July *r* 6th July,

p. 298, l. 13, *for* 33 *r* 30.

p. 315, l. 14. The Haslingden Extension Canal from Bury to Church, for which the act was obtained, it appears, has never been cut.

l. 21. The Oldham Canal branches from the Ashton-under-line Canal at Fairfield, and passes Waterhouses to its termination at Hollinwood. Opposite to Waterhouses a branch opens to Fairbottom Collieries, and not to New Mill, or Park Colliery.

p. 342, l. 20, *for* þtinñ *r* þtiñ.

p. 350, l. 2, *after* due *r* to Mr. Fleming, and to the active services of.

l. 3, *after* Lancashire *r* the town is greatly indebted.

### Ashton-under-Line Parish.

A Mechanics' Institute was established here, Feb. 1836. St. George's Chapel, Staleybridge is shortly to be rebuilt by subscription and parliamentary grant.

Representatives of Ashton-under-Line:—
Elected Dec. 1832, George Williams, Esq.
Jan. 1835, Charles Hindley, Esq.

p. 535, l. 20, *for* deforceants *r* deforcers.

p. 536, l. 22, *or* totaliĩt *r* totaliĩ.

l. 26, *for* þtinen' *r* þtinen'.

p. 537, l. 13 & 19, *for* Asschton *r* Asshetone.

l. 18 to 22, 28, 34 to 38, *erase* commas.

p. 547, l. 5. As Hey Chapel was not erected till a century after 1643, the date of this perambulation, either the document is spurious, or the date erroneous. The boundaries are, however, correctly described.

p. 548, l. 10, *for* 1639 *read* 1469. The arms of Ashton impaling Staveleigh, were formerly on the tower. The marriage took place in 1469, and the repairs were probably made shortly afterwards.

l. 12, *erase* asterisk.

### Prestwich-cum-Oldham Parish.

The Earl of Wilton was appointed Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household Feb. 1835.

A monument was erected by subscription a few months ago, in Prestwich Church, to the memory of the late venerable and respected rector. It is surmounted by a bust of the deceased, a most excellent likeness; underneath the worthy pastor is represented, administering the sacrament to a number of communicants. The inscription is in these terms:—

"On the 22d day of March, 1833, the Rev. James Lyon, M.A., of Brazenose College, Oxford, completed the 50th year of his resident incumbency as rector of this parish. In commemoration of which event, and in testimony of the affectionate regard and attachment of his parishioners, this tablet, erected by public subscription, is placed here to record their estimation of a character distinguished alike for simplicity of manners, and integrity of principle, by the peaceable and conscientious discharge of his duties as a Christian pastor."

The sculpture is of able delineation. The artist was Lievier.

The first stone of the Oldham Blue Coat School, laid by Thomas Barker, esq. April 20, 1829. The works proceeded at the cost of general subscriptions till July, 1830, when the progress of the building was suspended till August, 1832; at this period the builders recommenced their labours. The three gables or wings in front contain gothic windows, and are surmounted by spiral pinnacles and small circular turrets. The school room, dining apartment, and hall for meetings of the trustees, are the principal rooms. The architect was Richard Lane, Esq. The total cost of erection was about £7,900. On the 25th June, 1834, 48 poor boys were elected for admission; 35 from Oldham township, the remainder from Prestwich, Middleton, Manchester, Ashton-under-under-Lyne, and Saddleworth: and on the 25th March, 1835, an additional number of

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52 boys were chosen, 24 of Oldham township, and the remaining proportions of Prestwich, Middleton, Eccles, Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Saddleworth, and Rochdale. The boys first elected were admitted into the school 15th Dec. 1834. Candidates for admission present to general meetings of the trustees the requisite testimonials, signed by the churchwarden, overseers, and other inhabitants of the parishes they are from. The number of boys continues to be one hundred. The noble endowment devised to this foundation by Thos. Henshaw, Esq., together with the interest, is vested in the three per cent. consols, and altogether amounts to about £100,000. On the 28th June, 1834, fourteen lives were lost in the accidental destruction by fire of Union Mill, a cotton factory at Oldham.

In addition to the Chapels mentioned in p. 576, vol. ii., there are, the Independent Chapel, Greenacres, erected shortly after 1662; Moravian, Salem, built 1822; Independent or Hope Chapel, Greenacres Moor, erected 1824; Independent or Providence Chapel, Regent-street, built 1830; Independent or Calvinist, Queen-street, erected 1822, and New Connexion Methodist, Union-street, built 1835; Wesleyan Methodist Associatlon, Lord-street, opened 1835.—Terrace Market, a spacious covered market-house, was erected in the years 1835-6, and opened on the 21st of May, 1836.

On the 4th March, 1835, the King in Council, by the recommendation of the Church Commissioners, and consent of the Bishop of Chester, directed, that on the next vacancy of the rectory of Prestwich-cum-Oldham, the chapels of St. Peter, Oldham, St. James, Greenacres Moor, St. Margaret, Hollinwood, St. Paul, Royton, and the Holy Trinity, Shaw, shall become parochial, and receive the privilege of celebrating marriage, independent of the present parochial chapel, Oldham. On the lamented death of the Rev. James Lyon, which took place on the 13th August, 1836, in the 54th year of his incumbency, these chapels became entitled to have marriages solemnized, and the Rev. Thomas Blackburn, son of John Blackburn, Esq., forty-six years representative of the county of Lancaster in parliament, was presented to the living of Prestwich by the patron, the Right Hon. the Earl of Wilton, in September, 1836.

Representatives of Oldham:—

Elected Dec. 1832, John Fielden and William Cobbett, Esqrs.
Jan. 1835. The same. The same.
July, 1835. John Frederick Lees, Esq. in the room of Mr. Cobbett, deceased, June 18, 1835.

p. 560, Note *, *for* Parliament, *read* Parliament. and *for* n. 118, *r* n. 118.

p. 563, *erase* note * which relates to Heaton in Dean Parish.

p. 569 and 570, margin, *for* Oldham Chapelry *r* Prestwich Parish.

p. 571, Note *, l. 3, *for* grā *r* gr̃a; l. 5, *for* parochños *r* parochños.

p. 583, l. 15, *for* 1000 *r* 5000.

### Middleton Parish.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Rhodes, Middleton, opened October, 1833.—Mary Augusta, only daughter of Robert Gregg Hopwood, Esq. of Hopwood, grand-daughter of John Byng, 5th Viscount Torrington, married, June 19, 1834, Charles William Molineux, Viscount Molineux, M. P. for South Lancashire.—Rev. Frank George, second son of Robert Gregg Hopwood, Esq., married, 11th June, 1835, Lady Eleanor Mary, youngest daughter of the Earl of Derby.—The Right Hon. Edward Harbord, Lord Suffield, lord of the manor of Middleton, died July 6, 1835, at Vernon House, Park-place, London, from injuries sustained by a fall from his horse in St. James's Park, June 29, 1835, aged 54: he married, first, the Hon. Georgiana, daughter and heir of George, second Lord Vernon, ob. 1824; secondly, Emily Harriet, daughter of Evelyn Shirley, Esq. He was succeeded by his son, Edward Vernon Harbord, present Lord Suffield, who married, 1st Sept. 1835, the Hon. Charlotte Susanna, only daughter of Gardner, Lord Gardner.

Independent Chapel, Barrowfields, opened May 11, 1834. Primitive Methodists Chapel, Barrowfield, founded August, 1835.

p. 599, note †, l. 2, *for* foundation *r* superstructure.

### Rochdale Parish.

p. 638, l. 22, James Winstanley, Esq., married one of the co-heiresses of the Holts of Castleton, and was the father of Clement, who is *inaccurately* termed the antiquary. He was the father of C. Winstanley, of Branston House, near Leicester, Esq. The following passage, from the Testa de Nevill, refers to an ancestor of this ancient family:

> "Simo tenet unã bovat' & ꝑcia ptē j bovat' de ꝑdco Ad' de antiquitate et Rogs de Winstanley tenet de ꝑdco Ad' j bovat' & ꝑcia ptē uniꝰ bovate de Antiquitate."

Sir Thomas Winstanley appears from Froissart, to have been one of the knights who accompanied the Black Prince into Spain, in the expedition to place Don Pedro on the throne.

Elizabeth, the other heiress of the Holts of Castleton, married William Cavendish, ancestor of Lord Waterport

Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Water-street, opened November, 1834. St. John's Church, Small Bridge, Wardle with Weurdle, consecrated July 4, 1834. St. Clement's Church, Spotland Bridge, opened April 5, 1835; consecrated September 22, 1835. Wesleyan Methodist Association Chapel, Rochdale, opened 1835.—The Honorable Augusta Ada, only daughter of the late Lord Byron, married, by special license, 8th July, 1835, at Fordhook, to the Right Hon. Lord King.—Sir John Wolstenholme, joint commissioner of the customs with Sir John Harrison, of Lancaster, in the reign of Charles 1st., was descended from the family of Wolstenholme, of Wolstenholme.

Representatives of Rochdale:—
Elected Dec. 1832. John Fenton, Esq.
Jan. 1835. John Entwisle, Esq.

p. 619, l. 6, *for* Rowland *read* Bowland.
p. 62, l. 30, *for* is more ancient than *r* was established in England at.
p. 623, l. 22, The whole of Saddleworth is in Rochdale parish.
p. 634. l. 31, *for* oak *r* oat.
p. 639, l. 31, for 1765-6 *r* 1675-6.
p. 656, l. 27, *for* haranged *read* harangued. Vol. II.

Bury Parish.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Bamford, opened Feb. 28, 1836. The first stone of the new church, Heywood, dedicated to St. James, was laid July 2, 1836, Independent and Primitive Methodist Chapels, Heywood, founded on Good Friday, 1835. The erection of two new churches in Bury was projected in June, 1836, and the earl of Derby has recently contributed the munificent sum of £1000 in furtherance of the design.

A new bridge over the Irwell, at Hardy's Gate, between Bury and Radcliffe, was found June 24, 1836. The new Scotch Church, Ramsbotham, erected at the sole cost of Wm. Grant, esq. opened June 15, 1834.

Representative of Bury:—
Elected Dec. 1832, Richard Walker Esq.
Jan. 1835. The same.

p. 663, l. 25, *for* Stand *read* Stand in Pilkington.
p. 665, l. 12, It was Lieut. Hood who fell by the hand of an Indian, and not one of the Bamfords, as stated in the text. The monuments of both Bamford and Hood are in the church.
p. 668, l. 1,

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Radcliffe Parish.

p. 5, note l. 7, erase the period after tanquam.
p. 11, l. 6, *for* Radcliff *read* Prestwick.
l. 9, *for* Prestwick *r* Radcliffe.
l. 30, *for* chavron *r* chevron.
p. 16, l. 14, The Bury Branch passes through Radcliffe to Bolton and Manchester, l. 36 *for* Irwell *r* Bolton and Bury Canal.
p. 22, l. 34. The Roman road, by passing Street Yate does not divide Little Hulton from Westhoughton; those townships are separated by Over and Middle Hulton.

Dean Parish.

The parish church of Dean was enlarged in 1833. Died, April 5, 1833, aged 71, Richard Ainsworth, of Moss Bank, Halliwell, Esq. Died, March 8, 1834, aged 47, the Rev. William Allen, of Peel Hall, Little Hulton, author of "Collectanea Latina."

p. 23. l. 21. *for* divisias *r* divisas.
p. 41. l. 11 *for* earls *r* lords; l. 22. *for* George *r* Roger.
p. 42. l. 1. *for* M. *r* E; l. 15, *for* Halshall *r* Halshaw. The chapel is in the township of Farnworth, l. 31. Birch House is in Dean Parish.
p. 43. l. 14. See preceding correction. Vol. III.
p. 44. l. 20. *for* Croupback *r* Troutbeck.
p. 45. l. 26. *erase* (Chowbent.)
p. 47. l. 9. *for* champerty *r* champêtre; l. 25. *erase* of Rivington.

Bolton le Moors Parish.

Subscriptions entered into for the erection of the new church at Astley Bridge, Sept. 1833. On the 10th of July, 1835, seventeen coal miners were drowned in a coalpit at Little Lever, seven men and ten boys, by an accidental bursting of the river Irwell into the mine. Messrs. Frere, George Matthew Hoare, Peter R. Hoare, &c., owners of Turton Tower, Clayton Hall, in Manchester parish, &c.—Died, 16 Dec. 1833, aged 32, Richard Heywood, Esq., banker, third son of John Pemberton Heywood, Esq., of Wakefield, (descended from the family of Heywood of Little Lever,) who died 27 Nov. 1835, aged 80; he was many years chairman of the West Riding county York sessions. In the churchyard of Bolton le Moor, is a stone of Anne, wife of John Lever, of Darcy Lever, ob. May 29, 1719: it thus appears that the Levers of Darcy Lever continued there to the early part of the last century.—John Pilkington, Esq., of Bolton, who died, Nov. 28, 1828, aged 75,

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was descended from the ancient family of Pilkington, of Pilkington and Rivington.—Died, 6 July, 1834, aged 52, Ralph Rylance, a native of Bolton, educated by the celebrated Lempriere; he was an eminent linguist, and the author and translator of multitudinous books, bearing the names of veterans of literature.—President John Bradshaw was brother of Henry Bradshaw of Bradshaw, grandson of Henry Bradshaw, in Derbyshire, not of Bradshaw in Bolton le Moors parish. Henry Bradshaw, Esq., nephew of the President, was the first Bradshaw of the Derbyshire family, who possessed Bradshaw near Bolton le Moors, having purchased it in 1693.—Darcy Lever New Hall is the property of James Edward Bradshaw, of Marnhall, co. Dorset, Esq.—The Manchester and Bolton le Moors Railway is in course of formation.

Representatives of Bolton le Moors:—
Elected, Dec. 1832, William Bolling and Robert Torrens, Esqs.
———, Dec. 1835, William Bolling and Peter Ainsworth, Esqs.

p. 52, l. 11, *for* Anlezark *read* Anglezark; l. 12, *for* Entwisle *r* Entwistle.
p. 56, l. 1, *for* Caump *r* Crumpsall.
p. 59, note *, l. 2, *for* Akers *r* Acres.
p. 64, l. 1, *for* emblems *r* crest.
l. 3, *for* Robert *r* Thomas.
l. 22, Humphrey Chetham's book-case is now placed in the reading-room of the Chetham library, Manchester; l. 29, *erase* ancient.
p. 65, l. 10. It seems that whatever there might have been in Mr. D. Rasbotham's time, there is now no north window.
p. 66, l. 28. The lecturer is not one of the curates; l. 32 *for* one *r* two; l. 36, *for* Sweet Green *r* Bradford Square.
p. 67, note, l. 2, *after* house *insert* formerly.
p. 68, l. 9, *for* Blackwood *r* Blackrod.
p. 78. l. 29. The Bolton canal passes over the aqueduct; but the branch to Bury quits the line at Little Lever.
p. 74, l. 7, *for* Moss *r* Moor.
p. 77, l. 19, *after* also *r* in Great Bolton.
p. 79, l. 5. These bearings are what are technically termed arms of assumption, not having received the sanction of the college of arms.
p. 86, l. 2, *for* the Croal, the Tonge, and the Bradshaw, with, *r* the Croal with.
l. 15, *omit* and the Bradshaw.
l. 29, *after* Kist-vaens *r* in which were.
p. 87, note *, *for* 22, *r* 19, and *add* See Vol. II. p. 189.
p. 88, l. 17, *for* Astley *r* Astle.
p. 89, l. 9, *for* "Harewode" near "Bolton othe Mores," *r* "Harewode juxta Bolton othe Mores;" and *erase from* thus *to* Bolton.
p. 89, l. 28, *for* Sharples is not a manor, *read* Sharples does not occur as a manor in the Duchy Records.
p. 90, l. 3, *for* ferns and fossils *r* fossil ferns.
p. 97, l. 23, *for* by the fee of the third part *r* by the third part of the fee.
p. 98, note *, l. 2, *for* portea *r* postea.
p. 106, l. 23. Shaw Place is in Heath.
p. 108. The greater part of the old hall of Lostock was taken down between 1816 and 1824. The royal arms are over the highest long window of the house, not the gateway. *For* windows *r* window.

### Eccles Parish.

Died, 19th July, 1833, the Duke of Sutherland and Marquis of Stafford, the principal proprietor of the manor, coal mines, and canals of Worsley. Died, 30th March, 1834, aged 51, Miss Clementina Trafford, of Urmston Lodge, sister of Thomas Joseph Trafford, of Trafford, Esq. Died, 8th Jan. 1835, aged 76, Robert Haldane Bradshaw, Esq., acting trustee of the late Duke of Bridgwater, at Worsley.
p. 113, l. 31, *for* 3 *r* 4.
p. 115, l. 12, *for* king's *r* royal.
p. 118, 119. The Audertons were of Lydiate, *not* of Ince; and they were not of Lydiate till after 1657.
p. 135, p. 25, *erase* [in the possession of Hulton]
p. 138, l. 1. The Cliftons, of Westby, took their name from Clifton in Kirkham parish. The account of this township, so far as relates to this family, was suggested by the notes of Mr. D. Rasbotham, who appears to have been mistaken. See Vol. IV. p. 405.
p. 143, l. 2, *for* Tatton *r* Massey.
p. 158, l. 30, *for* Booth Barton *r* Barton Booth.

### Flixton Parish.

p. 162, l. 13, *for* eastern *r* northern; l. 16, the Roch absorbs the Spodden.

### Whalley Parish.

Died, 29th Jan. 1833, at Brandon House, co. Warwick, the residence of his son, Wm. Assheton, of Downham, Esq., aged 76.
Earl Howe sold the estate of Whalley Abbey, and his moiety of the great tithes of the parish, about Feb. 1834, to Robert Whalley, John Taylor, and Adam Cottam, of Whalley, Esqrs.
*Clitheroe.* The Municipal Corporation Bill has effected a material change in the constitution of the corporation of Clitheroe. The number of burgesses or householders eligible to vote in the choice of the council, auditors, and assessors, is about 240. The borough is not divided into wards. The number of councillors is 12, and of aldermen 4. The first mayor elected by

the new council for 1836, was Wm. Horsfall, Esq. The recorder is John Addison, of Preston, Esq. No quarter-session is held. The borough courts are, the Court Leet, half yearly, Court Baron for recovery of debts under 40s., and a Court of Pleas or Record, every three weeks, with jurisdiction in actions to any amount. Petit sessions are frequently held before the mayor and borough magistrates. The county magistrates likewise possess jurisdiction. The watching, lighting, and improving of the town is directed by the council. The municipal limits are co-extensive (as before) with the township.

Representatives of Clitheroe :—
Elected Dec. 1832. John Fort, Esq.
Jan. 1835. Do.

*Haslingden.* Catholic Chapel, Sunnyside, opened Nov. 16, 1833.

*Burnley.* Died, 27th June, 1834, Wm. Greenwood, Esq., of Paliz House, Habergham Eaves. —Died, 5th April, 1834, aged 57, John Hargreaves, Esq., of Ormerod, Cliviger, and Bank, Burnley.—Charlotte Anne, second daughter and co-heiress of John Hargreaves, Esq., married, at Burnley, 19th Dec. 1835, the Hon. James Yorke Scarlett, major, 5th Dragoon Guards, second son of James Baron Abinger. —First stone of the New Church at Worsthorn, laid 11th Sept. 1834, by the Rev. Wm. Thursby, (husband of Eleanor, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Hargreaves, Esq.) It was consecrated Sept. 20, 1835. A new church is in course of erection, by subscription and parliamentary grant, in Habergham Eaves. Protestant Methodist Chapel, Burnley, opened 1835.

*Accrington.* Died, 2d December, 1834, aged 83, Jonathan Peel, Esq., of Accrington House, only surviving brother of the late Sir Robert Peel, Bart., and uncle of the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart. A new church will shortly be erected by subscription.

*Colne.* The New Church or Chapel in Trawden Forest, was erected 1834.—In February, 1835, died, aged 80 years, Thomas Clayton, of Carr, in Barrowford, Esq., magistrate, deputy lieutenant, and high sheriff of Lancashire, 1808. In August, 1835, his heir, Edward Every, of Carr Hall, Esq., obtained the royal permission to take the surname and arms of Clayton.

Pendle Forest : A new church is to be erected at Stakes.

p. 191, l. 21, *for* campotus *read* compotus. The arms are incorrectly drawn; the fish should be whales, with crosiers issuing from their mouths.

p. 195, l. 3, *erase* not; Mr. Starkie paid with interest, and the money was applied to its legitimate purpose.

p. 228, l. 29, after subsequently *add* by marriage ; l. 31, *for* Whitby *read* Whitley.

p. 245, l. 22, *for* Rev. — Wroe *r* Rev. Richard Wroe.

p. 266, l. 28. The Hollins, which belonged to the Cunliffes, is in Accrington.

p. 267, l. 17, Mr. Cunliffe died in 1819 ; l. 23, *for* daughter and heiress *r* widow.

p. 272, l. 1, for built *r* purchased.

p. 277, l. 19, *for* Sir John Kershaw *r* John Kershaw, Esq.

p. 280, line 2 from the bottom, *for* The *r* These, and *erase* Dunkenhalgh.

p. 281, l. 1, *after* century, *insert* The heiress of the Pontalgh branch carried the estate by marriage to Thomas Braddyll, of Portfield, Esq.

p. 288. l. 19, *for* heiress *r* widow.

p. 291, Sir John Jonas Moore was born at White Lee in Higham Booth, and not at Little [Whittle] le Woods.

p. 305, l. 29, *for* western *r* eastern.

### Blackburn Parish.

In 1833 a public metting was held, and means devised, for erecting a town-hall. St. Stephen's church, Tockholes, was consecrated November 26, 1833. Immanuel church, an episcopal chapel, in Livesey, was consecrated October 10, 1836. In 1835, the higher or old hall of Samlesbury was greatly improved; the chimnies, windows, trefoils, panels, and frame work have been restored in good taste, and the filth which lately disfigured it removed. A dreadful storm occurred at Blackburn in 1592, attended with loss of life from floods. The episcopal chapel, Mellor Brook, Balderston, dedicated to St. Saviour, opened March 27, 1836. In Feb. 1834, six almshouses, erected at Blackburn by the lady of Wm. Turner, Esq., M.P., were opened for the dwellings of six aged widows, who are each allowed 3s. a week. Showley House, in Clayton le Dale, is the property of Thomas Walmsley, Esq. of London.

Representatives of Blackburn :—
Elected Dec. 1832, Wm. Fielden and Wm. Turner, Esqrs.
Jan. 1835, The same.

p. 310, l. 7, *for* Southeast *read* N.N.W.

p. 325, l. 21, *for* township *r* chapelry.
l. 29, *for* Towden *r* Fowden.

p. 333, Darwen Low Chapel is in Over Darwen.

p. 337, In pedigree *read*

William Fitton died 16 Edw. III. =
Richard Fitton. =

p. 346, l. 5, *for* 1 Richard II. *r* 11 Richard II.

p. 356, l. 14, *for* niece *r* sisters, and *erase* Miss Julia Butler; l. 15, *for* proprietor *r* proprietors.

Vol. III. P. 359, l. 37, *for* estates *read* hall. The principal part of Mr. Fielden's estate in Witton has been in that gentleman's family since the year 1690.

MITTON PARISH.

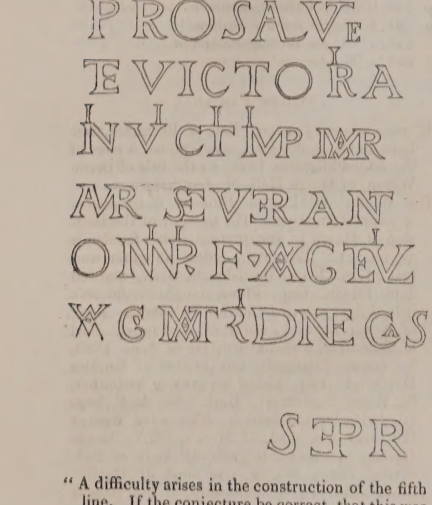
p. 369, l. 23, *for* south *r* north.

p. 372, l. 5, *for* This *r* His son.

The total cost of the erection of St. Peter's church, at Stonyhurst College, is estimated to have been £10,000. It was consecrated June 23, 1835.

RIBCHESTER PARISH.

On the subject of the Roman Altar an antiquary in the neighbourhood, has kindly forwarded some observations, together with a more accurate copy of the Inscription.



" A difficulty arises in the construction of the fifth line. If the conjecture be correct, that this was an altar erected in honour of Caracalla, I think a reading of it in the following manner (if it can be supported by reference to other inscriptions of a contemporaneous date) would not be an improbable one.

" Pro Salute et Victoriâ invicti Imperatoris Marci Aurelii Severi Antonini Pii Filii Augusti et Juliæ Augustæ Matris Domnæ et Castrorum Suorum."

" I cannot, however, quite reconcile the inscription with this interpretation of it, unless we may, in the sixth line, supply the letter S to the end of Matri, and alter it from the dative to the genitive case, and thus dedicate the altar to the Emperor, 'the son of Augustus, and of Julia Augusta Domna, and for the safety of the Camp.'

" The seventh line (as I am informed) has been erased, though not with much care, as some remains of the letters still appear, but so imperfectly as to render their construction unintelligible.

" I have reason to think the inclosed copy of the inscription to be correct, but I very much doubt whether a right interpretation of it has been given."

p. 387, l. 29, *for* in the town *r* on the brow.

p. 389, l. 21, *for* 1775 *r* 1725.

In 1833 an axe of stone, of remote antiquity, was found near Longridge chapel.

CROSTON PARISH.

p. 404, l. 26, Robert was not the last of the Mawdesleys (See p. 477.)

Rev. THOMAS MAWDESLEY, M.A., from whom Heskin and Mawdesley was purchased. = FRANCES, eldest dau. of R. Crosse, of Crosse Hall, in the county of Lancaster, Esq.

Rev. THOMAS MAWDESLEY, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, Chester. = MARY ANNE, only dau. of John Lawton, Esq., of Chester, and in the county of Surrey.

| Rev. THOMAS MAWDESLEY, M.A., perpet. Curate of Chetford, in the county of Chester. | OTHNEL, Lieut. R. N., killed 1812. | ROBERT, Capt. 51st Light Infantry. | MARY-ANNE. | FRANCES-ELIZAB.-MATILDA. |
|---|---|---|---|---|

MUCH HOOLE PARISH.

p. 409, l. 12, *for* or *r* a; l. 22, Chorley, contains several steam-engines.

p. 411, l. 26, The name John Shutt, although Thomas Shutt is the correct name, is taken from the Registers.

CHORLEY PARISH.

Died, 27 Nov. 1835, Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower and Astley Hall, Bart. aged 68. He was succeeded by His son, now Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart. Astley Hall is now in the possession of Robert Townley Parker, of Cuerden, Esq., the son of Lady Hoghton by the late Thomas Townley Parker, Esq., her first husband.

p. 418, l. 7, *for* Hall *r* Hill.

p. 419, l. 21, *for* Wild *r* Weld.

p. 422, l. 20, *for* mayor's *r* overseer's.

p. 423, l. 23, 28, Higher Chorley Hall was once called Hartwood Hall; l. 25, It was Lower Chorley Hall that was fortress-like; l. 31, *for* son *r* great-grandson; l. 32, *for* F. *r* T.

p. 434, l. 23, *for* 1660 *r* 1760.

### Rufford Parish.

Died, 6 Sept. 1832, at Lausanne, Sophia, wife of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, Bart. Died, 17 July, 1834, aged 63, the Rev. Edward Master, A.M. rector of Rufford and incumbent of Tarleton. Shortly afterwards, the Rev E. H. Hall was instituted to the rectory on the presentation of the trustees of Le Grande Piers Starkie, Esq. Roger Dodsworth, the antiquary, was interred in a chapel of the Hesketh's, in Rufford Church. (Lucas's MSS.) He married a Hesketh of Rufford.

p. 427, note § l. 2, *for* doricis *read* ḋnicis ; note‖ *for* fea in Normaunia *r* fca in Normannia.

p. 430, l. 25, *for* Pierce Markie *r* Le Gendre Piers Starkie.

p. 431, l. 28, for supported *r* succeeded.

### Tarleton Parish.

p. 435, l. 33, *for* Martineusian *r* Martinensian.

### Hesketh with Becconsall Parish.

p. 439, l. 18, *for* 1811 *r* 1833.

### Leyland Parish.

Died, 4 June, 1833, Hannah, wife of Wm. Farington, of Shaw Hall, Esq. Died, 11 Sept. 1834, Thomas, brother of Wm. Ince Anderton, of Euxton, Esq.

p. 442, l. 26, *for* ꝙuenꝺo *r* ꝙuenꝺo; l. 27, *for* ꝙuenꝺu *r* ꝙuenꝺu ; and *for* ꝙuencciõeꝭ *r* ꝙuencciõeꝭ; l. 28, ꝙcessam *r* ꝙcessam; l. 29, 30, 32, 34, and 35, change ꝙ to ꝙ.

p. 446, l. 16, *for* Entwisle *r* Extwisle.

p. 456, l. 8, *for* Hall *r* Hill.

p. 457, l. 11. The manor of Hoghton extends over the townships of Hoghton, Wheelton, and Withnel ; l. 19, The manor of Hoghton within Withnell was resold to Robt. Bickerstaff, Robt. Park, and John Park, of Preston, gentlemen, who are the present lords.

### Eccleston Parish.

p. 474, l. 6, *for* Little Eccleston in the Field *read* Eccleston.

### Penwortham Parish.

p. 489, l. 29, *for* James Norris, Esq. *r* Robert Josias Jackson Norreys, of Davy Hulme, Esq.

p. 492, l. 13, Farington Hall belongs to the heirs of the late Mr. Worthington, and not to Mr. Farington, who has no land within Farington.

### Standish Parish.

p. 504, l. 15, *for* baronet *r* banneret.

p. 505, l. 10, &c.

Cecilia, heiress of Ralph Standish, of Standish, Esq., married William Towneley, of Towneley, Esq., by whom Charles, John, Ralph, Edward, and Cecilia. Charles, the eminent antiquary, devised the Standish and Borwick estates to his brother, Edward Towneley, who took the additional name of Standish : he died, 29 March, 1807, devising the property alluded to, to Thomas Strickland, the son of his sister Cecilia, by marriage with Charles Strickland, of Sizergh, Esq. ; she married, secondly, Gerard Strickland, and died, 1814. Thomas Strickland, Esq. took the additional name of Standish, and by marrying a daughter of Sir Henry Lawson, of Brough, Bart., left issue, Charles Standish, of Standish, Esq., High Sheriff of Lancashire for the present year, 1836 ; and Thomas Strickland, of Borwick and Sizergh, Esq., who died, 13 Sept., 1835, leaving issue Walter and Henry.

p. 507, l. 3 from bottom, *for* north-east *read* south.

p. 508, l. 26, *for* John *r* Joshua.

p. 513, l. 24, *for* brother *r* nephew.

p. 522, l. 10, *for* mother *r* sister.

### Wigan Parish.

*Wigan.*—James Lindsay, Earl of Balcarres, and Lord Lindsay, co. Fife, was created a peer of the united kingdom 1826, by the title of Baron Wigan, of Haigh Hall, co. Lancaster.

The Wigan and Preston Railway is in course of rapid formation.—The descent of the lordship of Haigh to the present noble family, is as follows : Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heir of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart., married John Edwin, Esq., whose daughter and sole heir, Eliza, married Charles Dalrymple, Esq., of North Berwick, uncle of Alexander, Earl of Balcarres, who married, 1st of June. 1780, his cousin Elizabeth, sole heiress of Charles Dalrymple, Esq., and of her great-grandfather, Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart. She died, Aug. 10, 1816, leaving issue by Alexander, Earl of Balcarres, who died, 27 March, 1825 ; James Lindsay, present and seventh Earl of Balcarres, Baron Wigan, and lord of Haigh ; Charles Robert, Lord Lindsay, of the Bengal civil service ob. at Singapore, 4 July, 1835 ; Robert, living ; Richard ; Edwin, living ; Elizabeth and Anne, both Married.—*William Gerard Walmsley,* Esq., reputed lord of a portion of *Ince,* is not related to Capt. John Walmsley, of Bath, owner of the hall of the Gerards in Ince.

The *Corporate body* of this borough has undergone considerable alteration by the operations of the *Municipal Corporation Bill.* The burgesses or qualified householders, who were 667 in number at the last municipal election, elect the assessors, auditors, and councillors. The corporate limits are unaltered. The number of wards is five, viz. Scholes, St. George's, Queen Street, Swinley,

and All Saints. Each ward returns six councillors, so that the total number of the council is 30. The council elect 10 aldermen and one mayor. The first mayor appointed by the newly-constituted council for 1836, was John Speir Heron, Esq. The recorder is Robert Segar, Esq., and the town-clerk, Mr. Caleb Hilton, junr. A grant of separate court of quarter sessions for the borough was renewed, July, 1836. Petit sessions before the mayor and borough magistrates are at present held three times a week. A court of record for the recovery of small debts, and the determining of other actions at civil law, is to be held. The new corporation superintend the watching and improving of the borough. The lighting is managed by the surveyor of highways at present. (Communication of John Speir Heron, Esq. mayor.)

Representatives of Wigan:—

Elected, Dec. 1832, Ralph Thicknesse, sen., and Richard Potter, Esqrs.

———— Jan. 1835, John Hudson Kearsley, and Richard Potter, Esqrs.

*Newspaper.*—On Friday, September 30, 1836, Mr. R. Griffiths, stationer, published the first number of a newspaper, entitled the Wigan Gazette.

p. 380, l. 23, *for* Victoriæ *read* Victoriâ.

p. 536, l. 13, *for* 1676 *read* 1796. The name Lindsey opposite 1820 should be Lindsay.

p. 554, l. 11, After the death of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, the estates of Haigh descended through several heirs to Elizabeth, his great granddaughter, who married Alexander Lindsay, Earl of Balcarres, the father of James the present earl, and lord of the manor.

p. 565, l. 17, *erase* chapel.

p. 568, l. 3, *for* Sholgher *r* Showley; l. 18, The Gerards, baronets, are of Winwick parish.

### Leigh Parish.

p. 588, l. 5, *for* west *r* east.

p. 594, l. 25, *for* John *r* Joseph; and see correction, p. 411.

p. 600, l. 3, *for* Blackood *r* Blackrod; l. 33, *for* Ashley *r* Astley.

### Winwick Parish.

Having mentioned both the cardinal Langton and the chancellor of that name, in connexion with the Langtons of Lancashire, it may not be out of place to give some account, as well of the different branches of this family, as of the distinguished individuals bearing the name, who flourished in the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth centuries, about which period the line which settled in Lancashire held from the crown the lordships of Newton and Walton le Dale, through the marriage of sir John de Langeton, brother of the chancellor, with Alicia, the heiress of Banastre.

The pedigree in the Royton collection gives as the arms of Langton of Walton and Newton, (but upon what authority does not appear,) gules, a chevron ermine between 3 lioncels. These are the arms of the Langtons of Yorkshire; and it is not improbable that both the coats borne quarterly by the Langtons, barons of Newton and Walton, (see Visitations and the Pedigree, vol. iii. p. 642,) may have been arms, which had been borne by the family of Banastre, from whom their Lancashire estates were inherited.*

The Langtons settled at Heton, in Cumberland, who were descended from Christopher, a younger son of sir Thomas Langton, (see Pedigree, vol. iii. p. 642,) bore, argent, 3 chevrons gules, with a difference in the dexter chief; and a family of Langton, also stated to be a younger branch of the line of Walton and Newton, was settled at Lowe, in Hindley, as appears by Dugdale's Visitation, &c. This property passed into other hands, many years ago, and there is now only a farm-house on the estate. They quartered with the Langton arms of argent 3 chevrons gules, argent an eagle displayed with two heads vert, and bore the spread eagle as a crest. The same crest, with the difference of a trefoil or on the breast, was given by sir William Dugdale to the Langtons of Broughton tower, &c., when he somewhat gratuitously altered the arms borne by that family, on the sole ground, as it would appear, of their having been confirmed to William Langton by William Ryley, Norroy during the Commonwealth, (vide Pedigree, vol. iv. p. 409,) all the acts of the college of arms during that period being made void by authority at the restoration.

A family, still existing in Ireland, and who settled at Kilkenny in 1486, claim descent from the Langtons of Lowe, as appears by a pedigree of Nicholas Langton, who emigrated from thence into Spain. The arms of this family are given, argent 3 chevrons gules; but it is stated, that the ancient paternal coat was gules, a chevron ermine between 3 lioncels rampant or, languid and armed azure. The existing Spanish family of Langton bear, argent 3 chevrons gules; crest a heart between wings erect; with the English motto, "All for religion."

* Among the knights of Lancashire in the camp of Henry III. appear "Sir Adam Banastre —rg^t^ iiii Crois patée sable;" and "Sir W^m^ Banastre—goulis et iij Chrevons argent."

The Irish pedigree preserved in the office of Ulster, king at arms, Dublin, states, that the family sprung from a nephew of cardinal Langton, and ascribes to the Langtons of Lancashire and of Yorkshire a common origin with the Langtons of Langton, in Lincolnshire. This last mentioned family was represented in the last generation by Mr. Bennet Langton, known as the friend of Dr. Johnson. They bear quarterly sable and or, a bend over all argent. Stephen Langton, cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury, is stated to have borne quarterly gules and or, a bend argent, or, according to archbishop Parker,—perpale azure and gules a bend or.

In the great window on the south side of Litchfield cathedral, where is depicted bishop "Walterus Langton," in pontificalibus, kneeling, a coat of arms is painted beside the mitre, viz. or, a fess chequy azure and gules; and in the spandril of an old gateway in the close, a rebus of this bishop was sculptured; viz. a tun pierced by a lance.

Anthony à Wood mentions another rebus on the name. The old musical note Long or Lang (⊫) with a tun.

Wymard, daughter to Hugh de Berners, who in in the time of the Conqueror held one hide in Great Eversden, Cambridgeshire, (as appears in Domesday survey,) married de Langton, who held lands in Eversden. His son Stephen was father to Roger, (the ancestor of Walter bishop of Lichfield and Coventry,) to Simon, and to Stephen de Langeton. The latter has found many biographers; the part he took in the establishment of the great charter of his country's liberties, having connected his name with its history.

Stephen de Langton or Langeton was born in England, but educated at Paris, of which university he became chancellor, being also canon of Paris, and afterwards dean of Rheime. He was created a cardinal of Rome by the title of St. Chrysogone, and, in the reign of king John, was made archbishop of Canterbury by pope Innocent III., in opposition both to the monks of Canterbury and to the king. The cardinal was one of the most illustrious men of his age for learning, and is said to have divided the bible into chapters. A catalogue of his books is given by Bale and Tanner. He translated the body of Becket to a sumptuous shrine, and also built a considerable part of the palace. He is stated to have been the first archbishop who resided at the manor house of Lambeth. He died 9th July, 1228, having filled the see twenty-two years. His tomb, in Canterbury cathedral, is half within St. Michael's chapel and half without.

Simon de Langeton, (the name is so spelled upon his seal), brother of the cardinal, was chancellor of Dauphiné, and archdeacon of Canterbury. He was elected to the see of York; but the pope refused to acknowledge the election, by reason of his having taken his brother's part against the king. He also wrote much, and died about the year 1248. Vol. III.

John de Langton, or Langeton, about 50 years later (1299), was archdeacon of Canterbury. This office was given to him by pope Boniface VIII., in recompense of his trouble and expense at the court of Rome, in an appeal respecting his election to the bishopric of Ely. The prior, who was chosen by another faction in the convent, being ultimately appointed. Langton was at that time lord chancellor, as appears by the Calendarium Rotulorum patentium, patent de anno 21o Regis Edwardi primi; where it is recorded that the keeping of the great seal was committed to him, "sic mercuri prox' post festum Sanctæ duciæ virginis apud Trughall," in the presence, amongst others, of Walter de Langton, keeper of the wardrobe of the king. He held the office of chancellor nine years, and was made chancellor a second time anno 1308, 1 Edw. II. (vide Dugdale's Catal.)

In an inquisition, 29 Edw. I., Joh'es de Langeton, the first baron of Newton and of Walton of that name, is styled "Frat' Joh'is de L. Cancellar'," but the birth-place of the chancellor is not recorded, nor is it stated what arms he bore. He was educated at Oxford, and besides being archdeacon of Canterbury, was treasurer of Wells, canon of York and Lincoln, prebendary of Chichester, and held other preferment.

In the 33d Ed. I. (1305), he was consecrated bishop of Chichester, and, being a person of extraordinary prudence, was in the year 1310 appointed to be one of those called ordainers, whose business was to be near the person of the king (Edw. II.), and advise him concerning the better government of the kingdom. This bishop was not more remarkable for his prudence than his generosity. He gave £100 to the university of Oxford, deposited in a chest, with this intent, that any poor graduate might, on moderate security, borrow out of it a small sum for a short time. He also built the great south window in Chichester cathedral, and the bishop's chapter house, besides laying out considerable sums in repairs, and endowing the church with an estate.

In the year 1315, the earl of Warren was excommunicated by him for adultery; and when the earl went to the bishop, with a certain number of men in arms, as if he would lay violent hands upon him, the bishop calling to him his domes-

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tic servants and dependents, apprehended the earl and those that were with him, and cast them all into prison, (v. Hay's Hist. of Chichester, &c. &c.)

He died 9th July, 1337, having filled the episcopal chair above 30 years, and was buried in Chichester cathedral.

Many clerical and civil offices appear to have been filled by persons of this name about this period, and subsequently; and it appears, "secunda patentæ de anno 15 regis Edw. III. (1342), quod Abbas de Langeton possit Kernellare mansum suum de Newton in Makerfield."

Walter de Langton is said to have been born at West Langton, in Leicestershire. He was keeper of the king's wardrobe, and in 1295 lord high treasurer. His election to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry took place about the same date, by the unanimous vote of the monks of Coventry, and of the dean and canons of Lichfield. He was a munificent benefactor of the cathedral and city of Lichfield, and appears to have been in much esteem with king Edward 1st., of whose will he was an executor, and who is recorded to have punished his son, prince Edward, for depredations in the bishop's park, committed "by counsel of Piers of Gavast, a squire of Gascoyn." Edward II. persecuted this bishop, who had various fortunes. He died 16th Nov. 1321, and was buried in St. Mary's chapel, under a sumptuous monument, which was defaced in 1646.

In Shaw's History of Staffordshire he is stated to have been nephew to William Langton, dean of York, canon of Lichfield, and pope's chaplain; also dean of the free chapel at Bruges.

This bishop held a manor in Wendy, Cambridgeshire, and for the sake of draining his manor of Coldham, in the same county, he turned the course of the Nen: but having thereby obstructed the course of that river, his representatives many years after were compelled to destroy the dams which he had constructed.

He was succeeded in his estate in Kirke Langton, Leicestershire, and his manor of Coldham, Cambridgeshire, by Edward Peverell, his nephew, and next heir.

By an inquisition, 37 Eliz., it appears that Robert Langton, of Lowe, beside the manor of Hindley, Lancashire, and other property, also held lands at Langton, in Leicestershire.

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The church or chapel of Newton was enlarged in 1834, at a cost of about £1500, contributed by subscription, and it re-opened Nov. 1835. Died, 11 Feb. 1833, aged 83, the Hon. Lucy, relict of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, rector of Winwick, and sister of Edward 12th Earl of Derby.

p. 625, l. 3, *for* Horsleys *read* Hornbyes.

p. 637, l. 6, *for* Branches *r* Braches.

p. 640, note ‡, *erase* after 396.

p. 646, l. 30, *for* Broughton *r* Brotherton, and *for* J. J. *r* J. I.

Warrington Parish.

The Music Hall, Bewsey Street, (formerly the Catholic chapel,) was opened March 25, 1834. In Jan. 1835, the magistrates of the county of Chester, and of the hundred of West Derby, directed Warrington bridge to be rebuilt, of three arches of stone, at a cost of about £6000, one half to be defrayed by Cheshire, and the other by the hundred of West Derby. On Feb. 25, 1835, seven persons were accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat in crossing the Mersey at Hollins Green.

Representatives of Warrington:—

Elected Dec. 1832, Edmd. Geo. Hornby, Esq.
Jan. 1835, John Ireland Blackburn, Esq.

p. 678, l. 14, *for* Thornby *r* Hornby.

p. 684, l. 15, *for* Thomas *r* Henry, now Sir Henry.

Prescot Parish.

A new church is about to be erected by subscription and grant in Eccleston, adjacent to St. Helens.

p. 699, l. 23, *for* Preston *r* Prescot; l. 27, *for* of Atherton *r* of Prescot.

p. 708, l. 6, *erase* St. Helen's.

p. 713, l. 13, *for* Windleshaw abbey *r* Windle Hall.

p. 728, l. 1, *for* Buchden *r* Buckden.

p. 733, l. 15, *for* Charles *r* William.

Childwall Parish.

A new church erected by subscription and grant at Argburth, in Garston, 1835-6. John Blackburn, of Hale, Esq., M.P. for Lancashire, died April 11, 1833, aged 79. Died, 16 Jan. 1833, aged 79, Sir Banastre Tarleton, of Aigburth, and formerly M.P. for Liverpool.

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### Huyton Parish.

*Knowsley.* Edward, 12th Earl of Derby, was interred at Ormskirk, Oct. 31, 1834, Edward, 13th earl, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County Nov. 1834, and Lord Stanley was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow Dec. 1834.

*Croxteth Park.* William Philip, 10th Viscount and 2d Earl of Sefton, was created a peer of the realm, by the title of Baron Sefton of Croxteth, June 16, 1831.

p. 6, l. 8, from bottom, *for* 16 *read* 17.

p. 10, l. 24, The present Roby Hall is a handsome brick mansion, while Roby old Hall is a small square edifices of plaster cast.

p. 21, l. 14, *for* and ten *r* or ten.

### Walton on the Hill Parish.

p. 39, l. 20, *for* Primrose *r* Rimrose.

p. 43, l. 26, *for* Commerce *r* Hope; l. 28, *for* Apton, *r* Upton; l. 29, *for* 20 *r* 14; l. 30, *for* 1830 *r* 1823.

p. 46, l. 29. The property of the Stanleys was partly sequestrated and partly alienated, for Le Greys *r* Legay's.

### Liverpool Parish.

A statue of Canning, executed by Chantrey, is placed in the Town Hall.

*Mr. Huskisson's Statue.*—This noble specimen of art, interesting to the Liverpool public, as a mark of respect for the memory, and sympathy in the untimely end, of one of the greatest men ever connected with the town, and scarcely less interesting as one of the finest works of a sculptor born and bred in Liverpool, has been placed in the building erected for it in the Mount Cemetery. It was open to the public on Monday the 3d of October, 1836, and more than realized all that was expected from the genius of Gibson. It is a work of colossal size, of noble expression, and of beautiful workmanship; at once an honour to the artist, a credit to the town of Liverpool, and a fit memorial of the able and distinguished man whose lineaments it portrays. The attitude is full of dignity; the costume, a Roman toga thrown over the left shoulder, and leaving the right shoulder, the neck, and the breast bare, whilst it falls in graceful folds round the figure, which it veils without concealing, sets off the form to great advantage; the countenance is expressive, intellectual, and thoughtful; the likeness is accurate, though free, of course, from that care-worn expression which labour, anxiety, and illness produced in the latter days of Mr. Huskisson; and the position of the statue, standing alone, without another object to withdraw attention, or without a single line or word to tell a story full of warning and instruction, but too well known to need repetition, gives effect to the whole.

The first stone of St. Matthias Church, Love Lane, Great Howard Street, laid March 24, 1833.

The first stone of the New Mechanics Institution, Mount Street, laid July 20, 1835, by Henry, Lord Brougham & Vaux—architect, Mr. I. A. Picton.

The New Botanic Garden is possessed by 500 proprietors; it comprises eleven statute acres, and is adorned by a fountain. The collection of plants, together with the grounds, is valued at not less than £10,000.

Wesleyan Methodist Association chapel, Bispham Street, opened June, 1836.

School for the Blind. Number admitted from the opening, Jan. 17, 1791, to Dec. 31, 1835, 953; 594 totally blind, and 359 partially blind; 163 of Liverpool, 221 of other parishes in Lancashire, and 569 of other parts of the kingdom.

The total number of children educated in the Charity Schools, in June 1836, was 7,700.

Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company incorporated by act of parliament July 14, 1836.

Three extensive joint-stock banks established in 1836.

The two Corporation Schools were opened to children of all religious sects, May, 1836. Two schools for the instruction of children of the established church were opened in July, 1836.

Richard Dobson, Esq. sixteen years the able treasurer and active benevolent friend of the Blue Coat Hospital, died 9 June, 1835; an elegant monument has been inscribed to his memory in the chapel of the hospital.

Died, 5 Dec. 1835, John Green Underhill, son of Mr. Underhill, Baptist minister, Edgehill, a young man of amiable disposition and great literary attainments; he devoted several years to the preparation of a History of Liverpool.

The total amount of the Dock Rates and Duties, in the year ending the 24th June, 1836, was, £244,814. 5s. 9d. The total number of vessels, in the same period, was 14,959, and their tonnage 1,947, 613.

The constitution of the wealthy corporation of Liverpool has been extensively altered and amended by the clauses of the Municipal Corporation Bill. By this memorable enact-

ment the jurisdiction of the corporation is extended to the whole limits of the parliamentary borough, comprising, in addition to the township, parish, and ancient borough of Liverpool, parts of Toxteth Park, West Derby, and Everton. The aggregate number of burgesses, or householders, qualified to vote in the election of assessors, auditors, and councillors, is about 5800. The borough is divided into sixteen wards; viz:—Everton, Scotland, Vauxhall, St. Paul's, Exchange, Castle Street, St. Peter's, Pitt Street, Great George's, Rodney Street, Abercromby, Lime Street, St. Ann's Street, West Derby, South Toxteth, and North Toxteth. In each ward are elected three councillors; the total number of the borough council is therefore 48. The council elect 16 aldermen, and one mayor. The mayor chosen for 1836, by the new body corporate, is William Wallace Currie, Esq., son of Dr. Currie, the eminent biographer of the poet Burns. The recorder is James Clarke, Esq. A stipendiary magistrate was granted, on the application of the council, and Thomas James Hall, Esq. was appointed to the office in January, 1836. The Liverpool day and night police, established by the new council, consists of 300 men, organized Feb. 1836. An act for the better regulation of the Fire Police received the royal assent July 4, 1836. The council appointed nine of their body to be commissioners under the paving and sewerage Act, 11 Geo. 4; and the rate-payers appointed to the vacancies annually from the council. The constables and watch are superintended by the watch committee of the council. The lighting and improving of the borough are effected by the council. The grant of a quarter session for the borough has been renewed by the king. A daily petit session is held by the stipendiary magistrate, the mayor, and the borough magistrates. The court of passage is a court of record for the recovery of debts and the decision of other civil causes, held, as are the quarter sessions, before the recorder and mayor. The town clerk is Richard Radcliffe, Esq., and the assessor of the court of passage is Charles Crompton, Esq. The patronage of the churches of St. Michael, St. John, St. Luke, and St. Martin in the Fields, heretofore vested in the corporation, is to be sold by order of the ecclesiastical commissioners.

Representatives of Liverpool:—

Elected Dec. 1832, Dudley Ryder, Lord Viscount Sandon, & Wm. Ewart, Esq.

Jan. 1835, The same.

p. 55, l. 20, "Charter of Henry II." is a forgery See Index to Liverpool parish.

p. 64, l. 31, *for* charter *read* petition.

p. 83, l. 25, *for* John *read* Cleave.

p. 84, note, *for* Ryan *r* Bryan.

p. 132, l. 15, *erase* I. 19 Henry II.

p. 184, l. 9, *for* rebellion of 1715 *r* March 31, 1788, when Patrick Burns and Silvester Dowling were hanged at the bottom of Water-street, for robbing the house of Mrs. Graham, at Rose Hill.

Toxteth Park.

p. 190, l. 8, *for* south west *r* S.S.E.

Sefton Parish.

p. 112, l. 22. The mock corporation has ceased to exist.

Aughton Parish.

p. 224, l. 6, Colonel Plumbe Tempest has not sold the advowson, but is still the patron.

p. 230, Pedigree of Plumbe Tempest Thomas Plumbe, rector of Aughton, married Anne, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wath, of Windsor. George Dixon is captain in the 81st regt.; and George Dixon is in the 77th regt.

p. 225, l. 8. "The greater portion of the wastes," says Colonel Plumbe Tempest, "were in the smaller manor of Uplitherland, and ought to have been apportioned accordingly; but unfortunately only two very old men could be found who recollected the perambulation of the boundaries, and they differing in some portions of the line between the two manors, the commissioners for the inclosure would not divide the commons to the separate manors, but merged the whole in one."

p. 237, Note §, *for* Britain *r* Britan.

p. 239, Note †, *for* Lancastriensis *r* Lancastrienses.

Ormskirk Parish.

Died, July, 1833, Thomas Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick, Esq. In George Fox's Journal is an account of the persecution of Oliver Atherton, of this parish, at the suit of the Countess of Derby.

p. 247, l. ult. *for* June 9, 1832, *r* January 9, 1833.

Halsall Parish.

p. 260, l. 27, *for* Edward Stanley *r* Edward Halsall.

p. 271, l. 27, *for* Rodes *r* Rode; note ‡, *for* Skelmersdaly *r* Skelmersdale; l. 32, the Irelands held Crunscough in 13 Charles I., and it descended through the Andertons to the Blundells, and Ireland having probably married a Mossack.

North Meols Parish.

Died, 6th May, 1835, aged 65, the Rev. Gilbert Ford, rector; in whose room the Rev. Chas. Hesketh, A.M., was instituted, June, 1835. The first stone of a new sea-wall and promenade was laid at Southport, Aug. 4, 1835.

p. 273, l. 6, *for* west *read* east.
p. 277, l. 31, *for* at Glazebrook *r* in Glazebrook.
p. 278, Note †. This inscription relates to Halsall Parish.

PRESTON PARISH.

First stone of Christ Church, Bow-lane, near Jordan-street, laid August 13, 1835; consecrated October 10th, 1836. St. Andrew's Church, Ashton-upon-Ribble, commenced 1834. First stone of St. Mary's Church, near New Preston, laid 2d May, 1836. These churches are erecting by subscription. First stone of St. Ignatius Catholic Church, laid 27th May, 1833; consecrated 4th May, 1836, and opened the following day.

The Corporation of Preston, as re-modelled by the Municipal Corporation Act, may be described as follows:—The limits of the corporate and parliamentary borough are now co-extensive, comprising the townships of Preston and Fishwick. The aggregate number of burgesses or householders qualified to vote in the election of auditors, assessors, and councillors, inserted on the lists in Nov. 1836, was 2109. The borough is divided into six wards, viz.: St. John's, Trinity, Fishwick, Christ Church, St. George's, and St. Peter's. For the wards six councillors each are elected; the total number of the council is, thus, 36. The council elect twelve aldermen and one mayor, annually. The mayor appointed for 1836 was Thomas Miller, Esq. The recorder is Thos. Batty Addison, Esq. The town-clerk, Richard Palmer, Esq. The council have not applied for a renewal of the grant to hold quarter sessions for the borough, and therefore the borough quarter sessions have ceased. A daily petit session is held at the Town Hall, before the mayor and the borough and county magistrates. A Court of Record for the recovery of debts, and for other civil causes, is held every three weeks at the Town Hall; the recorder is the sole judge of this court. The watching and improving the borough is in the management of the council. The lighting is effected by contract of the commissioners for paving, regulating, and lighting, under an act of 55 Geo. III.

Representatives of Preston:—
Elected Dec. 1832. Hon. Hen. Thomas Stanley and Peter Hesketh Fleetwood, Esq.
Jan. 1835. Ditto. Ditto.

p. 328, l. 18, 19, *for* Westley *r* Westby.
p. 330, l. 1, *for* Entwisle *r* Extwisle.
p. 362. The Glasson and Galgate canal is completed.
p. 374, l. 22, *for* following *r* farming.

KIRKHAM PARISH.

p. 385, l. 7, *for* Walter *read* Walker.
p. 398, l. 34, *for* Radcliffe *r* Rawcliffe.
p. 404, l. 3, *for* Pylesworth *r* Pylewell.
p. 405, l. 36, *for* Liverpool *r* Lancaster.
Died, 10th of August, 1833, Henry Parker, of Whittingham, Esq., a descendant of the ancient families of Parker of Bradkirk, and Parker of Extwisle and Cuerden.

LYTHAM PARISH.

p. 413. The unmeaning figures inserted in this page are there in consequence of a mistake in the print.
The present church was founded, March, 1834, by subscription, and a grant from the incorporated fund to aid in erecting and rebuilding churches.

BISPHAM PARISH.

The Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Blackpool was opened, Sept. 1835.

POULTON-IN-THE-FYLDE PARISH.

The Rev. John Hull, A.M., chaplain of Lancaster Castle, was instituted vicar, July, 1835, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Charles Hesketh. An episcopal chapel is erecting in Thornton.
p. 422, l. 84, *erase* the bay of Morecambe.

ST. MICHAEL-LE-WYRE PARISH.

p. 445, note, *for* Humbleton *r* Hambleton.
p. 452, l. 36, for 1819 *r* in September, 1831.
p. 459, l. 38, Lord Archibald was father of Alexander, the present duke.
p. 461, l. 37, *for* Cote *r* Cole.
p. 462, l. 29, *for* 1722 *r* 1772.

LONSDALE HUNDRED.

474, l. 31, *for* Woodlane *r* Woodland.
p. 487, l. 9, 15, 25, 23, *for* Keap *r* Keap.

LANCASTER PARISH.

An earthquake was slightly felt here, and at Poulton le Fylde, Blackpool, &c., Aug. 20, 1835.—Died, 15 Jan. 1834, William Hinde, Esq., of Castle Park, magistrate and deputy lieutenant. The Lancashire Gazette, the only paper published in the town, was commenced in 1801.—Primitive Methodist Chapel, Bridge Lane, opened, 15 May, 1836.—The Ecclesiastical Registry of the Lancashire portion of the Archdeaconry of Richmond removed from Kendal to Lancaster in 1718.—The property of the late John Fenton Cawthorne, Esq. M.P. in Over and Nether or Lower Wyersdale, was sold, in Sept., 1835, to Robert Garnett, of Manchester, Esq., for £39,922. 11s. 8d.—The Corporation of Lancaster, like all other corporations in the principal corporate boroughs in the kingdom, has been rendered an elective and popular body by the Municipal Corporation Act. The corporate limits are unal-

tered. The total number of burgesses or qualified householders entitled to elect the auditors, assessors, and councillors, is about 700. The number of wards is three, viz.: Castle Ward, Queen's Ward, and St. Anne's Ward, each of which is represented by six councillors, rendering the total number of the council eighteen. The council appoint six aldermen, and one mayor. The mayor is chosen annually. The mayor elected for 1836 was George Burrow, Esq. The recorder is John Lodge Hubberstey, Esq. The town-clerk is Mr. John Higgins, Jun. The ancient borough quarter sessions ceased to exist on the passing of the bill, and the council have not appealed to the royal favour for a revival of the privilege. Weekly petty sessions are held before the mayor, and borough and county magistrates. A court of record is convened on the fourth Thursday of every month, for the recovery of small debts, and the trial of other civil actions. The police commissioners, acting under acts of parliament of 1784 and 1824, have transferred their control over the watching of the borough to the new corporation, retaining their right of lighting and improving.

Representatives of Lancaster:—
Elected, Dec. 1832, Thomas Greene, Patrick Maxwell Stuart, Esqrs.
———, Jan. 1835. The same.

*Gressingham.* This township is sometimes denominated Gressingham cum Eskrigge: Eskrigge is an hamlet or small place in the township. This ancient chapelry is a fee of the honor of Hornby. The representatives of Oliver Marston, Esq. claim the exercise of manorial rights. Gressingham Hall was formerly the property and residence of Luke Pearson, Esq., who died, Feb. 3, 1739.—It is now in the hands of Thomas Charles Bridges, Esq., whose grandfather possessed it.—The Woods, an ancient family of Gressingham, resided at Borwick House in the village. Eskrigge appears to have given name to an old family.—A brass plate in Gressingham chapel commemorates "old Robert Eskrigge of Eskrigge, and Richard his son, and Robert his grandson." This memorial is dated 1696.

*Caton.* In the reign of Elizabeth, the manor of Caton was subordinate to, and held of, the honor of Hornby. In the 39th of that reign, Thomas Baines purchased a third part of the manor; from whom is not stated. His portion descended to the Finchams. Edward Fyncham, Esq. is styled lord of the manor in 1626, when a map was taken of the "Scyte and Domains" of the Hall.—Caton Hall has disappeared; the estate annexed to it is now possessed by Miss Margaret Dobson.—Grassyard Hall, the present manor house, was purchased of Thomas Riddell of the county of Northumberland, Esq., by Abraham Rawlinson, Esq., by whose descendants it was sold to Thomas Edmondson, Esq., father of John Edmondson Esq., the present lord of the manor of Caton. This mansion, partly modern and partly ancient, is placed in a romantic situation on the banks of the Artlebeck. Tradition represents it to have been originally a cell of Cockersand Abbey.—The Roman milliarium found in Artlebeck is preserved in the garden of Samuel Gregson, Esq. of Caton. The parochial chapel is disposed in nave, side aisles, a well-built tower, &c. Amongst the marble monuments, is one recording Charles Gibson, of Quernmore Park, Esq., ob. 16th June, 1823, aged 63. The burial ground and interior of the chapel contain monumental inscriptions on no fewer than nineteen persons, all betwixt the ages of seventy and one hundred years. The Wesleyan Methodist chapel at Caton was built about 1827-8, and is now rebuilding on another site. The district workhouse of Caton is situate at Caton Moor Side, and was erected in pursuance of an act of the 22d of George III., by which nineteen townships in this neighbourhood were incorporated, for the purpose of having their poor boarded and lodged in one workhouse. The townships whose poor are provided for at Caton, are Caton, Quernmoor, Heysham, Poulton-le-Sands, Bare and Torrisholme, Slyne with Hest, Bolton-le-Sands, Halton and Aughton, Nether Kellet, Over Kellet, Borwick, Gressingham, Melling with Wrayton, Wennington, Tatham, Wray with Botton, Roeburndale, Hornby, Farlton, and Claughton.

p. 507, l. 13, *for* Henton *read* Heaton.
p. 513, l. 1, *for* east *r* S.W.; l. 32, *for* Jones Hanstrow *r* James Hansbrow.
p. 519, l. 33, *for* east *r* north.
p. 520, l. 22, *for* Cowell *r* Covell.
p. 521, l. 31, *for* Lancashire *r* Lancaster.
p. 531, l. 23, *for* 1668, *r* 1688.
p. 546, l. 16, Abraham, *not* Henry Rawlinson, in 1780, was M.P. for Lancaster, *not* Liverpool.
p. 549, l. 1, *for* Hackersall *r* Hackensall.

Cockerham Parish.

Died, 28 March, 1835, aged 89, the Rev. Rich. Hudson, A.M., vicar of Cockerham, lecturer of Halifax, curate of Bolderstone, and master of Hipperholm School.

Bolton-le-Sands Parish.

p. 565, l. 27. *for* 1713 *r* 1813.
p. 567, l. 30, *for* Leighton Beck *r* Bolton-le-Sands.

WARTON PARISH.

Died, 14 Sept. 1835, aged 44, Thomas Strickland, of Borwick Hall and Sizergh Hall, Esq.—A cavern has been recently discovered in the limestone beneath the residence of the Rev. W. C. Wilson, at Silverdale. It is an excavation of one spacious passage only, but is not remarkable in its features.

p. 570, l. 11, *for* north-east *read* north-west.

p. 575, l. 3, from bottom, *for* wood *r* rood.

p. 581, l. 22, *for* Lyne *r* Lyme; and last line of text, *for* Warton *r* Yealand Conyers.

HALTON PARISH.

p. 585, l. 22, *for* beað *r* beaz.

p. 587, note †, after Vol. add IV. p. 327, 328, l. 5, Halton was sold to Wm. Bradshaw, a descendant of the family of Preesal and Scales, for a full consideration in money in 1743, by Thomas Carus, of Halton Hall, Esq. The purchase included 140 acres of land, together with the manor and mills in Halton. Mr. Bradshaw devised Halton Hall estate, and other estates, (but not all his estates,) to trustees, for the use of Wm. Bradshaw Fletcher, son of his niece, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Robert Fletcher, and his heirs in tail male, who, by letters patent, dropped the name of Fletcher, and assumed that of Wm. Bradshaw Bradshaw.

The estate at Aughton, sold to Mr. Threlfall, was not considered part of Halton Hall estate, but was purchased at various times, by the 1st, 2d, and 3d Mr. Bradshaw, from different persons.

The Fishery of Halton is appurtenant to all the estates there, adjoining the river Lune, to the midstream.

The Beaumont Fishery, in Skerton, which Wm. Bradshaw purchased in 1745, as to one part of it from Robert Dalton, Esq., as to the other part of it and Skerton Mill, in 1759, from Thomas Buckley, Esq., extends, on the Bulk side of it, from the wears there downward in the river, including a part leasehold under the corporation of Lancaster, to Priest Ford opposite to Scale Hall; and, on the Skerton side of the river, from How-gill Beck to Scale Ford, and is subject to a fee-farm rent of £12 yearly; but neither this fishery nor that of Halton forms any part of the manor of Halton. The fishery, from Denny Beck downwards to the wears, was appurtenant to Mr. Dalton's estate in Bulk, and which right of fishery Mr. Dalton sold to Mr. Bradshaw.

The advowson of Halton, though formerly the property of the proprietor of Halton Hall, was subsequently severed from it, and in 1715 became the property of Thomas Backhouse, who conveyed it to John Copley in 1718, who conveyed it to Christopher Wetherhead in 1720, whose descendant (the Rev. Christopher Wetherhead) conveyed it to the devisees for the uses of Mr. Bradshaw's will, in the year 1778.

MELLING PARISH.

p. 595, l. 5, *after* Lancaster *add* and partly by the parish of Claughton.

l. 22, *for* Bolton *read* Botton.

l. 24, *for* Headburn *r* Hindburn.

p. 399, l. 31. Of this family was William, Lord Morley and Monteagle, who received the letter disclosing the Gunpowder Plot. See Vol. I. p. 582.

p. 600, l. 9, *for* brother *r* the aunt of John the testator.

p. 601, l. 31, *for* rectory *r* vicarage.

p. 603, l. 35, *for* Crowen *r* Craven.

l. 43, *for* six *r* five, and *for* one chapelry *r* two chapelries.

p. 606, l. 24, *for* former *r* latter.

TUNSTALL PARISH.

*Thornton in Lonsdale.*—Over Hall, the ancient residence of the family of Tatham, is in Ireby, the only part of the parish of Thornton in Lonsdale which is in Lancashire. William Tatham, of Over Hall, Esq., was high sheriff of Lancashire in 1724.

p. 609, l. 17, *for* Lac *r* Leck.

l. 23, *for* Ribehester *r* Ribchester.

p. 614, l. 24, *for* knight *r* baronet.

p. 615, l. 6, *for* Barrow *r* Burrow.

p. 616, l. 42, *for* Tottersgill *r* Fothergill.

TATHAM PARISH.

p. 617, l. 2. The southern side of this parish is bordered by Craven, co. York.

p. 618, l, 32, *for* 1669 *r* 1699.

p. 619, l. 6, *for* 16 under the year 1801 *r* 6.

p. 620, l. 3. A portion of the Melling parish, and of the Greta intercept Tatham and the parish of Tunstall, which includes Graygarth Fell.

l. 14, *for* Malt *r* Mill, and *for* now *r* near.

WHITTINGTON PARISH.

p. 623, l. 17, *for* Hornby *r* Thurland.

l. 22, *for* in Kendal *r* in Burton-in-Kendal. Note †, Mr. Horton did not succeed until 1811.

LORDSHIP OF FURNESS.

p. 626, l. 4, *for* six *r* from ten to fourteen miles in its upper part.

p. 361, l. 1, for ——— *r* Alexander.

p. 636, l. 30. The present lord is Walter Francis, son of Charles William, the late duke.

p. 639, l. 4, *for* Blackbarrow *r* Backbarrow.

l. 12. The Tilburthwaite copper works, Coniston, worked by the late Michael Knott, Esq., were recently held by Mr. Cuthbert Atkinson.

l. 20, *for* manors *r* manners.

ALDINGHAM PARISH.

p. 640, l. 32, *for* Tould *r* Todd.

VOL. IV. p. 643, l. 7, *for* Michel *r* Michael.
l. 33, *for* May 13 *r* March 14.
p. 644, l. 30, *after* the *r* late, and *for* reports *r* reported.
p. 645, l. 35, *for* Call *r* Colt.
p. 648. In the eighth descent, the perpendicular line, between Sir John and Johanna, ought to be between Sir Nicholas and Isabella.

URSWICK PARISH.

p. 650, l. 33, *for* Marsh *r* Moss.
p. 652. l. 20, *for* Hervey *r* Henry.
l. 33, *for* 1681 *r* 1620.
p. 655, l. 4, *for* Broughton *r* Pilkington. See Vol. III. p. 98.
l. 8, *for* Stones *r* Stainton.

DALTON PARISH.

p. 657, l. 13, *for* grandson *r* descendant.
p. 659, l. 15, *for* unequal *r* equal.
l. 20, *for* 20 *r* 21.
p. 660, l. 1, *for* lords *r* lord. The court of pleas is discontinued.
p. 663, margin, *erase* Kirkby.
p. 665, l. 34, *for* James *r* John.
p. 666, l. 16, *for* Ashers *r* Ashurst.
p. 668, l. 4, *for* Burton *r* Buts.

PENNINGTON PARISH.

p. 669, l. 8, *for* the smallest parish *r* one of the smallest parishes.

ULVERSTON PARISH.

A railway is projected over the sands of the bays of Morecambe and the Leven.
p. 673, l. 3, *for* east *r* west.
l. 6, *for* western *r* eastern.
p, 679, l. 23, *erase* in Fountain Street.
l. 31, *for* Townank *r* Townbank.
p. 685, l. 35, *for* occupation *r* possession.
p. 686, l. 29, *for* James *r* Richard.
p. 687, l. 2, *for* Seathwaite *r* Scathwaite.
l. 34, *for* 1801 *r* 1821.
There is a good pedigree of the ancient and knightly family of Le Fleming in Nicolson and Burn's Hist. Westmorland and Cumberland.
p. 688, l. 2, *for* Yersdale *r* Yewdale.
l. 17, the Droldinge of the record should have been Dodding.

KIRKBY IRELETH PARISH.

p. 690, l. 7, *for* Dunnerhelve *r* Dunnerholme.
l. 14, *for* west *r* south.
p. 690, l. 17, *for* from Broughton to *r* to Broughton or.
p. 695. Broughton in Furness is sometimes called West Broughton, and Broughton in Cartmell East Broughton.

COULTON PARISH.

p. 697, l. 31, *for* Blackbarrow *r* Backbarrow.
p. 700, l. 10, *erase* Independents.
p. 701, l. 10, *for* 1692 *r* 1689; l. 29, *for* Hamilton *r* Archibald.
Rusland chapel, dedicated to St. Paul, was erected in 1745. St. Peter's, Finsthwaithe, was erected in 1725, and Haverthwaite chapel was consecrated Aug. 26, 1826.
l. 31, *for* Waverthwaite *read* Haverthwaite.

HAWKSHEAD PARISH.

p. 702, l. 6, *for* Ulldale *r* Yewdale.
p. 705, l. 19, *for* Beathwaite *r* Braithwaite.
p. 705, l. 43, *between* Myles, son and Frances *insert* parallels of marriage =.
p. 710. Waterhead-house was purchased by the son of the member for the county of York, whose name was also John Marshall. Mr. Marshall, jun., died in London, Oct. 31, 1836. This gentleman was the owner of the lordship of Keswick, and the Derwentwater estates on the lake of Derwentwater, besides several manors in the neighbourhood. He had served as member of parliament for the borough of Leeds, and at the time of his death was erecting a church at Keswick.
p. 711, l. 3, *for* Mid-Lancaster *r* Mid-Lancashire.

CARTMEL PARISH.

Died, May 8, 1834, in Piccadilly, London, George Augustus Henry Cavendish, first earl of Burlington of the new creation; he was of Holker Hall.—Married, 4th of July, 1835, the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, grandson of the late, and brother of the present earl of Burlington, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the earl of Harewood.
p. 716, l. 2, *for* £16 *r* £10; l. 24, *for* Winister *r* Winster.
p. 717, l. 8, *for* Blackbarrow *r* Backbarrow.
p. 722, l. 14, *for* Gowries *r* Greys.
p. 723, l. 16, *for* Callagham *r* Callaghan.
p. 724, l. 7, *for* Windermere *r* Windermore; l. 29, *for* Dale *r* Fell.
p. 725, l. 24, *for* surrounded *r* surmounted.
p. 727, last line, *omit* "rest" at the conclusion of the epitaph.
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p. 733, l. 15, *for* Moreside *r* Mireside; l. 16, *erase* Curwen; l. 36, *for* occupy *r* possess.
p. 734, Pedigree of Bigland, third descent, the descendants of John B. who settled in Essex, *were* of Frolesworth, co. Leicester, *not* Lancaster. The second wife of the late George Bigland, Esq. was Sarah, d. of John Gale, not Gate.
p. 738, l. 11, *for* Cumberland *r* Westmorland.
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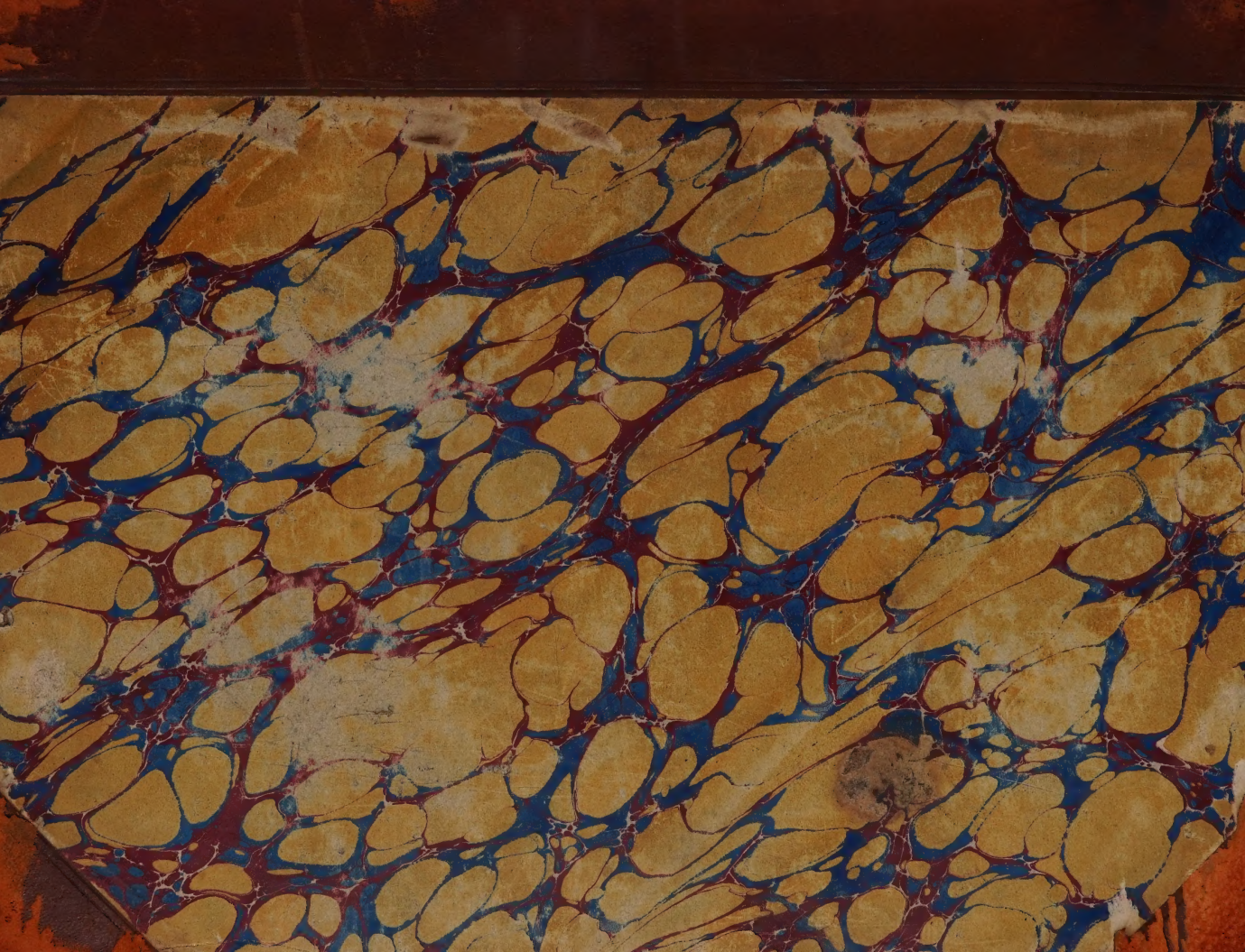
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